

I. SAMPLING OF NEWS COMMENTS PRIOR TO PASSAGE OF DELEGATE BILL

IT'S THE 100TH YEAR OCT 11 1970

D.C. Had a Delegate—Once

By MICHAEL ANDERS
Star Staff Writer

The time was Thursday, April 20, 1871. The District was a growing metropolis like other post Civil War cities. Women still were fighting for voting equality recently won by blacks. A three-story brick house at 1414 9th St. NW could be bought for \$5,000, and a copy of *The Evening Star* for 2 cents.

A steady rain was falling as Gen. Norton P. Chipman stepped inside the polling booth and cast his ballot for the District's nonvoting House delegate. Before the day was over, another 15,191 District residents had cast their ballots for the Republican Civil War general.

The Democratic-Conservative party threw Richard T. Merrick against Chipman. His candidacy seemed almost fruitless. Republicans were everywhere. They had won the Civil War, captured the White House for the third time, and dominated Congress.

But the Democrats seized the handle on one of the city's most emotionally volatile issues: school integration. Merrick campaigned the party position that "forced union of white and colored children will produce irritation, animosities, and disorders . . . retard the education . . . and ultimately destroy the entire system." Furthermore, school integration was nothing but a "mischievous scheme" by the territorial government in power.

Chipman's principal cam-

paign stand was simple: He was a Republican and only a Republican could enjoy an influential, though nonvoting, voice in the House. Merrick challenged him to an open debate on school integration, but Chipman refused and remained silent on his personal stance.

When the polls closed that Thursday night, Chipman, aided by the black vote, had won by a comfortable 4,087 votes. Merrick conceded victory at 1:30 the next afternoon but refused to congratulate Chipman.

Thus the District elected its first congressman, the central figure in a new form of local government that also included a presidentially appointed territorial governor, an appointed 11-man upper chamber, and an elected 22-member House of delegates. The city also had an appointed Board of Public Works, free-spending body which, within four short years, took Washington into financial ruin and cost Chipman and everyone else their jobs.

Chipman was a bearded, personable man who had lived in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was a successful lawyer before the war. While serving under Gen. U.S. Grant, he was

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wounded during the battle of Ft. Donelson and taken from the battlefield for dead. He recovered and ended his military career as a brigadier general and served as the territorial government's secretary before winning the House seat.

Chipman made good on his campaign promise to exert an influential voice upon his fellow congressmen. He was a staunch defender of the Board of Public Works, which was responsible for public works improvement and had authority to assess costs as it saw fit.

And that is exactly the way the five-man board wielded its unlimited powers under the domineering hand of member Alexander "Boss" Shepherd. It took only five weeks for the board to draw up a comprehensive plan to spend \$6.25 million to transform Washington into "its proper rank among the attractive cities of the world."

Four million dollars was to be met by a bond issue and the rest by assessments on private property. In all, it would pay for laying sewers, grading and paving streets, planting trees and removing unsightly nuisances. Shepherd, a real estate-builder speculator who had operated on a financial shoestring until his indebtedness reportedly ran into six figures, had in the back of his mind that Congress would pick up part of the tab after Congress saw the work being done.

THE HISTORY OF THE

The first part of the history of the world is the history of the human race. It is a history of the progress of the human mind, of the growth of the human soul, of the development of the human spirit. It is a history of the human race, of the human mind, of the human soul, of the human spirit. It is a history of the human race, of the human mind, of the human soul, of the human spirit.

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CHIPMAN OCT 11 1970

D.C. Had a Delegate For a Short Time

Payroll Skyrockets

The District's employe payroll skyrocketed. Some property owners were assessed so much in taxes the city foreclosed to collect. Improvement work often was slipshod. And in half a year, "Boss" Shepherd and his Public Works Board had sanctioned indebtedness of \$9,450,000.

Fearful of the city's financial security, more than a thousand citizens called for an investigation of "carelessness, extravagance and outright corruption" by the board. The House District Committee complied with four-month probe. Chipman denounced the critics and Congress gave the board a pat on the back with a report commending the achievements of the "high-minded" men.

But the critics persisted. On a July day in 1872, Chipman rose on the House floor and delivered one of his most eloquent and passionate defenses of the board in a reply to allegations made in a House speech by a New York Democratic congressman, Robert B. Roosevelt.

"The outrages under which the City of Washington groans are the outrages existing in the minds of a class of men who are chronic faultfinders and professional grumblers. They are denouncing the Board of Public Works for ruining them, and yet in the last year their real estate has advanced under the impulse of improvements and the new order of government more than the three years previously," he said.

"The great body of our people repudiate all such opinions as my colleague expresses. They have no such forebodings; they have faith in the honesty, integrity and capacity of our officers; they breathe a fresher atmosphere and have caught a new inspiration under the new departure of the Nation's Capital.

"... We have gone steadily on, winning the respect and good wishes of thousands throughout the whole country. We hear of the new Washington wherever we go, and the whole people are awakening to a new interest in their seat of government."

Chipman was re-elected in 1872. Voters approved the bond issue. Sections of Washington were indeed beautiful. But in other areas expensive wood-paved streets were rotting and more than once a freshly-paved street had to be ripped up for forgotten sewer lines. "Boss" Shepherd continued stubbornly in his gallant desire to beautify Washington no matter the costs.

Then panic struck in September of 1873.

An empty territorial treasury left school teachers, clerks, policemen, firemen, and day laborers without pay for months. Bank after bank shut its doors. Even a congressional appropriation of \$3.5 million could not save the District's bankruptcy.

This time Congress launched its own investigation. The results were startling. Instead of spending \$6.25 million — or even the \$10 million Congress had ordered as a ceiling — the board had spent \$18,872,565. Approximately \$2 million more was needed just to honor old contracts.

Congress had had enough with its stepchild. It abolished the governorship. It abolished the lower and upper assembly chambers and it abolished the Board of Public Works, replacing the 4-year-old experiment with a new three-commissioner government.

It also abolished Chipman's House delegate seat.

The time was Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1970. Congress had just enacted legislation giving the District a new non-voting seat in the House. Washington, like other large urban cities, was declining. Women still were fighting for equality. A house at 1414 Ninth Street N.W. was worth about \$20,000 and a copy of *The Evening Star* cost 10 cents.

Election of Delegate Will Be First Partisan Contest Since 1875

By Irna Moore

Washington Post Staff Writer

Washington residents are about to get their first chance at a real, citywide political election contest since the days of Norton P. Chipman when they vote next year for a nonvoting delegate to the House.

Already being mentioned as contenders are the Rev. Channing Phillips, the Democratic National Committeeman from the District; City Councilman Joseph P. Yeldell, who recently was a candidate for appointment as school superintendent, and the Rev. Walter Fauntroy, former city council vice chairman.

Mayor Walter E. Washington has been mentioned as possibly the most formidable candidate. He has told those close to him, however, that he is not interested in the job.

The election could be held as soon as seven months after the bill is signed by President Nixon, with a primary vote taken first to choose the final candidates.

The delegateship will be the first citywide office to be offered at a partisan election since 1875.

From 1871 to 1875, Chipman was the city's first and only elected, nonvoting delegate. He served along with a partially elected city government that Congress legislated out of existence in 1875 because it went bankrupt.

After that, Washingtonians were unable to vote for anybody decade after decade, until District citizens were given the right to vote for President beginning with the 1964 election. In 1968, city residents began electing their own school board in non-partisan contests.

The first step in the election of a delegate—a party primary to choose the Democratic and Republican candi-

dates—could come as soon as late December. From the experience of 1968, when 63 names were on the ballot to fill the 11 seats on the first elected school board, there will probably be a plethora of candidates and at least one runoff involved.

Because the bill calls for party primaries and also provides a way to get on the ballot for the general election as an independent, it may be some time before the list of who's-running-as-what takes final shape.

The D.C. board of elections is already at work on a timetable of how the various votes will be scheduled within the seven-month period required by the bill.

The legislation states that candidates for the party primaries will be allowed to start circulating petitions 99 days before the vote. It will take 2,000 signatures of registered voters of that political party, plus a \$100 fee, for a candidate to place

his name on the primary ballot. Voters will be allowed to sign a petition for only one candidate.

Elections for the District delegate are set for even-numbered years to coincide with congressional elections, with the primary on the first Tuesday in May and the general vote on election day in November. Because this year's vote will be a special election, the board of elections will be able to juggle the rules to fit the timetable it sets.

If no candidate in the primary gets 40 per cent of the total vote cast, the board of elections will schedule a runoff between the two top vote-getters. Runoffs will be held from two to six weeks after the primaries.

A feature of the bill that promises to enliven the campaign in heavily Democratic Washington allows a candidate to skip the party primary and get on the ballot for the general election as an independent. To do this he will need the signatures of 5,000 registered voters or the signature of 2 per cent of the total number of registered voters, whichever is less.

Based on 1968 figures, 2 per cent of the city's registered voters would mean 4,000 signatures.

By using this direct nomination method, a candidate with broad, citywide appeal could remain aloof from the primary struggle, letting his challengers eliminate each other. Candidates who have been defeated in the primaries are specifically prohibited from using direct nomination to win themselves a second chance in the general election.

With the possibility of more than two candidates in the general election, there would again be a runoff if no contender wins 40 per cent of the total vote.

The qualifications for candidates — whether in the primary or general election—are the same: U.S. citizen, at least 25 years old, holds no other paid public office, and a District resident for at least three years before the election.

Members of the City Council, school board and city or federal governments would have to give up their jobs to run, since the Hatch Act prevents them from engaging in political activity.

Like the 1968 presidential election here, in which the Democratic slate captured 82 per cent of the 170,500 votes cast, the turnout for the Democratic primary for delegate is expected to be heavy. But Republican leaders say the election will challenge them to see if they can come up with a local candidate powerful enough.

Edmund E. Pendleton Jr., local Republican chairman, thinks "we'll find some tough ones to give the Democrats a race." Among those he thinks will be strong challengers are City Council Chairman Gilbert Hahn Jr. and John A. Nevius, a former City Council member.

Whoever does emerge as the elected delegate will be sworn in as a member of the House with all the rights and privileges except a vote. He will receive the standard congressional salary of \$42,500, have an office and a staff of 14, be able to introduce bills and offer amendments.

Washington Post
7/14/70

ELECTIONS Carliner Hails Panel Okay of D.C. Delegate CONGRESS

David Carliner, president of the Washington Home Rule Committee, has congratulated a House District subcommittee for approving a bill providing nonvoting District delegates in Congress. But he urges that delegates for the House and Senate be considered separately. (S)

Carliner observed that the Senate has approved a nonvoting delegate in the House, but not the Senate. If the House could consider this separately a nonvoting District delegate could be sitting in the House for the next session.

If the House should approve the bill reported out by the District subcommittee yesterday — proposing elected delegates in both the House and Senate — a House-Senate conference would be required and the proposal could die, he observed.

The Senate hasn't had a nonvoting delegate in some 150 years and is considered generally unreceptive to the idea.

This was a "setback," Carliner said. JUL 14 1970

But the Home Rule Committee will concentrate its major effort now on the nonvoting delegate in the House, he said.

Another bill, providing a "Lit- See HOME RULE, Page B-1

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Continued from Page B-1
the Hoover Commission" to study the efficiency of the District government, was approved.

The Home Rule Committee also had backed a charter commission to study self-government for the District, but the subcommittee deferred action on this, according to the chairman, Rep. John Dowdy, D-Tex. (S)

Two other bills also were deferred for further study because all three were "working toward the same end," Dowdy said. The other bills are a proposal to retrocede the residential portions of the District to Maryland a proposal for a nine-man governing board for the District, submitted last week by Rep. Joel T. Broyhill, R-Va.

The House nonvoting delegate and the charter commission plans have the support of President Nixon.

Rep. Ancher Nelsen, R-Minn., ranking Republican on the District Committee, said, "I think we did pretty well."

He said the fact the charter commission plan still is alive is good. But he added, "It's a well-known fact that I was hopeful that the full committee would examine it. I don't know if it will come up before the full committee."

Nelsen believes there is a "fair possibility" the House and Senate nonvoting delegates plans will be separated on the floor.

Washington Post
8/13/70

lie. D.C. Corop. Board of Trade Favors Nonvoting D.C. Delegates

In a letter to Sen. Joseph D. Byrd, D-Md., chairman of the Senate District Committee, the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade has backed legislation to give District residents a nonvoting delegate in both House and Senate. AUG 13 1970

The letter by Thomas M. Walsh, trade board president, also urged adoption of a house-passed measure that would provide a "Little Hoover Commission" designed to improve effectiveness of the city government, with deletion from that bill of a provision for a District delegate in the House only.

Contentions that the Senate would defeat a bill for a D. C. delegate in that chamber, Walsh wrote, "is, in our opinion, unwarranted."

"Certainly the Senate District ... Committee and many members of your august body have demonstrated a deep and sincere interest in giving the people of the District ... an opportunity to voice their views," he said.

Walsh said a major objective of the board is to obtain full voting representation in Congress, but in the meantime, it supports the nonvoting and delegate proposal.

Elections - D.C. - Congressional

Angry Hechinger Condemns House District Committee

By WILLIAM GRIGG
Star Staff Writer

Former City Council Chairman John W. Hechinger told the House District Committee today it "must rate as the all-time least responsive committee in Congress."

Hechinger condemned the committee at a hearing today on bills to provide the District with a non-voting, elected delegate to Congress and a commission to develop plans for greater home rule.

"Over the years this committee must rate as the all-time least responsive committee in Congress," Hechinger said. "Imagine, in the past few years six home-rule-type bills have passed not only the Senate District Committee but the full Senate and all but one has died a cruel

smothering death within this committee."

The one that survived permitted District residents to elect their school board.

"For God's sake, isn't it time to act?" Hechinger said. He noted that President John F. Kennedy had observed that forces which make peaceful change impossible may make violence inevitable.

"Where is the tax conformity bill? The conditional zoning bill? Consumer legislation? Seed money for low-income housing? The D.C. Health Improvement Act? Public ownership of D.C. Transit?" Hechinger asked.

"The city is going down the drain," he said. "There are 30 pieces of legislation bottled up in this committee."

Hechinger said a District representative in Congress could help get the legislation moving and aid individual citizens in their problems with government.

Rep. John Dowdy, D-Tex., who chaired today's hearing, listened quietly to Hechinger and then said, "Thank you for your testimony."

Others testifying for the non-voting delegate and charter commission bill were R. Grayson McGuire Jr., chairman of the organization called VOICE; Craig S. Bamberger, speaking for the District Bar Association, and Simon L. Cain, president of the D.C. Federation of Civic Associations.

MAY 25 1970

Kennedy Won't Delay Vote on D.C. Delegate

By WILLIAM GRIGG
Star Staff Writer

Bowing to the wishes of a number of District home rule advocates, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy has agreed not to "take it on myself" to delay Senate action on House-passed legislation giving the city an elected, but nonvoting delegate in the House.

The Massachusetts Democrat made it clear last night that he still feels the delay of the delegate bill would increase the chances of his own plan to get a constitutional amendment providing voting representation in the House and Senate for the District.

Oppose Delay

But he said he will not try to delay the delegate bill unless others such as Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., agree with that strategy.

Mayor Walter E. Washington, David Carliner, D.C. Home Rule Committee chairman, and Channing Phillips, Democratic National Committee member, restated their opposition to the delay at a meeting with Kennedy last night.

They said they favor full representation and appreciate Kennedy's work toward that goal.

But they indicated doubt that delay of the delegate bill would help Kennedy's plan. They said they feared the delay might instead result in a last-minute rejection of the delegate bill in the final days of this Congress.

Kennedy said he had wanted to attach full D.C. representation to the constitutional amendment providing for direct election of the President when it comes before the Senate sometime after Labor Day.

He said he "feels" some senators may say, "Didn't we just give them a nonvoting delegate? What do they want?"

But he did not repeat an earlier statement that the nonvoting delegate bill is a "sham."

It was this description last week that upset District leaders, presumably because it could be used by opponents of the delegate bill.

Differ on Delegate

Gilbert Hahn, chairman of the City Council, told Kennedy that a nonvoting delegate could do a great deal of good in representing the city. John W. Hechinger, Hahn's predecessor, said the delegate bill was called an "interim" measure in the House and thus would increase, rather than decrease, the likelihood of obtaining voting representation.

But Julius Hobson, a former member of the D.C. School Board, said the delegate would promise a great deal in his election campaign—"as I did"—and then find himself powerless.

Besides, said Hobson, "they'll somehow get pasteurized types. . . ." He said hard core blacks "aren't going to get in on it anyway."

Representatives of the League of Women Voters and Organized Labor not only opposed delaying the delegate bill but also questioned Kennedy's plan to link D.C. representation with electoral reform. They said they fear one measure may "weigh down" the other.

AUG 12 1970

One Long Step Remains

No one alive can remember the inception of the drive for District of Columbia representation in Congress, so Mayor Washington wasn't overstating when he said that Monday was "a splendid day for our city." The House had just passed legislation to give the District non-voting representation, and Senate concurrence in the creation of a voteless House seat was virtually assured.

It was a day for rejoicing, but also for recommitment. One long stride remains to be taken—to full, proportionate, voting representation in both houses of Congress. That can only be achieved through amending the Constitution, and unfortunately a Senate subcommittee last month sidetracked an amendment for that purpose.

But there is still hope for action in this session. Senator Edward Kennedy has said he will attempt to append the full-package D.C. representation proposal to the proposed amendment for direct election of presidents. Those landslide margins by which the House assented to the limited proposals on Monday certainly should strengthen Kennedy's resolve. We hope he will push his plan with strong determination. The tide seems to

be running for extension of full citizenship rights to District residents, and the initiative should not be lost now that the paramount goal is in sight.

There is talk of efforts to tack other amendments onto the direct election proposal — perhaps the "equal rights for women" and 18-year-old vote propositions. That should be avoided, if possible, because overloading could cause a bog-down of the whole bundle in conference. The women's rights amendment should be referred to the states in the form approved Monday by the House. The D.C. representation issue probably would fare well as the sole companion of the direct election amendment, but its chances of advancing anywhere alone are slim indeed.

It would be a shame if on the 200th anniversary of national independence the Nation's Capital should still stand as a glaring denial of the thesis of the Declaration. Thirteen states have fewer residents than the District, and there is no defensible reason why its populace should bear all the obligations of citizenship while being deprived of rights enjoyed by Americans elsewhere. The national creed demands a fairer shake.

Delegate Bill Backed

Groups Ask Action On Home Rule Bill

A representative of the Washington branch of the NAACP told a House District Subcommittee yesterday that "this year may be the last" in which Congress is petitioned for home rule legislation "in the traditional, respectable and so-called responsible manner."

Rep. Earle Cabell (D-Tex.) asked the representative, Eugene Kinlow, if he was forecasting riots, disorder and anarchy.

Kinlow responded that "I am attempting only to give you the best estimate of what the current social climate and trends are."

Spokesmen for District chapters of the Young Women's Christian Association and American Civil Liberties Union, together with the Washington Home Rule Commission and Sturgis Warner, an attorney, endorsed self-government for the District.

After a spokesman for YWCA had handed in a two-paragraph statement supporting charter commission and nonvoting congressional delegate proposals, Cabell and Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R-Va.) suggested the YWCA and similar organizations might risk losing tax-free status if they continued lobbying.

David Carliner, president of the Washington Home Rule Commission who had succeeded the YWCA spokesman at the witness table, said he doubted that they ran any such risk, and suggested the congressmen were trying to "chill" endorsements from such organizations.

D.C. Delegate Election Not Expected This Year

Election
City officials have agreed that an election for Washington's proposed nonvoting House of Representatives delegate, cannot be held this year, according to a District Building source.

Mayor Walter E. Washington, City Council Chairman Gilbert Hahn and Jack Bindeman, chairman of the D.C. elections board, reportedly reached this conclusion at a meeting two weeks ago.

After the three agreed it would be mechanically impossible to conduct the election this year, even with immediate Senate passage of the proposal, they learned of the intention of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) to delay action on the delegate proposal until after the Labor Day recess.

Student groups held a press conference in the District Building yesterday to denounce the possibility of a November election for the post. They said a contest at that time would disenfranchise 18-year-olds who, under a new law, can vote starting Jan. 1.

"Theoretically, it's possible to hold a November election," said the city source, "but not practically. You're not electing a dogcatcher or street sweeper. You're electing a very important guy."

The bill received House approval Aug. 10. It calls for a primary and general election and for two runoffs if no candidate gets 40 per cent of the vote.

See DELEGATE, B 3, Col. 5 election in 1972, the bill says a comparable period should apply to the initial special election.

The whole procedure cannot begin until the month after the bill becomes law, October at the earliest, and must be completed within seven months, according to the legislation.

Bindeman pointed out that the bill stipulates that candidates begin collecting the 2,000 necessary signatures on nominating petitions no sooner than 99 days before the primary. While the time frame the city full representation in Congress.

Bayh Cool To Delegate Rider to Bill

By Irna Moore

Washington Post Staff Writer

Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) indicated yesterday that he almost certainly would oppose a move to add congressional representation for Washington to the electoral college reform bill.

The lack of support from Bayh, chief sponsor of the constitutional amendment for direct presidential elections, seemed sure to dim the chances of including representation for Washington in the same measure.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) has said he will offer an amendment to give Washington two senators and as many as two representatives when the proposed constitutional amendment to abolish the electoral college comes to the Senate floor later this month.

Bayh said he was concerned that Kennedy's move would "kill everything" and might prevent the electoral reform amendment from winning by the required two-thirds vote in the Senate.

Bayh said he would "actively oppose" adding D.C. representation unless he was convinced that the addition would help the entire bill's chances.

Other Senate sources expressed skepticism that any senators who were wavering on the issue of popular election of the President would be won over by the chance to vote for congressional representation for Washington.

The direct election plan does not have a solid two-

thirds vote behind it even without any controversial additions, they said.

At the same time, Bayh announced that his Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee will hold hearings in June on two separate measures calling for constitutional amendments to give Washington representation in Congress.

Kennedy has said he does not want to jeopardize the chances of the electoral reform bill and added that he does not think his D.C. amendment would hurt it, but may aid its passage.

A spokesman for Kennedy said yesterday that if it became clear that D.C. representation would drag down the electoral reform measure, Kennedy would "reassess" his position.

The National League of Women Voters presented petitions with more than 1.2 million signatures backing congressional representation for Washington yesterday to Bayh, Sen. Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass.) and Reps. Frank Horton (R-N.Y.) and Gilbert Gude (R-Md.).

Mayor: Delegate Bid in Air

D.C. Elections For Post May Be Held May 1

By Eugene L. Meyer
Washington Post Staff Writer

Mayor Walter E. Washington left the door slightly ajar yesterday to a personal bid for the job of nonvoting District delegate in the House.

In response to a reporter's question as to whether he would prefer the new post to his present job, he replied, "I don't know."

Pressed on the question, the mayor added later, "I'm not ready to say. I haven't really thought about it."

The election for the first District congressional representation in a century is likely to take place by May 1, according to the timetable in the bill now awaiting President Nixon's signature.

Considered by many the most formidable candidate if he wants the job, the mayor has reportedly told those close to him that he is not interested. However, one insider yesterday termed the mayor's final decision a "toss-up."

The delegate's job, the mayor said, will entail "a great deal of work in committee and subcommittee. Our delegate will be on the inside. In executive sessions, he can espouse our cause."

"In the corridors and when the doors are closed," he continued, "he will interpret the needs of the District. The only thing he doesn't have is the vote, and that is just for the interim." The mayor said the delegate "gets us one step closer to home rule."

While the D.C. board of elections has not yet issued a schedule, Senate passage of the bill Wednesday establishes a time frame of the election.

The bill says the entire process must be completed within seven months. This includes a primary, general election and possibly two runoffs if winning candidates fall short of 40 per cent of the vote.

The seven-month period is to begin the first of the month after the President signs the bill into law.

With candidates permitted to circulate nominating petitions 99 days before the primary, this contest could not be held until early January. Jack Bindeman, D.C. elections board chairman, said yesterday no formal timetable will be announced until the President signs the bill.

The delegate chosen by District voters will get the standard \$42,500 congressional salary, have an office and staff of 14 and introduce bills and offer amendments.

Effort to Draft Mayor Washington For D.C. Delegate Gains Momentum

By David H. Board

Washington Post Staff Writer

An effort to draft Mayor Walter E. Washington as a candidate for the city's non-voting delegate to the House of Representatives is under way, led by the mayor's long-time associate and former D.C. Corporation Counsel Charles T. Duncan.

Duncan, now a lawyer in private practice, confirmed yesterday that he is organizing behind-the-scenes effort together with Joseph L. Rauh Jr., former head of Americans for Democratic Action, Howard University law professor Frank Reeves, former Washington Home Rule Committee Chairman Richard K. Lyons, and former City Councilman J.C. Turner, president of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council.

The effort also has recruited D.C. National Committee-woman Flaxie M. Pinckett. Miss Pinkett was on the slate of delegates to the 1968 Democratic convention pledged to the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and led by the Rev. Channing E. Phillips. Mr. Phillips, announced Monday that he is running for the delegate post.

Duncan said that the members of the group are contacting leaders and influential persons to urge them to urge the mayor to run. He said there was no formal petition being circulated, and that he wasn't prepared to make a de-

finite announcement on the success of the effort in terms of numbers. Duncan also said the mayor has given the group no commitment that he would run.

The mayor said yesterday through a spokesman that he "has a job" and has "made no decisions" about the delegate race.

Technically the mayor wouldn't have to decide until Dec. 14 if he decided to be a candidate in the January primary, or until Feb. 22 if he decided to bypass the primaries and run as an independent in the general election. However, Duncan noted that waiting so long would allow other candidates to build up momentum.

In addition to Mr. Phillips, who is D.C. Democratic national committeeman, the Rev. Douglas E. Moore, head of the Black United Front, two less widely known Republicans have announced that they are running for the delegate post. Others are expected to decide shortly.

Duncan and other members of the "Draft the Mayor" effort say they feel Mayor Washington is the only candidate behind whom all factions in the city could unite.

Mr. Phillips' supporters, who have been anticipating that such a move would develop for the mayor, describe it as including those portions of the Democratic party who lost influence in party affairs when the pro-Kennedy forces took control in 1968.

Miss Pinkett is at least one aboard the Mayor Washington movement, however, who would not fit into that analysis.

Interviews with the propo-

II. PASSAGE OF DELEGATE BILL AND RELATED SUBJECTS

Political feelers going out**Delegate candidates popping up**

As of today, only the Rev. Douglas Moore, fiery leader of the Black United Front, has announced candidacy for District delegate to Congress.

But, others are now beginning to let their interest be known in the race for the \$42,500-a-year, non-voting office which will give the people of the District their first voice in the House in this century.

The Rev. Channing Phillips and Col. Hassan Jeru-Ahmed are two of the potential candidates who have political feelers out testing public opinion.

On Oct. 21, nominating petitions can be circulated. The primary is scheduled for Jan. 21 and in the next two weeks Mr. Moore is expected to get a few opponents.

Yesterday at a press conference in a swank private club in Northwest, the people who have been testing public sentiment for Mr. Phillips said the time was right for him to announce his candidacy.

Mr. Phillips, 42, the District's Democratic National Committeeman, did not attend the press conference. Later he would only say, "I've been in touch with the committee. I think by this weekend I will be able to conclude any additional conversations I have with them. I will make a decision on whether I will become a candidate by the beginning of next week."

The list of names in the Citizens Committee for Channing Phillips for Congress reads like a Who's Who of Washington — Philip M. Stern, philanthropist; Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Cafritz, real estate; Canon John Walker, Washington National Cathedral; William Simons, president of Washington Teachers Union; Lloyd Symington, president of the National Symphony Orchestra and a host of others in law, government and education.

Dr. James Cheek, president of Howard University, told the gathering of Channing supporters that the man "has character, ability and national reputation. He is against the war and a fighter for civil rights."

Bruce Terris, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, also was at the press conference. He said Mr. Phillips had the support of most of the committee members, but "the committee will not as an official body endorse him . . . it should be an open primary race."

Col. Hassan Jeru-Ahmed, commander of the Blackman's Volunteer Army of Liberation and chief of the Blackman's Development Center, said he also would make a decision on possible candidacy next week.

"I don't know what my decision will be right now. I'm talking to people and it's been very favorable. I probably will run," he said. Col. Hassan also felt that Mayor Walter Washington will seek the office "and switch from Democrat to Republican to offset Mr. Phillips."

Mayor Washington has refused to answer questions concerning his possible candidacy.

Daily News
10/26/70

New delegate candidate

Ira Mosley, 47, industrial arts teacher and political amateur, today is launching his campaign as an independent candidate for the District's non-voting delegate to the House.

Mr. Mosley, who is black, announced his candidacy yesterday at the plush Sheraton Park Hotel, a striking contrast to most of the other 13 candidates who chose on-the-street locations for their announcements. Mr. Mosley said his "people's program" had the endorsement of outstanding business and educational leaders, altho he declined to name them. The Hamilton Junior High School teacher also said he was receiving \$225,000 from undisclosed sources to finance a television and door-to-door campaign.

"I can offer Washington this: a combination of intelligence, militancy, balance, open-mindedness, persuasiveness and diplomacy . . . combined into a force to make this a democracy," he said.

Mr. Mosley, of 5212 Fourth-st nw, said he also wanted to create opportunities for the black man, not just in employment, but in ownership of companies.

NON-VOTING DELEGATE RACE**Nevius Is Biding His Time****By MICHAEL ANDERS**

Star Staff Writer

John A. Nevius has been waging a strangely silent campaign in his bid to become the District's non-voting delegate to the House. That's the way he has it planned, and that's the way it has to be.

Nevius is a minority candidate twice over. He is white in a city 70 percent black. And he is a Republican in a city where 80 percent of the registered voters are Democrats.

Thus, Nevius feels, the Democrats regard the winner of their primary on Jan. 12 as having the seat sewn up. For that reason, he thinks, they are making their move now.

On the other hand, as the best-known Republican in the race and a former City councilman, he expects an easy victory in the primary. His strategy calls for a big splash toward the March 23 general election when his Democratic opponent is apt to be coasting.

In the general election face-off, Nevius said "perhaps Joe (Yeldell) would be the toughest" Democratic opponent. Yeldell, a City Councilman, has not yet announced whether he will run.

His second reason for not running hard at present is more personal, he said in an interview. His job as a lawyer prevents him from campaigning all day, particularly since one of two partners is now on a fellowship at Stanford.

The second partner, he added quickly, is in for a bigger share of work after the primary.

Four other Republicans have announced their candidacy, including Dr. David Dabney, Joseph G. W. Parry-Hill, Carey Grier, and the Rev. Victor Buksbazen. None is very well known.

Although Nevius said he is not "kissing off the primary," he certainly has not been worrying about it. He has yet to devise a comprehensive campaign strategy, an organization structure as a platform, and he is just now putting together a finance committee and a "bright" group for his "think tank."

Nevius said he has no money fears. Since he believes he will get funds from the D.C. Republican Central Committee. The local GOP took in \$50,000 as its share of a national fund-raising party last week featuring Vice President Spiro Agnew.

The pipe-smoking Nevius has been active in civic affairs for over a decade. His first political task was as D.C. finance chairman for former Pennsylvania Gov. William Scranton—a man he has yet to meet—during the 1964 presidential primary.

Nevius is known to most District residents for his city council service. He also has been prominent in the city's home-rule efforts, having worked on legislation that gave D.C. residents the right to vote in presidential contests, to elect their own school board, and to choose a nonvoting congressman.

Nevius said his "basic gut notion" on a successful election formula is based simply on the city's polygamous political mixture. District residents, he said, "are less likely

than the typical American to vote partisan or ethnic lines."

And he said a lot of Democrats are tired of being in the "pocket of one party."

"The worst thing that can happen in this nation is for us

to become polarized to one party," he said. But Nevius said he has not been in contact with the White House or the Republican National Committee for campaign help. "It's a local campaign," he said.

11/14/70

Mayor Won't Run For Delegate Post

By BARRY KALB NOV 14/1970
Star Staff Writer

Mayor Walter E. Washington today confirmed reports that he will not be a candidate for the post of nonvoting delegate to Congress.

At a District Building press conference, the mayor said he had given the situation careful thought, and had come to the conclusion that "I can be of greater service to the city in my present post."

He added, however, that his decision should not be construed to mean that he considers the newly created congressional post unimportant. He noted that he had personally worked hard to convince congressmen to approve the delegate's post.

Many officials—including Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., urged that the District be given no Hill representation short of a full-fledged congressman with voting powers. But the mayor argued that even a nonvoting delegate post was vitally important to the city.

Unfinished Business

Partially responsible for his decision today, the mayor said, was the fact that his government has many unfinished items of business—he cited the rebuilding of the riot corridors as one. He added that he feels the city needs "continuing and stable leadership" to finish this business adequately.

Under questioning by newsmen, the mayor said he has not decided to back any particular delegate candidate, but did not rule out a later endorsement.

Reporters tried at length this

morning to pin the mayor down on at least what type of person he would like to occupy the city's first congressional seat since 1875. But the mayor refused to answer any of the questions.

There has been speculation that City Councilman Joseph Yeldell would enter the race with Washington's endorsement.

Strong Candidate

Yeldell, an active advocate of solving the problems of the city's black population since joining the council, would be considered a strong contender for the post if he ran.

Leading candidates so far are the Rev. Channing E. Phillips, D.C. Democratic national committeeman, and the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, former City Council vice chairman.

More than 20 persons have announced their candidacy for the post so far with a primary scheduled Jan. 12 and a general election on March 23.

Phillips in delegate race

Washington's Democratic national committeeman, the Rev. Channing Phillips, today announced his candidacy for non-voting delegate from the District to the House of Representatives.

The Rev. Mr. Phillips made the announcement, which has been expected for several weeks, in the District Building where he was surrounded by a group of applauding followers. Last week he was endorsed by Howard University President James Cheek and 23 of the 23 members of the Democratic Central Committee.

The Rev. Mr. Phillips said today the general

election would fall on his birthday—a date he always celebrates. "I intend to have reason to celebrate it again next year," he said. The Rev. Mr. Phillips did not detail a campaign platform but he did say he would certainly work to have House members who exhibit a lack of interest in the District's problems removed from the District committee.

The Rev. Mr. Phillips is the third man to announce his candidacy. Yesterday Dr. David Dabney, so far the only Republican candidate, announced and last week the Rev. Douglas Moore, head of the Black United Front, said he would be a candidate.

Nevius Set To Run for Delegate

By MICHAEL ANDERS
Star Staff Writer

Former Washington City Councilman John A. Nevius today became the first prominent white Republican to seek the District's non-voting seat in the House.

At a midmorning news conference Nevius, 50, said he entered only after "thoughtful consideration" and "persistent encouragement from both black and white leaders."

Admitting he was a "distinct underdog" in a city 70 percent black and 30 percent Democratic, Nevius said he believed District residents will not "follow narrow partisan or ethnic impulses" in supporting the best qualified candidate.

"I believe I have a fighting chance," said the treasurer of the GOP Central Committee here, "and that's all I ask."

Later today, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, a Democratic candidate, was scheduled to announce that Clifford P. Alexander, former chairman of the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, is joining his campaign.

Washington Star
10/16/70

Alexander will concentrate on promotion and hiring in the federal and local governments. He cited as an example of "institutional racism" the Civil Service Commission which, according to Alexander, has only one recently hired black among 49 persons in super-grade positions.

Both Alexander and former city council chairman John Hechinger turned down campaign co-chairmanships for the Rev. Channing E. Phillips, another Democratic candidate, before joining Fauntroy.

In addition to Nevius, Joseph G. W. Parry-Hill, a white engineer, and David H. Dabney, a black psychiatrist, have announced plans to enter the Republican primary.

Nevius, who was named by President Johnson to the newly formed City Council in 1967, is director of the Office of Renewal Operations for the D.C. Redevelopment Land Agency. He has been active in the civil rights movement and the fight for home rule.

Nevius's announcement brought to eight the number of persons in the race. This includes three Democrats, three Republicans and two independents.

D.C. Delegate Race Entered By Fauntroy

By MICHAEL ANDERS-
Star Staff Writer

The Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, former vice chairman of the D.C. City Council and president of an urban renewal group in the Shaw area, today announced his candidacy for the District's non-voting House delegate seat and made an emphatic, out-and-out declaration that he would win.

Exuding an aura of infectious self-confidence, Fauntroy stood on the steps of his home at 923 Westminster St. NW to "tell Congress—friend and foe alike—to 'get ready 'cause here I come'."

His rousing speech was met by cries of "amen, amen," "right on!" and loud applause for the 40 to 50 supporters and neighbors. Delivering more of a campaign speech than an announcement, Fauntroy said he not only expects to have a voting voice on the House District Committee, but that he ought to be its chairman.

As Fauntroy—his father, his wife and young son at his side—addressed the crowd, his supporters passed out blue "Fauntroy for Congress" bumper stickers. At the same time, supporters of the Rev. Douglas E. Moore, Black United Front leader and another candidate for delegate, distributed leaflets asking for campaign contributions and votes.

Fauntroy, 37, said, "There is no one in this town with more friends in the halls of Congress than myself."

"The platform will come from the people . . . and the day-to-day work, knowledge, sweat and trial-and-error that have been piled up by a hard-working cadre of leadership spanning ev-

DELEGATE

Continued From Page A-1
ry spectrum of District affairs . . ." he said.

Fauntroy said he was dropping from his campaign the term "delegate" because he plans to act just as a congressman.

Fauntroy said he was not worried about working with "anti-District" congressmen because he had numerous friendly lawmakers who would offset the anti' edge.

Supporters Present

He said he would tell "my friends of the District (congressmen) to stand up and be counted or I'll be paying visits to friends in their district."

Among supporters present were Polly Shackleton, former city councilwoman, former Juvenile Court Judge Marjorie Lawson; James Gibson, president of the Washington Planning and Housing Association, and former City Council Chairman John Hechinger.

Fauntroy is head of the Model Inner-City Community Organization (MICCO) which is planning Shaw's urban renewal process. He is also pastor of New Bethel Baptist Church, 1739 9th St. N.W., and a Washington representative of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

See DELEGATE, Page A-1

The Washington Daily News, Friday, October 16, 1970

Arturo Griffiths

Sixth candidate in delegate race

By MICHAEL BERNSTEIN

Arturo J. Griffiths sat in front of the camera and the reporters and explained how, if elected D.C. non-voting delegate, he will see that "no inner city resident will go home hungry or go without a place to sleep or without clothing."

"We'll pool our resources," he said, announcing his candidacy. "... we'll establish the unity of the inner city, solve the crime problems ... so that our immediate brothers can be assisted."

Mr. Griffiths is the 60-year-old ("I don't look it. I look like a young hippie") founder and development specialist with the Washington Ghetto Industrial Development and Investment Corp. The corporation was formed a year and a half ago, he said, and altho no programs have been begun, he is hopeful some will. The main problem has been that the organization "is not funded by anyone, he explained.

He said he will run as an independent. "It's the Lindsay approach." This means I will have no obligation to a party —only to the residents." (Mayor John Lindsay of New York City ran successfully as an independent last year.)

Mr. Griffiths said he is tired of money leaving the community and going to the suburbs and would work to keep business capital in the community. He said he'd also "like to see a city lottery. We've got to amass capital."

He said he feels non-voting delegate is "better than a voting delegate because you'd have the support of all the delegates."

Altho Mr. Griffiths, who was born in New York, has spent most of his life in South America, he qualifies for candidacy since he has been a D.C. resident for more than the required three years. Other requirements are that a candidate be 25 or older; a regis-

tered voter here and have no criminal record.

Those involved in the Jan. 14 primary must pick up a nominating petition at the Board of Elections Wednesday and get 2,000 signatures of registered voters by midnight Dec. 14, the filing deadline. A \$100 check or money order is also required.

Candidates who are running as independents, such as Mr. Griffiths, can file for the general election March 23, but losing primary candidates can't file as independents in the general election.

Elections - D.C. SEP 17 1970

Phillips House Bid

Expected in Week

By MICHAEL ANDERS AND WILLIAM GRIGG

Star Staff Writers

The Rev. Channing E. Phillips, the District's Democratic national committeeman, plans to announce his candidacy for the post of non-voting House delegate within one week, Capitol Hill sources said today.

Phillips, 42, promptly said he has made no firm decision.

But the sources said he plans to announce his candidacy after

President Nixon signs the D.C. delegate bill. The President has until Tuesday to sign the legislation, which cleared Congress last week.

At the same time, congressional sources said Phillips, who in 1968 became the first Negro to be considered as a presidential candidate by a major party, would also announce a committee of supporters to help his campaign.

Late last month, he asked former D.C. City Council Chairman John Hechinger and Clifford Alexander Jr., former chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, to serve as co-chairman of his campaign. Both turned him down because they felt it was too early to make such a commitment.

Since then, Phillips has been lining up a committee of supporters and meeting with fellow Democratic lawmakers and community leaders to discuss campaign strategy.

Phillips, former pastor of the Lincoln Memorial Temple, at 11th and R Streets NW and chairman of the Housing Development Corporation, said the principal question in the talks have been whether to enter the primary or the general election stage should he decide to run.

Phillips said he has not discussed the new post with Mayor Walter E. Washington, who at first denied interest in the seat but increasingly has spurned giving a direct answer to questions about whether he would run for the post.

House Republicans, who take

a large part of the credit for getting the delegate bill through Congress, have urged the President to make a ceremony of its signing.

Immediately after Nixon signs the legislation, D. C. Election Board Chairman Jack Bindeman is expected to announce that a drive to register 18-year olds will start Oct. 17, sources said.

The election board also will announce that primary elections will be held in early January for Democratic and Republican candidates. The early primaries will permit 18-year olds in the District to be among the first in the nation to vote under the new law which becomes effective at the beginning of next year.

Washington Daily News
10/8/70

Mayor urged to stay and ignore Hill race

About 40 representatives of "We The People," a group which wants Mayor Walter E. Washington to continue in office rather than run for non-voting House delegate, staged an impromptu rally in a District building hallway today to plead with the mayor to continue his programs and "not let a Republican come in and destroy all you have done."

"He's our man," a leader of the group of about 250 said. "He has been with us in bad times as well as good. He can't have as much say up there (on the hill) as he does here." As Mayor Washington shook hands with members of the group, which included delegate candidate Rev. Douglas Moore, a woman said, "See, he's a man, not a mummy for the hill, he's a working man. He is for the people."

Washington Daily News
10/27/70

20 seek delegate post

The ranks of candidates for non-voting delegate swelled to 20 today but the Rev. David Eaton, pastor of the All Souls Church, urged by many civic groups to run for the Hill post, is not among them.

Mr. Eaton instead threw his support to the Rev. Walter Fauntroy, a friend since school days. His decision not to run actually stemmed from being "lazy," Mr. Eaton said. "Many of you know I am creative," he told reporters, "but you don't know that I am lazy. To have to run for an office every two years is just too much."

Besides, Mr. Eaton said, Mr. Fauntroy is "the very best man for the job." He backed up his support with a \$200 contribution to Mr. Fauntroy's campaign.

Meanwhile, attorney George W. Mitchell announced his candidacy and Dorothy O'Gwin, Garey Grier Jr. and

Arthur Robinson picked up nominating petitions from the Board of Elections.

A student coalition is urging Leroy Washington, 33-year-old director of special projects for the YMCA, to run for the post. The students, representing most of the area colleges and universities, began to consider Mr. Washington when he started teaching practical politics at Federal City College. Jailed once for his activities in the civil rights movement, Mr. Washington produced a paper about his jail term and his commitment to the movement.

And, as might be expected, a new committee formed yesterday to see to it that every eligible voter registers and votes, regardless of party preference.

The committee, called the Register and Vote Committee,

is headed by home rule enthusiast David Carliner and backed by both the Republican and Democratic parties. Working with the Board of Elections, R&V has arranged for a registrar to be available at every library, every welfare office, every school and every shopping center beginning today to get people registered. In addition, the group is seeking permission to set up registration booths in federal government buildings.

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THE EVENING STAR

Washington, D. C.
Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1970

Election - D.C. - Congress 69
Moore Asks Court Here
Non-voting Delegate
To Ease Petition Rule

By MICHAEL ANDERS

Star Staff Writer

The Rev. Douglas E. Moore has asked U.S. District Court here to issue a temporary restraining order against the D.C. Board of Elections' requirement that independent D.C. congressional candidates secure 3,000 signatures more than primary candidates.

Judge Gerhard A. Gesell said he would rule on the request today. Indications were that Gesell would assemble a three-judge panel to consider it.

In a suit filed late Friday by attorney James W. Cobb, Moore said the election laws are "invidious and discriminatory" because primary candidates need collect only 2,000 signatures on nominating petitions to become eligible for a place on the ballot while independent candidates need 5,000 signatures.

Constitutional Rights Cited

Moore, an independent, said this regulation deprives him of his "rights under the Constitution . . . because the primary candidates will have diminished the number of registered voters before the independent candidates can start canvassing."

Congress wrote the provision into the new law creating the nonvoting delegate post. Under the law, Democratic and Republican primary candidates could begin circulating their petitions Oct. 21. They must be filed with the elections board by midnight Dec. 14, 55 days later. Independent candidates cannot circulate petitions until Dec. 30 and must file them by Feb. 22.

Almost 30 residents, most of them Democrats, have picked up nominating petitions from the board of elections office to collect the required 2,000 signatures. An estimated 200,000 residents are registered in the two major parties.

Most states, on whose laws the District regulation is based, have higher signature requirements for the general election than for the primary.

Time Factor at Crux

Moore said yesterday the regulation also hurts him because he will be forced to spend time collecting signatures while the primary candidates are campaigning.

"I will not be able to start until the dead of winter and this is designed to curtail the effectiveness of the independent candidates," he said.

Moore, who also is head of the Black United Front, was the first announced candidate to pick up petitions from the elections board. He was listed as a Democrat in receiving the 250 petitions.

However, he said that this was a strategy move on his part so that he could collect signatures along with other candidates until by the board he could not

use them as an independent candidate.

The suit named as defendants elections board members Jack Bindeman, Robert E. Martin and Charles B. Fisher. In addition to seeking a restraining order, the suit also asks that the regulation be declared unconstitutional.

Washington Star
11/22/70

STAR 11-22-70

Mrs. King Gives Boost To Fauntroy Campaign

ELECTIONS
By ALMA ROBINSON
Star Staff Writer

Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr. came here yesterday to help the campaign of her "dear friend and colleague," the Rev. Walter Fauntroy, for the District's non-voting delegate seat in Congress.

In a series of stops at churches and a department store parking lot, the civil rights leader's widow recalled the early years of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and praised Fauntroy for his abilities as an organizer and a persuader.

Fauntroy headed the Washington chapter of SCLC, the Atlanta-based organization founded by her husband.

"We could depend on Walter to do whatever was necessary to get support out of Washington—whether it was from the Congress, the attorney general, the President or the people of Washington," Mrs. King said at a

rally in front of McBride's department store at Benning Road and Minnesota Avenue NE.

For 10 years, she added, "he has been our chief lobbyist in Washington. Believe me, he knows the Congress. . . . My husband depended heavily on his judgment." NOV 22 1970

Fauntroy assured the crowd of about 200 in front of a hastily assembled platform that "there is some power in that office if the right man gets it."

When Hosea Williams, an SCLC official, began sing-along, "Who's our congressman, Walter Fauntroy!" to the tune of high school pep songs, Mrs. King left the platform to mingle with the crowd.

When she thought her entourage of Fauntroy campaigners was trying to move her away from the people, she murmured, "This is a political rally, that's what it's all about. . . ."

Washington Daily News
11/17/70

Goldie Johnson in D.C. race

Mrs. Goldie C. Johnson, president of the Metropolitan Police Wives Association, will announce candidacy for the District's nonvoting congressional delegate. More than 30 other contenders already are in the race.

Hobson Urged to Seek District Delegate Seat

A strong grassroots effort has sprung up in recent days to draft activist Julius Hobson as an independent candidate for the city's nonvoting House delegate seat on a platform pushing statehood for the District.

Hobson, a former school board member who drew the largest vote of any board candidate in 1968, is aware of the effort and has indicated he would consider a draft if there were strong financial and organizational support.

He would be running on a platform of statehood for the District instead of home rule which other candidates have made their top priority if elected.

The effort is being led by Bettie Randall, chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of Citizens for Hobson, who has mailed more than 2,000 letters to District residents asking them to

consider his candidacy with financial support.

The letter also said Hobson had been approached by the group and "he has indicated that he would consider entering the race as an independent on the primary issue of statehood with sufficient support."

Hobson last week said the effort to achieve home rule by constitutional amendment was too slow and announced that the newly formed D.C. Statehood party would seek to put its name on the general election ballot on March 23.

Hobson has filed a suit in U.S. District Court against the Board of Elections to make it easier for minority party and poor candidates to appear on the ballot.

In other campaign news, The Revs. Walter E. Fauntroy and Channing E. Phillips, Democratic contenders, have made public tax-return statements for 1969 as they promised when the campaign began in October.

Fauntroy said he received a gross income of \$7,700 last year, most of it in salaries as the Washington coordinator for the Atlanta-based Southern Christian Leadership Conference. He receives no salary as head of the Model Inner City Community Organization which is redeveloping the Shaw urban renewal area.

Phillips said he received a salary of \$21,838 last year from the nonprofit Housing Development Corp. and \$14,137 in lecture fees for a gross income of \$36,646.

III. PRIMARY ELECTION AND PROFILES OF CANDIDATES

SPLITTING BLACK VOTE?

Candidates Queried
On Number in RaceBy GLENN DIXON
Star Staff Writer

Nine candidates for the District's nonvoting delegate post last night were asked a perplexing question: "What is the possibility that the large number of black candidates will split the black vote and result in the election of one of the few white candidates?"

The Rev. Channing Phillips, promptly told a racially mixed audience of about 150 at a Georgetown University forum that petition and primary runoff procedures would considerably shorten the list of candidates as the campaign progressed.

"So far," Phillips said, "there are only three candidates who have actually qualified to run—myself, Walter Fauntroy and George Mitchell." All three are Democrats.

"The rest of these gentlemen," Phillips added, "are just out here practicing to run again in 1972." There are 35 other candidates.

Moore Agrees

The Rev. Douglas Moore agreed that the petition procedures would help to pare the number down—particularly, he

added, since they discriminated against independent candidates. Moore, an independent, lost a court case to reduce the number of signatures independents must collect.

To participate in the Republican or Democratic primary a candidate needs 2000 signatures on his petition. Independents must collect 5,000 signatures. But Moore said he was still confident the race will be won by a black candidate.

Fauntroy said the city's black population has the power to determine who will be elected if it can organize. "We must pull together the 'nation power' of black people to give substance to our talk about black unity," he said.

Others Doubtful

However, some of Washington's community leaders are not so hopeful. Reginald Booker, off the Emergency Committee on the Transportation Crisis, and Petey Green, an ex-convict active in the anti-drug effort here, have both been trying to get candidates to drop out of the race to avert victory by a white candidate.

Republican hopeful John Nevius didn't respond to the question on the possible election of a white candidate but said he felt the delegate race will help "get rid of the political apathy that has existed in the District of Columbia for nearly 200 years."

When asked if he felt he could relate to a predominately black constituency, Nevius answered, "I feel that whether or not you can relate to people depends not on the color of your skin, but on what's in your heart."

12/11/70

3 Candidates Vary Widely On Plans for D.C. Self-Rule

ELECT. - D.C.
By MICHAEL ANDERS
Star Staff Writer

Three leading Democratic candidates for the District's non-voting House delegate seat disagree markedly over the home rule issue.

The differences emerged yesterday during a debate at Howard University's law school between the Rev. Channing E. Phillips, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy and former city Councilman Joseph P. Yeldell on how the District should achieve full self-government.

It was previously believed that the delegate race would center around personalities, since the major candidates held similar views on most issues and were seeking essentially the same vote. They all support home rule, but yesterday:

- Phillips said a charter commission is "the most appropriate approach to achieve self-government.
- Fauntroy said he is completely opposed to the charter commission approach and in favor of immediate, full self-government.
- Yeldell said he also opposes the charter commission approach but added that fiscal independence for the city must precede home rule.

In a related development yesterday, Yeldell was endorsed by David Carliner, chairman of the D. C. Home Rule Committee. Carliner will be co-chairman of Yeldell's campaign, along with Mrs. Flaxie Pinkett, District national committeewoman.

Carliner, who resigned from the Home Rule Committee, said he has worked with both Fauntroy and Phillips, but he said aiding Yeldell is "the most

effective way to work for meaningful representation and home rule."

Meanwhile, Rep. Philip Burton, D-Calif., today became the first congressional lawmaker to endorse a candidate in announcing he favored Phillips. "He will be a most effective spokesman for the district," Burton said, "and will play a very important part in advancing the cause of self government."

The charter commission approach to home rule calls for a study of up to 18 months on the

various forms of city governments and adopting one for the District.

Charter commission legislation was introduced by Rep. B. F. Sisk, D-Calif., on the day the full House had scheduled a vote on self-government for the city. That scheduled vote had marked the first time a home rule bill had ever reached the House floor and many believed Sisk's proposal, never implemented, effectively undermined the self-government drive.

Washington Daily News
12/17/70

'Votemobiles' roll

Two "votemobile" buses are set to roll today in a campaign to bring election information to D.C. residents.

The votemobiles were set to leave the District building early today to park at two locations each per day until Jan. 11, election eve in the D.C. Delegate contest.

The buses are rented by the D.C. Board of Elections and the workers and much of the information is provided by the League of Women Voters. The interior of the buses contains voting booths, sample ballots, and information about the candidates.

Delegate law upheld

U. S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica has refused to cancel the District's non-voting delegate election as requested by Julius W. Hobson, a former D. C. school board member.

Judge Sirica yesterday ruled the law creating the congressional post was neither unconstitutional nor had the effect of making the district the 51st state.

Washington Daily News
12/29/70

Yeldell gets top ballot slot

Joseph P. Yeldell, considered one of the leading contenders in the D.C. non-voting delegate race, will have the number one position on the Democratic primary ballot following a drawing of names from a red, white and blue "Uncle Sam" top hat at the District Building today.

The other candidates, in the order their names will appear on the Jan. 12 Democratic ballot are: Walter Fauntroy, Eldridge V. Parks, Wilbert L. Williams, Channing Phillips, Kenneth C. Kennedy and Wilfred J. Cruz.

The Republican candidate, John Nevius, is unopposed in his party's primary.

Meanwhile, the District's Board of Elections was asked today to permit questions submitted by political parties on the ballot in the primary elections.

The formal request, which was to be filed by the D.C. Democratic Central Committee, added to the city's quickening campaign pace, which included a rally last night in Anacostia for Democratic candidates and a formal position paper on education released by Mr. Phillips.

Bruce Terris, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, said the three-page brief he was filing with the board of elections contends that the city's election laws permit major political parties to place party issues on

party ballots, and the primaries involve party ballots.

The questions Democrats are seeking to place on the ballot involve home rule, whether police and judges should be required to live in the District, boosting welfare payments, whether more freeways should be built, whether the U.S. should pull out of Indochina and a preferential poll on who the national Democratic candidate should be for the presidency in 1972.

About 100 people turned up at Anacostia High last night to hear vote appeals from seven Democratic candidates for the D. C. seat in Congress. The debate between the candidates resembled a bare-knuckle brawl at some stages, but it remained verbal thruout.

Mr. Yeldell, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Fauntroy hammered on the theme of home rule and "I can do the job better than the others." But perhaps the most telling point of the evening was scored by candidate Williams.

Mr. Williams, a social rehabilitation worker, noted that "most of the citizens of the District are black and poor," yet the candidates are spending "considerable amounts of campaign money." Stating that "money controls," he urged all of the candidates to bare the sources of their campaign funds to the voters.

11/20/70

Four to meet at WTI

Delegate to have non-vote power

By PHIL HILTS

"I'm not going to be a non-voting delegate, I can count 26 votes I have right now . . . including Sen. Vance Hartke," declared D.C. non-voting delegate candidate the Rev. Walter Fauntroy, as he and three other candidates for the job campaigned last night and declared the importance of the post they seek.

The Rev. Channing Phillips, speaking at The Washington Technical Institute and to a northeast civic group, also noted the importance of the post to D.C. residents. "No one in Congress ever got anything done by himself, and one vote in 435 won't do it either. But the delegate will have a full staff and funds, the power to influence voting."

Dr. David Dabney, a District psychiatrist who has worked with a number of civic organizations, says "it's ridiculous to believe the non-voting delegate won't wield Hill power. He'll have all city resources . . . all lobbyist groups at his command."

Etta Horne, a welfare mother and chairman of the welfare rights group that forced changes in the city's welfare department earlier this year, said: "If I'm put in Congress I'll be asking all of you to tear down the walls of Congress. I will expose and run out the crooked politicians."

Rev. Fauntroy explained that he will have support from at least 26 men in Congress, "because they understand the

arithmetic of power politics. To give you an example, Sen. Vance Hartke in Indiana won by only 4,000 votes in the last election.

"And 91 per cent of the blacks voted for him, because we sent in Coretta King and Jesse Jackson and the Operation Breadbasket band and chorus to go thru the streets and get that vote out. Sen. Hartke knows where his bread is buttered, and if he doesn't vote with me, we can send those people out to tell the black folks not to vote for Hartke."

"Hawaii and Alaska had non-voting delegates, and they gained statehood," the Rev. Mr. Phillips said. He said the D.C. delegate should concentrate his energies on gaining home rule and representative status rather than "emphasizing day-to-day issues and entrenching himself so he would be there from now till doomsday."

If elected, Rev. Phillips said, "I'll campaign across the country to get national support for our struggle."

To bolster city voting privileges, Dr. Dabney suggested that D.C. Corporation Counsel, which is empowered to handle District misdemeanor cases, should have its lawyers elected instead of hired.

Thru elected counsels from each District, he explained, "we'd have personal representation according to individual community needs."

Stronger School Board Is

Proposed by Phillips

By Ivan G. Goldman
Washington Post Staff Writer

The D.C. delegate should not "interfere" in the operation of Washington schools, but should work instead to strengthen the board of education's powers, the Rev. Channing E. Phillips said yesterday.

"Home rule must start somewhere," he said, "and the schools are the best place to begin. The board of education is elected by the people of Washington and it should

"I intend to work in order to restrict the function of Congress to providing the money the schools need," Phillips said. "This should be done as a general appropriation, not line by line for specific items.

"While I have not always agreed with the board of education, the delegate should also not interfere with the school system. He should attempt to support it by finding adequate funds and to prevent congressional interference, but he was not elected to decide the curriculum or deter-

have full authority over the schools."

At a press conference at his campaign headquarters at 1307 E St. NW, Phillips, a candidate for D.C. delegate in the Democratic primary Jan. 12, released a position paper on the schools, read excerpts from it, and then answered questions.

At his side were two men endorsing his candidacy, William Simons, president of the Washington Teachers Union, and John Sessions, a former member of the Board of Education.

mine other educational policy."

Phillips cited a host of city school needs, including higher teachers' salaries, more buildings, pre-school and day care centers, and more funds for Federal City College.

He said that the federal government is not paying its fair share toward the school system, and that the D.C. delegate should work to change this.

Phillips also praised Dr. Hugh Scott, referring to him as an "excellent" superintendent of schools.

2 Delegate Candidates Score Press

By MICHAEL ANDERS
Star Staff Writer

Two of the seven Democratic candidates for the District's non-voting House delegate seat have complained that the Washington news media has concentrated press coverage on three contenders.

The charge was made at a news conference yesterday by Eldridge V. Parks, a District insurance consultant, and Kenneth C. Kennedy, an assistant to the president of Federal City College and a former member of the Democratic Central Committee.

Kennedy, also an active Northeast Washington civic leader, said he is "sufficiently disgust-

Parks said the media, through its lack of coverage, "had already written off the four so-called minor candidates." He was referring to Kennedy, Wilbert L. Williams, a former Northeast antipoverty official, Wilfred J. Cruz, a District high school teacher, and himself.

The three best-known are the Rev. Channing E. Phillips, head of the nonprofit Housing Development Corporation and the District's Democratic national committeeman; the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, a former city councilman and head of the Model Inner City Community Organization, and former City Councilman Joseph P. Yeldell.

Meanwhile, Phillips received

been quite generous to me" although he said he is "not actively seeking a lot of publicity" and is concentrating instead on personal contact.

Cruz said he had received "adequate press coverage for what I intend to do now."

Kennedy said he will open two campaign headquarters today at 1217 I St. NW and at the Windsor Park Hotel, 2300 Connecticut Ave. NW. Park's headquarters is in his home at 1207 Farragut St. NW. Cruz's headquarters is at 3912 First St. SW.

Williams has opened his headquarters in a still-operative laundromat in the 3900 block of South Capitol Street.

ed" that he is prepared to ask the Federal Communications Commission and the Civil Service Commission to investigate press coverage of the Jan. 12 primary race.

"I think it is deplorable that the media has decided the prime congressional candidates . . . and shamefully relegated other candidates to defeat," Kennedy said. "The people should decide who the major candidates are."

Parks said the only coverage his candidacy has received was a single spot on television station WETA (Channel 26). Kennedy said he has received no press coverage although he has "been out every evening (campaigning)."

the endorsement yesterday of Ramsey Clark, who was attorney general in the Johnson administration. Clark will head a lawyers' committee and plans to campaign "to the extent it will be helpful."

Television station WTOP (Channel 9) announced plans last week to offer 15 minutes of free prime time, starting Jan. 4, to each of the Democratic candidates and unopposed Republican John Nevius. WTOP radio also will offer free time.

Cruz and Williams, who did not attend the news conference, said in telephone interviews they both had received adequate coverage. Williams said that "some parts of the media have

12/22/70

2 in Delegate Race Score D.C. Media

Two candidates in the Democratic primary race for D.C. delegate charged yesterday that the news media has conspired to exclude them from public view while favoring three other candidates in the race.

"We want to show the people that there are more than two preachers and an ex-city councilman in this race," stated Eldridge V. Parks, who was accompanied at the press conference by fellow Democratic candidate Kenneth C. Kennedy.

"me," Kennedy said, "that the news media has decided to choose the candidates for the people. If we want things in this city to change, we have to get someone who is not controlled by television or the press."

Kennedy claimed that the constant focus of the news media on the Rev. Channing E. Phillips, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, and former city councilman Joseph P. Yeldell "has relegated the other candidates to a position of defeat."

Kennedy, who was instrumental in bringing a discrimination suit against WMAL-TV, also said his lawyers are looking into the possibility of filing a similar suit against the "Washington press corps" for failing to provide equal press coverage for all candidates.

The Kennedy platform also calls for more recreational and cultural programs for D.C. youth, an end to the Vietnam War, more housing and educational benefits for Veterans, a halt on all freeway construction in the District, and home rule and a voting congressman for Washington.

"The main way I'm different (from Phillips, Fauntroy and Yeldell) is that I'm not a minister," Parks explained.

"Preachers have been put in the typical role of peacekeeper," he added, "People are tired of that. They want someone who is not committed to that role."

Other Democratic candidates in the Jan. 12 primary are Wilbert L. Williams and Wilfred J. Cruz. The only Republican candidate is John A. Nevius.

"I am the only candidate who can organize this city," commented Parks, who criticized the news media for not writing about his "Ten Point Program for a Better D. C."

"If I get the right kind of press coverage," Parks said, "I can get the support I need to win this election."

ing a "policy of exclusion," which Parks said emerged twice recently in The Washington Post.

In one Post story, the wrong date was printed for a Parks' cocktail party. In another story, the candidate's name was spelled "Park" instead of "Parks."

Kennedy, whose campaign slogan is "Save Our City," said it is important that the media let the public know that his priorities are different from those of Fauntroy, Phillips, and Yeldell, who, he says, are not that far apart on any of the issues.

Kennedy said fiscal autonomy for the District government is his first priority, which he hopes to achieve by calling for a 50 per cent increase in the annual federal payment and by levying a commuter tax on persons who work in the District but do not live here.

SCLC Head 12/28/70 Endorses Fauntroy

By David R. Boldt
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Rev. Jesse Jackson, Chicago-based Southern Christian Leadership Conference leader, yesterday endorsed the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy for D.C. delegate, and called the non-voting delegate post a "great step forward" toward home rule for Washington.

Jackson, speaking to the congregation of Rehoboth Baptist Church, 621 Alabama Ave. SE, defended the concept of clergymen taking an active role in politics as part of his endorsement of his ministerial and SCLC colleague, Fauntroy.

Jackson said that Moses, the Old Testament prophets, David, Paul and other Biblical heroes had been political figures, and that the church today "must cease to merely beg the devil for relief" but enter into the councils of government.

Jackson's Operation Breadbasket in Chicago has sought to use boycotts and other techniques of the civil rights movement to gain jobs and other economic opportunities for poor blacks. Jackson didn't appear at two other scheduled appearances yesterday afternoon because he had to return to Chicago for a meeting.

Fauntroy, in his joint appearance with Jackson, and later at a campaign gathering in a Capitol Hill home, repeated his basic campaign theme that his work as a lobbyist for the SCLC on civil rights and voting rights legislation gives him the best credentials for the delegate job.

Fauntroy led a group of Washingtonians who campaigned against House District Committee Chairman Rep. John L. McMillan (D-S.C.) in last June's primary. In response to arguments that this would hamper his effectiveness in dealing with the House unit, Fauntroy said, "I don't think anyone who goes over to the Hill can expect to get power by appeasement. The realities are such that Mr. McMillan is not anxious to tangle with me."

In another campaign development, the Rev. Channing E. Phillips announced the formation of Lawyers and Doctors for Phillips groups. The lawyers' group is headed by former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, who formally endorsed Phillips last week, and includes E. Clinton Baumberger, Catholic University Law School Dean, and civil rights attorney Marian Wright Edelman.

The doctors' group is headed by Drs. Jesse B. Barber and John A. Kenney, both department heads at Howard University Medical School, as well as Dr. Roy L. Baptiste,

head of the Freedmen's Dental Society. Both groups will solicit support and contributions through mailings, a Phillips campaign aide said.

Phillips also released the text of a letter sent to each incoming Democratic congressman asking for an appointment to discuss his role as a

new member of what he called "the City Council for the District of Columbia."

Wilbert L. Williams, one of Fauntroy's six opponents in the Jan. 12 Democratic primary, issued a statement last night criticizing Fauntroy for bringing in outside figures like Mr. Jackson and Coretta Scott King, who made an earlier appearance for Fauntroy. Williams said, . . . "we must solve our own problems."

The Washington Daily News, Thursday, December 31, 1970

Portrait of a candidate

'Yeldell's a
ghetto kid'

By JUDY LUCE

"Yeldell for Congress. . . Yes. Well, this is Gladys Yeldell."

The former Gladys Gayle Johnson is seated behind a polished wood executive desk in the wall-to-wall carpeted first floor of Yeldell Headquarters at the corner of Connecticut-av and K-st nw. She is wearing a beige dress, trimmed at the collar in black webbing, and each time the beige console phone rings she pushes the button and in a soft and cheerful voice repeats her greeting. She is a volunteer for Joseph C. Yeldell, 38, candidate for D.C. non-voting delegate in the Democratic primary.

Other volunteers flow in and out of the first floor of the headquarters, friends of the candidate, former school-mates who were with him at Lovejoy Elementary, Browne Junior High

This is the first in a series of Washington Daily News interviews with the candidates for the District's non-voting delegate seat in the House of Representatives.

and Cardozo Senior High, IBM employes who knew him when he worked there, asking "Where's Joe?"

Joe is at Doctors Hospital, at a coffee, at a church for a funeral, at a businessmen's reception at a D.C. teachers' College Alumni meeting, hammering away at his campaign themes.

"The District must have self-determination and be able to control its own finances. Let us set up our own rules and regulations and we will continue to cooperate with regional agencies. The District must have the capability to raise its own revenue and spend that money for the welfare of the city.

"Anyone who earns a salary in this city should pay a tax on it.

"The Metro system will help build the city's economy. It can be a catalyst for economic development, as in Montreal and Toronto. Develop the areas below ground so shops and stores can tie into the subway station.

"I will go to Congress assuming each member is a potential ally not a hard and fixed enemy of the District."

"Public safety is the first civil right."

But perhaps Mr. Yeldell's major theme is that he will not factionalize the citizens and interest groups in the District. "I do not have the support implied from the business community, certainly in terms of finances. I'm concerned with the District in its entirety."

Mr. Yeldell and his aides—three fulltime workers with another to be put on the payroll

Vote for our delegate?

The District's non-voting delegate to the House may have a vote after all — at least sometimes.

That is the aim of a group of House liberals who want the delegate, who will be chosen in a March election, to vote within the House District Committee. The liberals argue the new House reorganization bill which becomes effective in the next session of Congress gives a committee vote to Puerto Rico's non-voting delegate to Congress. He is called a resident commissioner.

soon — say the money for his campaign comes from "individuals and groups." They won't be more specific. Finance Chairman Charles Duncan, ex-corporation counsel, ex-public safety director ("until I was abolished") says the campaign may cost in excess of \$25,000. The headquarters rent for \$900 a month for three months. "Two of them are already paid," he said.

A Yeldell press spokesman will give a "ballpark figure" on campaign media costs: \$18,000 for mailing, \$15,000 to \$17,000 on radio and TV time.

"Well, the campaign will probably cost closer to \$50,000," Mr. Duncan admits. "But not more. Not \$75,000." There aren't many big contributors, he says. "Maybe several gave us \$1,000. No, I can't remember who they are . . . and I would tell you if I did."

One major contributor will identify herself. Mrs. Yeldell says her family is living off savings intended for the home she wanted to buy, something newer than the 25-year-old, 10-room brick semi-detached house at 1727 S-st se in Anacostia. They paid \$19,500 for it six years ago.

Turning Voters On

Delegate Candidates Zero In On Inner-City Residents

By Joseph D. Whitaker
Washington Post Staff Writer

Nathaniel Howard, 1342 Irving St. NW, a janitor-cook-porter "depending on what's available," said he hadn't had much time to "read up" on the candidates in the D.C. delegate race.

In an interview, while he waited for the northbound Colorado Avenue bus, he sifted through the names a reporter suggested, "Fauntroy? . . . Phillips? . . . Yell?" Howard wasn't sure.

"I'm working two jobs," he explained, "I got bills, my radio and television needs fixing." The bus arrived, Howard swung aboard and called back, "I don't have no time to be voting; I got important things to do."

Among the others waiting for the bus with Howard at the 14th Street and Park Road bus stop, and throughout the 39th precinct, the word "vote" turns many people off.

That impression helps to define the nature of the challenge to candidates who want to win the votes of about 10,500 low-income

black and Spanish-speaking voters who live in this seven-block-wide strip of Upper Cardozo that runs from Rock Creek Park to 11th Street NW, between Park and Columbia Roads.

The 39th precinct has one of the city's highest crime rates and one of the most acute housing shortages. Along the 14th Street corridor, where a number of stores were destroyed during the riots of April, 1968, only a few of them have been reopened.

The area, which has an array of social problems, has been the focal point of many federally funded community organizations and much of the city's urban renewal planning.

Candidates say they are working to combat the apathy that exists in the 39th precinct. The Rev. Channing E. Phillips, for one, claims that a volunteer staff of 10 is organizing the precinct block by block to assure a strong turnout in that area.

See PRECINCT, A6, Col. 4

Delegate Candidates Zero In On Residents of Inner City

PRECINCT, From A1

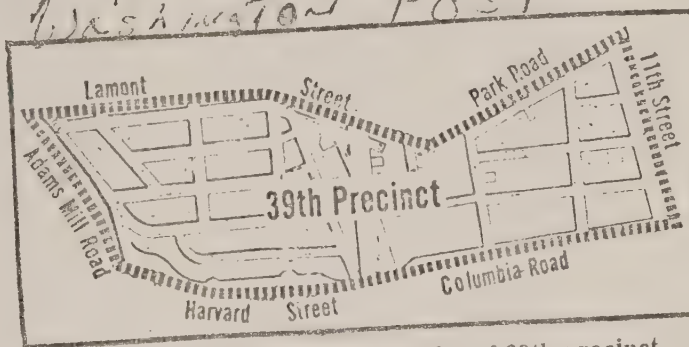
But success in precincts like 39 is probably most important to one candidate, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, who has aimed a major part of his campaigning at inner-city precincts.

His radio commercials in ghetto "hip talk," his posters picturing him in denim, and his careful cultivation of the principal institution of inner-city Washington, the black church, have been part of this campaign.

"The poor have been his constituency in the past," says a Fauntroy campaign aide, "... and he feels they can be a key factor in his election strategy." Number 39 is one of the precincts listed in the Fauntroy headquarters as one that will get special attention.

Already it appears that an effective campaign in this largely ghetto community cannot be hinged on issues, since most of the people there identify names more readily than political platforms.

Interviews with scores of residents there indicate that Fauntroy does have an advantage in terms of name recognition.



Broken lines indicate boundaries of 39th precinct.

Outside of Phillips, Fauntroy, and Joseph P. Yeldell, no preference was expressed for any other candidate by people interviewed for this story. Eldridge V. Parks, Kenneth C. Kennedy, Wilbert L. Williams, and Wilfred J. Cruz will also be on the Democratic primary ballot. John A. Nevius is running unopposed on the Republican ballot.

James Rhyne, 1819 Belmont Rd. NW, a gardener, is reluctant to give an opinion, but when pressed to say who he'd vote for if the election were held right now, he says, "I'd probably vote for Fauntroy ... he was Dr. (Martin Luther) King's man. I think he's nice." Rhyne recalls having seen Fauntroy on television when he was a coordinator of the Poor Peoples Campaign in 1968.

Music for Fauntroy

One woman, eating a hamburger at a bus stop outside a carry-out at 18th Street and Columbia Road, makes the kind of comparison that would be music to the Fauntroy campaign staff's ears: "Phillips has always been the most outspoken politician, but Fauntroy has helped black folks the most."

Getting these "leaning" voters to fall in line at the polling places on Jan. 12 is the problem Fauntroy and other candidates face. The precinct has shown that it will turn out in large numbers if the campaign is lively enough and the candidates persuasive enough.

For instance, 83 per cent of the registered voters cast ballots in the 1968 presidential election.

On the other hand, the 1969 school board race apparently held far less interest to the precinct's voters. Only 129 of the precinct's 1,573 registered voters voted—less than 1 per cent.

(The number of registered voters is far less than the number of people in the precinct who are eligible to vote, but haven't registered. A conservative estimate would be about 1,000 additional eligible, but unregistered voters in the district.)

So far there is little sign that voters are developing

any high degree of excitement over the delegate election: Cleveland Herring, 26, proprietor of a grocery store at 3400 13th St. NW, says, "I usually have a good idea what people are thinking, and a lot of people who come in here aren't thinking about politics."

Why don't they talk about politics? Herring has his theory: "A lot of people around here are on welfare. . . their first goal seems to be survival. They're trying to get food for themselves and their kids and they just don't make a point of keeping up on the latest gossip."

Called a Sham

Much militant rhetoric about the campaign has claimed that people aren't interested because they regard the post of non-voting delegate as a sham unworthy of attention. If that is a factor in the atmosphere of apathy that seems to surround many people in 39, it isn't articulated.

Howard, the man who was waiting at the bus stop, agrees that having a delegate "will be a good thing," but he still doesn't plan to vote.

Rochell Wolfsen, of 1346 Meridian Pl. NW, says she doesn't think people will vote, "simply because they don't care. They don't believe in happy-ever-after anymore."

Now in the final stages of the campaign (the Democratic primary is only 13 days away), the Fauntroy campaign is aimed at uncovering people who are for Fauntroy, and then making sure they get to the polls on Jan. 12.

Fauntroy sound trucks—three will be in use during the last days of the campaign—will crisscross the area carrying the candidate's message interspersed with rock music.

A resident of 39 who isn't connected with any of the candidates indicated that may be the best way. King Wilkins, founder of the D.C. Trojans, an Upper Cardozo Youth Organization, says, "People like to see sound trucks and things like that. Instead of sending out leaflets, they should come into the community and tell people what the issues are with their own mouth."

Handshaking Tours

Both Fauntroy and Phillips plan to do just that. Fauntroy yesterday went on the first of what aides say will be several handshaking tours through the precinct. He walked up 14th Street accompanied by a squad of high school students and a sound truck.

But Fauntroy has more obstacles in 39 than apathy. While Phillips hasn't pitched his campaign as directly to the people who live there, he has done as good a job of organizing the precinct as Fauntroy.

Phillips has also been on

handshaking tours along Columbia Road and 14th Street. He held a Christmas party at Clifton Terrace and attended a Christmas tree lighting ceremony, along with Fauntroy, at the Tivoli Theatre at 14th Street and Park Road. Phillips also has plans for a series of house meetings beginning New Year's Day.

Phillips' aides say he will depend more heavily on literature, television commercials and telephoning drives than on a door-to-door strategy. With 10 volunteers now working in precinct 39, Phillips' manpower is even with Fauntroy's.

Interviews with some residents disclosed some support for former City Councilman Yeldell. "I'd vote for Yeldell," stated Joseph Johnson, a retired policeman, as he was getting out of his car at a Columbia Road supermarket. "I think he's closer to the Negro population in this city."

Yeldell's organization hasn't put together a precinct organization in 39 yet. In fact, considerable confusion seems to surround the Yeldell effort, much of it because Yeldell entered the race about two months after the other candidates.

When asked for the name of the Yeldell precinct leader, Yeldell's headquarters gave the name and telephone number of a woman who had endorsed Fauntroy and said she knew nothing about working for the Yeldell campaign.

Yeldell, however, apparently is relying heavily on television commercials and news program exposure to reach the voters in 39.

Yeldell Criticizes Educators

By David R. Boldt
Washington Post Staff Writer

Joseph P. Yeldell, a candidate for D.C. delegate, said yesterday that poor administrative practices in the city's school system are a prime cause for the state of the city's public school system.

Yeldell made that analysis in a wide-ranging position paper on education. Another candidate, the Rev. Channing E. Phillips, also released a major position paper dealing with proposed reforms for the House District Committee.

"The plight of our schools is not necessarily the result of how much we spend, but how we spend it," Yeldell said. "Under the present system—or lack of it—hard-won cash is actually turned back to the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year."

Yeldell, a graduate of D.C. Teachers College and a former teacher of mathematics in the D.C. schools, said that as head of the city council's education committee, "I have been vigorous in my efforts to reduce administrative waste in education."

As delegate, he said a first step would be to ask the Gen-

Clark reading plan, Yeldell said, "I strongly endorse the concept of accountability for teachers . . ." But he added, "They must be supplied with realistic standards and goals . . . time and encouragement to continually re-educate themselves, and with the necessary classroom materials."

The Clark plan would provide salary and promotion incentives for teachers whose students make outstanding gains in reading and arithmetic. But teachers have complained that the plan provides neither proper guidance for teachers nor a fair method of evaluating pupil performance. **Mentions 'Vouchers'**

The paper also suggested that "it may be possible" to use in the city a system whereby parents would be issued "treasury vouchers equal (in value) to the cost of a child's education. Then the parent could shop around for the best education available, and present the voucher as tuition. Several such plans have been proposed, and in most of them parents could send their children either to public or private schools."

See DELEGATES, C3, Col. 6

eral Accounting Office to make a "thorough review of the administrative structure and processes of the D.C. school system."

Armed with more accurate management information, the schools would be likely to gain a larger share of the D.C. budget, he said.

In a section of the paper that apparently dealt with the

Yeldell Scores School Practices

DELEGATE, From C1

Yeldell also said salary scales shouldn't force outstanding teachers to leave the classroom and take administrative jobs out of the classroom to get pay increases. He lauded the concept of greater "community participation" in schools.

He said that if elected he would advocate replacement of outmoded school buildings, a government scholarship fund, more vocational education, pupil exchanges with suburban jurisdictions, and the consolidation of all D.C. public institutions of higher learning into a new "National Capital University." In addition, a licensing procedure for private vocational schools by the District government should be started, he said.

Phillips' 7 Points

Phillips gave a seven-point presentation of changes that he said would make the House District Committee "more responsive to the people of the city" until "we obtain self-government."

Phillips first endorsed the current attempt to gain sufficient votes in the House Democratic caucus to oust Rep. John L. McMillan (D-S.C.) as chairman.

Wants Bigger Panel

But his key suggestion as a method to reform the Committee was his second point: expand the Committee and add liberal Democrats to it, an aide said.

His other points seemed aimed at recent intra-Commit-

tee disputes, such as his proposal that full Committee approval be required for Committee staff appointments and for investigative reports released by the Committee.

The Committee's select Subcommittee recently issued a series of sharply critical reports on city government agencies that were made by an investigator hired by McMillan, and which were submitted only to some Committee members for approval.

Another proposal would give each Subcommittee a jurisdiction. Currently, liberals control one Subcommittee, but it is never assigned substantive legislation. Phillips also called for public scheduling of hearings, which critics say are now called with short notices or none at all to interested groups in the city.

Resignation Sought

Kenneth C. Kennedy, at a press conference yesterday morning, called for the immediate resignation of Washington Postmaster Carlton G. Beall and his replacement by a black District resident.

Kennedy's press release and statement before television cameras inadvertently identified the postmaster as J. Glenn Beall, who is a Republican senator-elect from Maryland.

Postmaster Beall is a candidate for county executive in Prince George's. Kennedy called for his resignation to "conduct a more effective campaign on his own time and money."

Advocate of Home Rule Backs Phillips in Race

By David R. Boldt

Washington Post Staff Writer

Rep. Brock Adams (D-Wash.), a strong advocate of home rule for the District, last night endorsed the Rev. Channing E. Phillips' candidacy for nonvoting delegate to the House.

"To achieve home rule for the District," Adams said, "it is essential for the delegate to be able to marshal strength from around the nation. I believe Channing Phillips will be able to do that."

Adams' endorsement came at a meeting of the Lincoln Civic Association at the Church of the Pilgrims, 2201 P St. N.W.

In other campaign actions yesterday, the D.C. board of elections formally rejected the request of the D.C. Democratic Central Committee to place a list of 11 questions on the D.C. delegate Democratic primary ballot Jan. 12.

The decision had been widely expected since last week when the D.C. corporation counsel's office issued an opinion defining the D.C. election law as allowing such referenda only in elections for party officers, such as the delegates to the party's national convention.

The referenda would have asked D.C. voters to cast yes or no votes on such questions as whether they favor home rule for the city, want to require city policemen to live in Washington or desire additional freeway construction.

Democratic voters also would have been asked to express their preference for the party's 1972 presidential nominee. It was understood that some of the potential presidential nominees opposed this referendum question.

Bruce J. Terris, Democratic Party chairman here, and the Rev. Channing E. Phillips, D.C. national committeeman, issued a statement criticizing the board's action as "extremely unfortunate," and promising to file suit after the election to clarify that portion of the election law. Filing suit now, they said, would "cause confusion concerning this extremely important election."

Nearly every one of the seven candidates in the Democratic primary was active yesterday in a series of campaign events across the city.

In a morning press conference at the District Building, Wilbert L. Williams criticized two school board members, the Rev. James E. Coates and Edward L. Hancock, for charging that D.C. delegate candidates were ignoring Anacostia.

Williams, who runs his campaign from his Anacostia home at 3525 Nichols Ave. SE, said, "I have done most of my campaigning in Anacostia," and added that all his campaign workers are from Anacostia. In the afternoon, Williams went on a handshaking tour along Nichols Avenue and distributed leaflets.

Coates and Hancock had made their criticism, which was also disputed by other candidates, at a press conference Tuesday morning.

Kenneth C. Kennedy, speaking to an adult education class at Armstrong Vocational School, said that a commuter tax would provide needed revenue for the city and stem the "mass rush to the suburbs."

He suggested that the proposal could be made palatable to congressmen representing the D.C. suburban areas by proposing that they establish similar taxes on D.C. residents who work in the suburbs.

Kennedy also repeated his opposition to further freeway construction and his stand in favor of public ownership of the D.C. Transit System.

Joseph P. Yeldell was endorsed by the Retirees Action Corps, a group of about 60 retired trade unionists who work

in community activities and are affiliated with the Greater Washington Central Labor Council. The Council endorsed Yeldell within hours after he announced his candidacy last month.

Yesterday's endorsement was a well-orchestrated program of praise for Yeldell, as a series of speakers commended him as a "tough man, mentally and physically" who would "fight for the District."

Lawrence Oxley, 83, former Assistant Secretary of Labor under five presidents, beginning with President Franklin D. Roosevelt, endorsed Yeldell and praised his record of service on the D.C. City Council.

Yeldell, who arrived late, told the group he had no specific proposals for the elderly, but expected that he could count on the group to provide guidance. His endorsement was unanimous. No other candidate addressed the group.

Candidate Eldridge V. Parks was endorsed by Charlie J. Black. Black was one of a number of announced Democratic candidates unable to gather the required number of signatures to appear on the ballot.

At a news conference, Black first roundly criticized the media for concentrating on what he called the three "leading candidates." He then said, "It is unfortunate that I have not qualified for the ballot... For the sake of remaining in the primary, I will support Mr. Eldridge V. Parks."

The Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy also was out shaking hands in two separate tours, one through Southwest Washington, the other along 14th Street NW.

Thirteen persons picked up petitions as independent candidates from the board of elections yesterday. If they gather 5,000 signatures, they will

qualify for the March 23 general election, along with the winners of the Democratic and Republican primaries.

In addition, representatives of the Statehood Party picked up forms needed to qualify that party as a designation on the general election ballot. The party is seeking to draft Julius Hobson.

The 13 who picked up petitions are James E. Harris, 2621 39th St. NW; Ira L. Mosley, 5212 4th St. NW; the Rev. Douglas E. Moore, 2628 Monroe St. NE; Dr. David H. Dabney, 456 M St. SW; John W. Cleaton, 124 3d St. NE; Dorothy O'Gwin, (no street address given).

Also, Goldie C. Johnson, 906 11th St. NW; Thomas W. Moore, 1518 9th St. NW; Lucy Mayberry, 1860 Mintwood Pl. NW; Robert J. Artis, 1353 Otis St. NE; Tomlinson D. Todd, 770 Columbia Rd. NW; William H. Jones, 46 Channing St. NW, and Floyd H. Agostinelli, 1801 Kearney St. NE.

Adams Adds Fauntroy to His 'Choices'

Rep. Brock Adams (D-Wash.) announced Wednesday night that he thought the Rev. Channing E. Phillips would be an excellent D.C. delegate. Yesterday, he added he thought that to Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy would be first-rate too.

The adjustment of position by the leading liberal member on the House District Committee reportedly was the result of some artful arm-twisting by Polly Shackleton, a key Fauntroy supporter, a long-time associate of Adams, and former D.C. Democratic National Committeewoman.

She and Fauntroy confronted Adams in the halls of Congress yesterday, and won his approval of a statement lauding Fauntroy's "wonderful record" on the City Council and in working for civil rights legislation.

Adams, who said Wednesday he thought Phillips could best rally national support for home rule, was understood to still personally prefer his first choice, but to be sorry he got involved.

"I certainly would not take the position of telling District residents whom they should vote for," the representative from Seattle said in his statement yesterday.

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Candidates Line Up Teams

By David R. Boldt

Washington Post Staff Writer

The list of political professionals and local leaders who have lined up for another D.C. delegate candidate to guide strategy, lead organizations or hone images, has reached a point where it's difficult to tell the players without a program.

Here with, then, a program:

Most glamorous, perhaps, are the two big-name political media advisers now on the benches of two of the candidates vying in the Democratic primary Jan. 62.

Napolitan Associates, Inc., purveyors of political advice to Maryland Gov. Marvin Mandel last fall, is helping mold Joseph P. Yeldell's self-chosen image as the "candidate of reason and unity."

Charles Guggenheim's Guggenheim Productions, Inc., fashioned the current commercials depicting the Rev. Channing E. Phillips as

the cool articulator of fact and reason in live confrontations with construction workers, D.C. Lions Club members and ex-convicts.

A third candidate, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, has gathered around him a younger, less well-known group of political professionals. His key strategists are Douglas Patton, a lawyer, and John Wilson, a veteran of Andrew Young's unsuccessful congressional campaign in Atlanta. Also working with Fauntroy is commercial and documentary film-maker Garrick Dowhen and demographer Jerry Fitzgerald.

Kennedy also said he had support from businessmen and civic leaders in his Northeast Washington home base.

Republican John A. Nevius, unopposed in his party's primary, has to date run a low-profile campaign, reportedly being content in his role as in innocent by-

stander to the ongoing political mayhem among Democratic contenders. But he has already signed on for the general election campaign the political consulting firm of Bailey, Dearbourff, Bowen, Inc., successful specialists in liberal Republican campaigns.

But what is probably more intriguing than the political professionals brought on board is the manner in which the Democratic candidates have carved up the pre-existing party structure and brought to bear other organizations with which they are affiliated.

The backbone of insurance man Eldridge V. Parks' campaign, for instance, is the members of the men's club at his church, St. Gabriel's, 26 Grant Circle NW. His campaign manager, James Green, is a fellow parishioner there.

Williams Draws Hard Line on Crime

This is the fourth of seven profiles of candidates seeking the Democratic nomination for congressional delegate from the District of Columbia. The articles are appearing in the order of the candidates' positions on the ballot.

By Henry Aubin

Washington Post Staff Writer

Walking down the icy streets, shaking the hand of every person he meets, getting little recognition but often a smile, that's how Wilbert L. Williams is spending much time and little money in his quest to overcome obscurity and go to Congress.

At 32, the slight, conservatively dressed candidate in the Democratic primary election for D.C. delegate is in his final year as a law student at Howard University.

homes, making speaking engagements and appearing on television and radio whenever the time is free.

Williams, who staked out a hard-line position on crime early in the campaign, calls "crime and the illegal sale of drugs the No. 1 priority for the delegate." He is the only candidate to support the controversial "no knock" legislation.

He will win, he says, because voters are getting the message that only his "strong, energetic" voice can help "turn this city around from the decay it is in."

The cost of getting this message across, he says, has so far run to no more than \$250. No buttons, no bumperstickers, no advertising and, it turns out, no endorsements from organizations either.

But he's campaigning "day and night, seven days a week," making street tours of the city, shaking hands at bus stops and in shops and

His campaign staff, which he estimates consists of an average of fewer than 10 unpaid persons working each day, includes relatives, friends, housewives and students.

Managing the loosely organized campaign is 25-year-old Hayward Johnson, a former Federal City College student who says he is now drawing unemployment compensation. The candidate's wife, the former Catherine Lemons of Missouri, has been unable to play an active role because of a recent back operation.

Williams, in his first venture into the political world, says, "I'm not running so that I can get a name for myself for something else. I'm running to win."

Kenneth Kennedy

fights uphill battle

By JUDY LUCE

"I am a serious candidate," Kenneth C. Kennedy said as he sat behind the bridge table, his enormous girth bulging over the sides of a folding chair in room 220 of the Windsor Park Hotel. "I want my position on issues covered. We don't need rhetoric in this campaign."

Mr. Kennedy yesterday had just completed another attack on what he calls the "electronic media and the working press" for their failure to "provide information on all of the candidates so that the electorate may make intelligent judgments as to the differences between them."

Mr. Kennedy had called a 10 a.m. press conference to release statements on veterans affairs and urge immediate withdrawal from the Vietnam war. He pledged, if elected D.C. delegate, "to give priority attention to the problems confronting (veterans) and their families."

He gave his statements to the two reporters present in his headquarters and then turned to one of the three young men in the room, told him to call the statement to the television and radio stations. "Make sure they get it now, they didn't bother to show up so read the whole thing over the phone to them. Make sure they get it all down."

Mr. Kennedy said he is "running close to third" in the seven-man Democratic primary contest. "Ten days ago I was just plain running fourth but I'm catching up." He said "hopefully a couple of hundred" supporters are phoning registered voters with his campaign message.

But it is clear that Mr. Kennedy's campaign is not running smoothly and he, despite the politician's bravado of "being number one by the 12th," is discouraged. He snaps at one of the young men who does not know the address of the Health, Education and Welfare Department building where Mr. Kennedy was to speak at noon. "Look it up in the phone book. I shouldn't have to do that. You should have it ready for me."

He tried to improve his press coverage by hiring a professional media aide. "But I guess he just gave up after the first press conference we held." Mr. Kennedy is doing his own press relations.

He did not get the campaign contributions he expected. "Most of the money I've spent has been my own, at least 80 per cent, maybe

more." There will be no TV spots, he said, and probably no radio spots.

Mr. Kennedy has been active in D.C. Democratic politics since 1961, claims credit for helping get legislation for Federal City College and the Washington Technical Institute, for legislation reorganizing the District Government into its present mayor-commissioner form and for helping "divide the city into its present precinct structure."

Mr. Kennedy was born in Birmingham, Ala., the youngest of nine children, went to Talladega College in Alabama, then to John Marshall Law School in Chicago, from which he did not receive a degree. He was married and divorced, and came to Washington in 1959. "I made a couple of pretty successful real estate transactions." He started his own firm in 1961,

the same year he was elected to the Democratic Central Committee.

He did not run for re-election in 1964 but has kept a hand in various elections and causes. His campaign material notes describe him as an "urban affairs consultant to area colleges, housing consultant to HUD, community organizer . . . champion of youth and citizen participation in District affairs," a goal he said is not being achieved because of "the stubborn resistance of bureaucrats to change."

Mr. Kennedy got up from the folding chair, put out his Phillip Morris in the ashtray on the table, and prepared to leave for the HEW candidates' forum. Moving to get his coat, he passed a bookshelf containing a handful of volumes. Near the dictionary was a paperback, "How to Sell Yourself to Others."

The Case for Channing E. Phillips

HERE IS AN IMPORTANT opportunity for the citizens of the nation's capital. With an effective delegate to the Congress, the people of the District of Columbia can begin to present their needs to the lawmakers at the place the laws are made. To seize it,

The writer is the former Attorney General and author of the recently published "Crime in America." This is the last of a series of three articles by supporters of Democratic candidates in next Tuesday's primaries for a non-voting D.C. Delegate.

the District must send an effective man and an aggressive voice to the Congress. For who among those that care about this city can be happy with last year's work if five years hence its people still have no vote in the Congress?

Channing Phillips is a man of action. His long public record in the District of Columbia demonstrates his clear priorities, his practical planning and tenacious perseverance.

His leadership in the peace movement arises from a reverence for life and the realization that violence is not acceptable as a problem solver within a city or between nations. It reflects an understanding from as early as 1964 shared then mainly by a few spiritual leaders such as Dr. Martin Luther King that the war in Vietnam so tortures our souls and drains our resources that we will not address ourselves to overwhelming domestic problems while that tragic conflict continues.

Channing Phillips stands for peace first. He has played a leadership role and participated in virtually every major peace activity in Washington, D.C. His church, Lincoln Temple, has been open to peace groups enabling them to better communicate their concern to the nation.

Beyond the war, Channing Phillips' deep interest is the quality of life for the people who live in Washington. He knows we are failing to solve the problem of Central City, America. He knows Washington is center city, its problems compounded by a history of political impotence and neglect with a unique isolation from the governments of suburbia. His priorities for the city begin with political power, good housing, excellence in education and fair and effective law enforcement.

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cars and did not care about public transportation, he sought a plank in the 1968 Democratic Party platform prohibiting highways from running through residential areas without the approval by referendum of the people living in the area affected.

Perhaps Channing Phillips' greatest contributions are in housing. Decent homes in the urban centers of our mass society are essential to the health, the well-being, and the dignity of family and individual. Nothing is more expensive. Nowhere has leadership, initiative and creativity been so needed. The Housing Development Corporation of which he is president is the largest non-profit housing corporation in the area and one of the largest in the nation. Its successful pioneering, serves as a model for urban America. Clifton Terrace, a project of H. D. C. is the largest apartment rehabilitation effort on the east coast. The prime contrac-

tor is black as are 15 of the 20 sub-contractors. Nearly all of the laborers — over 300 — are black. They have all been accepted in unions in one of the most segregated fields of labor. Phillips is an all fronts man. He knows no single activity can be adequate. This is why he led his church, Lincoln Temple, to co-sponsor the only substantial new building in the riot torn areas of the city — on 7th Street NW in Shaw. For these reasons Channing Phillips was given the first Washington "Man of the Year" award by the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials.

In education, Channing Phillips was one of the three co-founders of National Capitol Headstart which administers this important program throughout the city. He further demonstrated his courage and concern by recognizing that individuals in positions of power can be problems and chaired the Citizens Committee for Action in Public Education guiding its effort in 1967 to remove Carl Hansen as superintendent of schools and to provide for an elected school board.

Characteristically he was one of the leaders who went to the White House in 1967 seeking replacement of Chief of Police John Layton. This resulted in the appointment of Pat Murphy as Director of Public Safety and led to the shakeup of top departmental leadership that was essential to progress. He knows his duty when it is unpleasant as well as pleasant and faces up.

Fauntroy:

'No McMillan Clash'

The Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy said at a press conference yesterday that he could be a successful D.C. delegate "even without the blessings of Mr. (Rep. John L.) McMillan (D-S.C.)," chairman of the House District Committee.

Fauntroy said that "not a day goes by without someone expressing, with great fear and trepidation, a concern about the 'problem' that would be raised with Congressman McMillan if Walter Fauntroy is elected to the Congress."

Fauntroy said that his opponents were saying that he would be ineffective as a delegate because he led a group of Washingtonians to South Carolina last June to try to defeat McMillan in a primary runoff election. McMillan won easily.

Fauntroy also referred to an item in the Potomac magazine section of The Washington Post several weeks ago that said his efforts against McMillan meant Fauntroy "would get along least well on Capitol Hill with other congressmen."

"It seems strange," the can-

didate said, "that after all of these years of failure in but-
tering up Mr. McMillan . . . that anyone could think there is any merit in that approach."

"It is ironic that D.C. voters are asked to elect a congressman who won't rock the boat when the rest of the country is demanding congressional reform," he said.

McMillan, who hasn't commented publicly on the race, was traveling in South Carolina yesterday afternoon and could not be reached for comment.

In other developments yesterday, the Rev. Channing E. Phillips was endorsed by the Rev. Jefferson P. Rogers, the former head of the local branch of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Joseph P. Yeldell was endorsed by John B. Duncan, former D.C. commissioner.

Rogers made his endorsement in a joint appearance with Phillips at the Phillips headquarters, 1307 E. St. NW. Asked why he had not endorsed Fauntroy, his SCLC

headquarters at Connecticut Avenue and K Street NW. Duncan, without naming names, criticized the endorsements other candidates in the race were getting from "outsiders coming into the District to tell us how to vote."

Duncan, the first Negro commissioner, was appointed by President Kennedy and served two three-year terms, beginning in 1961. Before then, he had been the city's recorder of deeds for nine years.

Candidate Kenneth C. Kennedy released a statement yesterday outlining the problems of the D.C. schools, and proposing that a task force of citizens and school employees be set up to look for solutions.

He said the schools faced problems because teachers were not trained to deal with students in an "urban environment," and because many students lack "food, housing, clothing and a family unit." The school budget, he said, had to go through "too many reviews and approvals," and the city's leaders lack "commitment to quality education."

colleague, Mr. Rogers said, "It's a factual matter. If one man is 6 feet tall and another is 7 feet tall, and you asked me to tell you which was taller, I would tell you."

Rogers, still a member of the SCLC board, left his job as minister of the Church of the Redeemer, 15th and Girard Sts. NW, and his post as head of the local SCLC last August to become president of the Black Ecumenical Commission of Massachusetts.

Phillips won another congressional endorsement last night as newly elected Rep. Parran Mitchell (D-Md.), Maryland's only black congressman, introduced Phillips at two fund-raising parties, one in Southwest Washington and the other in Potomac.

"I'm going to be battling in Congress and we need some battlers alongside," Mitchell told more than 100 people at Tom Allen's house in Potomac. "We want a guy like Channing with us."

At almost the same moment that Rogers was endorsing Phillips, Yeldell was getting Duncan's blessing at Yeldell

Moore calls Democrats 'spaghetti candidates'

The city's current top road show, a troupe of delegate candidates, played to a standing room only audience of Health, Education and Welfare employes yesterday, but it was a slight, bearded man with a big voice who stole the show.

Each candidate had five minutes to speak before the HEW Action Project audience. Most very civilly called for repeal, or at least drastic amendment, of the Hatch Act, which prohibits government employes from campaigning in partisan elections; and for an end to racial discrimination in government promotions.

"When I was nine . . . my father was a government clerk. He was a government clerk when he retired. He trained two generations of

On the campaign trail

white folk to go up and over him," the Rev. Walter Fauntroy declared as the crowd applauded.

It was Eldridge Parks' demand that white Republicans and independents withdraw from the race that provoked the Rev. Douglas Moore, an Independent candidate, to ask for equal time. He got it. "I see that none of the macaroni and spaghetti candidates here objected to the demand that Independents withdraw," he said grasping the microphone. "The Democratic party could have gotten you home rule, if it wanted to," he said.

To the shouts of "right on, brother," and "tell it like it is, man," Mr. Moore castigated the Democratic party and heralded the actions of his Black United Front in delaying construction of the Three Sisters Bridge, provoking re-evaluation of the freeway construction plans and challenging the D. C. Transit system.

"Where was the Democratic party then?" he asked.

He asked for help in getting the 5,000 petition signatures he will need to get on the March 23 ballot and, as the other candidates prepared to answer questions, he moved into the audience to collect signatures.

He didn't get past the fourth row. People were already gathering around him, ready to sign up.

Going to school

Candidate raps over drug woes

By JEANNE MORGAN

Delegate candidate Eldridge V. Parks went back to school yesterday to learn about drug addiction.

Mr. Parks spent the afternoon touring the Blackman's Development Center at 1234 Upshur-st nw, rapping with 18 "brothers and sisters" attending a class in "basic government."

"A few weeks ago I made the statement that drugs should be made available to youths at a reasonable price, to take the profit out of the illegal traffic," Mr. Parks said. "I was told that maybe I should check into them a little more, and that's why I'm here. I wanted to find out what was really going on."

One of the students, all of whom are ex-addicts, told him legalizing drugs "would just be prolonging death, man. It's been tried in England and it has never worked."

Mr. Parks asked about drug pushers. "We've got to start with the problem we have here (but) I can walk down the street and not see them making their transactions. How do you recognize them?"

"The real problem is organized crime and drugs coming in from outside the country," answered Col. Rafiq Bilal, education director of the center. "The U.S. government has the facilities" to stop the drug traffic, he told Mr. Parks. "It's simply a matter of using the machinery."

The students questioned Mr. Parks, too,

about his stand on campaign issues and the role of the Congressional delegate.

"You have any program to take care of corruption in the (D.C.) police department?" one asked.

"One thing we can do is to get more black men in higher places. If we have proof (of

On the campaign trail

corruption), we don't need to be a congressman to do something about it," Mr. Parks replied.

"What can the congressional delegate do," asked another student.

"Well, I'm an insurance salesman, and I'm used to talking eyeball to eyeball with people," Mr. Parks said. "I would be prepared with documents and facts about this city to talk to other congressmen."

Col. Rafiq said Mr. Parks visit "is not an indication the Blackman's Development Center is endorsing anyone . . . We will endorse no one—as yet." But he said "the situation could change" if a candidate makes "definite positive commitments to the people of Washington" and presents "the kind of innovative program we would want in that office."

Parks' Hopes High in Delegate Race

With his wife, Vera, their four children and a collie named Prince, Parks lives at 1207 Farragut St. NW, in a four-bedroom home in the Petworth section of the city.

With wall-to-wall carpeting, a silver candelabra on the dining table and a framed Mona Lisa print hanging by gold braid from the wall, Parks' comfortable surroundings are not unlike those of his youth in New Orleans.

The son of a letter carrier and a seamstress, he was raised in an integrated, middle-class neighborhood, was taught by his parents and the church to respect hard work and left his native city to join the Air Force and see the world.

Settling in Washington after his discharge from the service in 1955, he became involved in local politics through the Young Democrats, but remained relatively uninvolved initially because of Hatch Act restrictions.

After leaving his job as a business analyst for the Commerce Department ("It was nothing but pushing paper), he became more active in Democratic politics.

The activity reached its peak in 1968 when he led an unsuccessful attempt to form a second pro-Kennedy slate in opposition to the one headed by the Rev. Channing Phillips.

Phillips, he felt then—as now—was "more interested in advancing his own cause and HDC (the non-profit Housing Development Corp., of which Phillips is president) than the cause of the people of Washington D.C."

In his campaign for Congress, Parks has correspondingly argued that the acknowledged front runners — Phillips, Fauntroy and Joseph P. Yeldell, a former city councilman—are "tied to special interests." As for himself, Parks tells his audiences' "I am my own man; I'm not tied to anybody but the people of this city."

Yeldell, he says, "is tied to the administration; he's the mayor's candidate" Phillips, he maintains, is beholden to HDC, and Fauntroy to his Model Inner City Community Organization (which is planning the urban renewal of the Shaw area).

Though well-intended, says Parks, MICCO and HDC have evolved into "boondoggles" that waste money, have failed in their objectives of bringing self-help to the black community, and prove that neither Fauntroy nor Phillips are capable of the caliber of administration that should be dispensed by Washington's new congressman.

On most issues, says Parks, "all the candidates are very close to each others' positions." Parks, like most of the other candidates, advocates full home-rule for the District and scattered-site public housing

in both Washington and the suburbs. Opposes the construction of any more freeways through Washington, says he will fight crime, wants the government to take over the D.C. Transit System and promises to "work for better schools in the District."

With the exception of home rule, however, Parks says he has not yet thought about the issues in terms of specific legislative proposals because "unlike some candidates, I don't have a big campaign staff to work on legislation."

As for home rule, he opposes establishing a charter commission to study various alternatives for D.C. self government. Instead, Parks would introduce legislation to immediately give the city an elected mayor and council, House and Senate representation based on the same criteria as the 50 states and a permanent federal payment formula.

Unlike most of the candidates, Parks is openly critical of Mayor Walter E. Washington's performance.

The mayor, he says, "hasn't done the job for the people he should have. They (the White House) use him primarily to walk up and down the street and keep the peace. On freeways, equal employment in the District government and a lot of other issues, he hasn't spoken out. I'm critical of him for not being a more forceful leader of the people. for being too quiet."

Despite the criticism, Parks says he could work easily from Congress with Mayor Washington: "I would speak out on issues where he doesn't. He'd take the soft approach and me, I'd take the stick."

With little campaign money, an unknown face and only a week left before the Democratic primary, how does Parks figure he can come into possession of that stick?

"I'm speaking wherever I can," he says, "and the response has been good. I think I get across very well on radio and TV and on a face-to-face basis. I've been campaigning in the Safe-ways."

"On primary day, I'm going to have 128 people working for me, one in every precinct, who will

hand out sample ballots near each of the polls. I can win because a lot of people haven't made up their minds.

"My complaints that the newspapers have been covering only the so-called 'leading candidates' have brought some results. At the last minute, there will be a lot of television free time for all of us."

"I have a lot of contacts from selling insurance in Washington. Our office is in Bethesda but most of my accounts are in the District and some of the people on my office staff are helping me."

"I'm telling the people that if I'm elected I'll go back to the precincts and say 'What's your feeling on the issues; I'm your representative and nobody else's. I'm not tied to anybody.'"

"I'll get my message across."

Wednesday: Wilbert L. Williams

Hopefuls Hit Party Circuit

By Robert F. Levey

Washington Post Staff Writer

After long days of forums and forensics, the candidates for D.C. delegate to Congress are turning at night for funds and support to a venerable institution—the Washington cocktail party.

In this last week before the primary elections, there are at least three parties a night for the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, the Rev. Channing E. Phillips and Joseph P. Yeldell.

The parties have been thrown by liberal whites at a picket-fenced mansion in Maryland and by black, middle-class housewives at town houses in Petworth, above Cardozo.

Some are "coffees" attended by 10 neighbors, who want to know if taxes are going up again. Some feature old-line Democratic ward workers and national campaigners who offer top-level contacts and large checks. Others are getting-to-know-you gatherings for the uncommitted.

For the candidates, the party routine is 10 minutes' shaking hands, five minutes' speaking, five minutes' answering questions and a hasty exit to the next party.

The message is the same: I can win and I can do some good, but I need your help. The pitch often seems altered to suit the race or age of the audience, but the candidates all say the variations are minor and, in any case, only practical politics.

According to the staffs of the three candidates, most of the individual parties have been either heavily black or heavily white. But taken as a whole, according to the three staffs, Fauntroy and Phillips party goers have been about half white and half black, and Yeldell party goers have been 75 per cent black.

A \$200 profit at any of the parties is considered good. But attendance has disappointed the three camps. It generally ranges from 10 to 50 per cent of those invited.

See PARTIES, C4, Col. 3

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Candidates for Delegate

Hit the Party Circuit

PARTIES, From C1

A \$200 profit at any of the parties is considered good. But attendance has disappointed the three camps. It generally ranges from 10 to 50 per cent of those invited.

"But we're learning," says Billy Fauntroy who calls himself Walter's "older, fatter brother," and who has organized three parties since Thanksgiving.

In the past week, some typical delegate parties have looked like these:

Tom and Jane Allen were prepared.

There were 20 roasts of beef, 30 dozen rolls, mounds of Brie cheese, and Beaujolais wine. There were adhesive name tags, a projector and screen for Channing Phillips' television "spots," a microphone for Phillips' speech. On the living room table, next to copies of "The Greening of America" and "Crime in America," were

boxes of "Channing!" buttons.

The Rev. Thomas B. Allen, another Democratic clergyman, an Episcopalian, who had run unsuccessfully for Congress last fall in Montgomery County, has known Phillips for years.

From his own campaign mailing lists, he had invited 2,000 people to his home on Congressional Parkway, Potomac, a secluded lane six miles from the District line in one of Washington's wealthiest suburbs.

The crowd was very young and almost entirely white. It kept confessing to itself—in the two hours before Phillips arrived—that it didn't know much about him or the contest he was in.

"I really haven't kept up with it all," said Dorrie Ohaneson, a parishioner of Allen when Allen last had a congregation. "But if Tom says come, I come."

In the end, at \$5 per per-

son, the party raised about \$700, according to Allen.

"If you really do care," intoned Allen, pitching for more funds over the microphone, "then by God, pay!" To chuckles, he added: "Let's get a commuter tax started tonight, O.K.?"

For the suburban audience, Phillips emphasized cooperation and regional problems. He noted that crime was found not only in Washington. He said, "You should realize that freeways lead somewhere — namely through your homes." The group cheered.

What can we out here do? asked a woman in a white vinyl pants suit. "Tell your friends in the city about us," replied Phillips.

"I'm super bad," said Walter Fauntroy, using the black street slang for super good.

"I'm like James Brown—I got something that makes

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me want to shout." Pause.
"But I need your help."

Fauntroy was standing on the bandstand of a downtown ballroom, surrounded in order of proximity by two fountains spewing cold duck wine, a band called the Checkmates, his family and about 100 people who had signed his nominating petitions in Northeast Washington.

Many were older blacks who had known the candidate as a boy, and whose daughters, wearing "FAUNTROY" sashes, were passing drinks.

They stood in knots talking and laughing quietly. Billy Fauntroy reminisced about the time in 1951 when Yeldell took first place and Walter, second, in a high school debating contest.

The night before, at an all-white Cleveland Park gathering, Fauntroy had addressed the audience as "my friends." This night, they "were good people."

"You know," he said, "financially we're the poorest campaign in D.C. It's like Junior Walker says, 'Your lovin' gives me thrills, but it don't pay my bills—I need money!'"

Yeldell used to live around the corner, so he knows many of the 20-middle-aged people who have gathered in Louise Crawford's living room on Gallatin Street NW, midway between the U.S. Soldier's Home and the Maryland line.

He greets them all warmly. He says he is "real sorry" that Mr. James, his old teacher, couldn't make it. "You say hello for me, hear?" says Yeldell.

The group sits in a circle, paying close attention. The men and women are dressed in suits and ties, and knit dresses, drinking coffee and tea and munching Christmas cookies. Discreetly, one of the hostesses is making the rounds, whispering that "harder stuff" will be served as soon as Yeldell leaves.

They are civil servants mostly, so they understand when Yeldell, sitting on the

edge of his chair, says he'll work "with Mr. McMillan and Mr. Broyhill because they control the money for all of us."

They nod and murmur "right" when he says it's a "tragedy" that government buildings and jobs are moving to the suburbs. They laugh when he admits that some of his campaign workers, "like Walter Fauntroy's," are ripping down the other's campaign posters around town.

His driver is beeping the horn, so Yeldell must leave. On the way out the door, he kisses one woman and tries to recruit a teen-aged boy into "Youth for Yeldell."

Nevius Seeks Win to Prove Theory

By WALTER TAYLOR

Star Staff Writer

They're saying John A. (Slap-me-on-the-back-and-call-me-Jack) Nevius hasn't a snowball's chance in hell of winning the District's first congressional election in more than 100 years.

They'll remind you that Nevius—pipe-smoking, conservatively dressed, stay-in-the-middle-and-don't-get-burned John

One of a series on candidates for District of Columbia delegate to Congress.

Nevius—is white in a predominantly black Nation's Capital and a Republican in a city that's overwhelmingly Democratic. Not a prayer, they're saying.

They're saying that, but Nevius isn't buying it.

Win? the dapper former city councilman asks incredulously. "Of course I expected to win. I strongly believe that people who trouble to go to the polls are going to carefully consider who is best qualified to get from Congress what this city needs in the way of action—legislative action and money.

"In short, I think the voters of the District are going to

take this election seriously. My demonstrated qualifications will be recognized."

Nevius, 50, a prominent local attorney who was named to the original City Council by former President Johnson in

1967, has taken to the voters what he feels are his demonstrated qualifications, his quiet sincerity, his John Lindsay brand of progressive Republican and his firm belief that he—and perhaps he alone of all the delegate candidates—understands what must be done for the city in which he was born and has lived for most of his life. And he believed this long before he knew who his opponents would be in the March 23 general election.

On a typical campaign day, he is at a bus stop pressing his hand into those of curious passerby scurrying off to work in the cold of the early morning, at a shopping center distributing literature, at the hustings of a local university attempting to penetrate the aggressive rhetoric of a Douglas Moore or a Julius Hobson.

City-Oriented

Later, in his temporarily neglected Vermont Avenue law office he relaxes in shirtsleeves and describes his political posture as "city-oriented, urban-oriented, District of Columbia-oriented."

Nevius views the delegate

Candidate Nevius Rejects Color Bar

Although Nevius is unopposed for the Republican nomination in Tuesday's primary, he has been campaigning day and night. Bailey, Deardourff & Bowen already is plotting his strategy, but the decision already has been made that the emphasis will be biracial and the slogan will be, "we're all in this together."

The firm scored 11 victories in 15 primary and general election campaigns handled last year, including the election of Republican William G. Milliken as governor of Michigan and Republican Pierre S. DuPont IV to a House seat from Delaware.

This week, Nevius headquarters sent letters to all 40,000 registered Republicans in Washington urging them to vote Tuesday.

In addition, letters went to each of the 3,000 signers of Nevius' nominating petitions urging them to vote, and with the help of a computer, giving them the names and addresses of two other Republicans in their neighborhoods. Each petition signer was asked to contact the other two Republicans and encourage them to vote.

"... A good GOP turnout on Tuesday will help give evidence of a substantial campaign which has a good chance of winning in March," Nevius said in the letters.

In a city that is at least 70

says it will "take some lucky breaks along the way" for him to win. But he insists he "has an outside chance."

John Deardourff, of the political consulting firm, said radio spot advertisements for Nevius would be placed within a few days after the final Democratic primary. (If no Democrat gets 40 per cent of the vote Tuesday, a runoff will be held Jan. 26.)

Bumper stickers and leaflets already have been ordered. Deardourff said they will show "black and white hands extending upwards together, as though reaching."

They also will include Nevius' name and the slogan, "We're all in this together."

Nevius argues that the black vote as an ethnic bloc in Washington is overestimated and says most black voters will not vote along color lines.

He admitted there is "a small number of whites"

who will vote for him because he is white, but said there also is a "small number of whites" who will vote against him because he is white.

In his campaign appearances, he agrees that he has worked on city problems with both blacks and whites during the last 10 years, and says he has earned the support of both black and white voters. Nevius is particularly proud of the fact that he was born in Washington and has lived here all his life.

In pushing his togetherness theme, Nevius, as does a Democratic candidate, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, often cites the Rev. Martin

Luther King Jr. and the 1963 civil rights march in Washington.

His political consultants say they plan to publicize black endorsements of Nevius. "He does have the problem of becoming better known in the black community," said Swillinger.

"It's easier for a black man to vote for a white man if he knows other black support him," said Deardourff.

The image of Nevius to his backers will try to go across, Deardourff said, that of a man "who has been working for a decade or more in trying to improve the lot of blacks and white in this city."

Candidate Cruz Urges

D.C. Tax on Commuters

This is the last of seven profiles of candidates seeking the Democratic nomination for congressional delegate from the District of Columbia. The articles appeared in the order of candidates' positions on the ballot.

Whether by design or happenstance, delegate candidate Wilfred J. Cruz has attained an image of political eccentricity unmatched by his six Democratic primary opponents.

A fiercely independent and occasionally explosive campaigner, Cruz has fashioned his bid for the Democratic nomination upon an unorthodox—for a political candidate—public relations strategy.

Early in the campaign, he refused to be interviewed by reporters and rejected some offers for free television time.

He also adopted an unusual political stance for a candidate running under the party label: "If elected, I will ask for the resignation of all officials of the Democratic Central Committee."

The Democratic Central Committee is the governing unit of the Democratic Party of the District of Columbia.

Upon this background of campaign surprises, Cruz then began to approach the issues with an equally unorthodox style.

Calling for statehood for the District of Columbia, he said, "I'd like to see the governor's mansion right there where the White House is, and move that transient President into Clifton Terrace" (once one of the city's worst slums).

He then proposed a non-resident tax on suburban dwellers who "qualify for the right" to hold jobs in the District of Columbia.

The "qualify" clause, Cruz said, would be analogous to laws that require welfare recipients to qualify for public assistance.

"You can call it a barb, if you want, but that's what I'd do," said Cruz.

Cruz has made it clear in conversations with reporters and in his sporadic campaign appearances that he never intended to solicit the support of the media or the Democratic Party.

He responded to The Washington Post's first request for an interview by saying, "Why should I get close to a rattlesnake," and then hanging up.

A second call the next day elicited this reaction: "I don't care if you want to put me on the whole front page of The Washington Post, I wouldn't let you." He said that the newspaper, like the rest of the news media, had "sold out to the Democratic machine."

One of two campaign flyers distributed at a "campaign rally center" in an Anacostia tavern declares, "My campaign being blacked out by white news media . . . Are we going to allow the white news media to select white-financed and controlled fair weather black candidates."

Cruz Calls for D.C.

Tax on Commuters

Cape Cod Native

A glimpse of the elusive, 39-year-old Democratic candidate and his personal life came when he agreed Sunday to talk briefly with a reporter during a candidates' forum at the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church, 900 Massachusetts Ave. NW.

Reared in the small Cape Cod community of Onset, Cruz said he was steeped in Massachusetts politics at an early age because his father was "the most influential black politician in the southeastern part of the state."

He remembers working in his father's small store as a 13-year-old and listening to political discussions and participating in them, at his father's urging.

This was at a time, Cruz said, when Massachusetts politics went hand in hand with Pat and Mike jokes, and Negroes were not accorded much participation, even at the ward level.

Cruz left Cape Cod to join the Air Force in 1949, and because he was an accomplished saxophone player, he played in Air Force bands here and in Okinawa. At that time, he said, the

bands were, for the most part segregated.

"I organized and I organized and I organized," Cruz said. "I drew upon everything I learned from my father, and we got the clubs integrated so that black bands could play there."

As a result of the efforts, Cruz said, he was sent back to the United States. "I was advised by a colonel that, as a result of my exploits, I was going back. I felt that was a compliment to me."

Joined Democrats

He left the service in 1953 and the following year joined the Democratic League, Massachusetts' equivalent of the Democratic Central Committee. For a while, he worked with his brothers in the family contracting business, and then came to Washington.

He worked as a carpenter and contractor for about seven years and helped organize the Washington Area Contractors Association to demand more work for Washington's black construction industry.

He said he was also a manager of Resurrection City, a teachers' union negotiator, a member of the Southeast Neighborhood school board, and was active in other Anacostia civic groups.

Cruz is now an industrial arts teacher at Frederick Douglass Junior High School, lives in Anacostia, at 3912 1st St. SW, and is active in the Far Southwest Civic Association. He also is an industrial arts consultant to Junior Village.

He has been teaching in the D.C. school system for seven years.

A slight man, conservative in dress and restless by na-

ture, Cruz has stamped his campaign style with an atmosphere of informality and spontaneity totally uncharacteristic of any of his opponents.

For instance, when he was invited to a Dec. 28 candidates' forum, sponsored by the Democratic Central Committee and held at Anacostia High School, he did not respond.

However, he showed up and sat in the audience throughout most of the debate. Toward the end, according to reporters covering the forum, Cruz stood up and began passing out leaflets and talking with people in the audience.

When the moderator finally coaxed him to the stage to join the forum, Cruz immediately denounced the Democratic Central Committee, saying it should be disbanded and reorganized.

Low-Key Campaign

Except for organized candidates' forums, Cruz's campaign has been low key. He estimated that so far, he has spent less than \$500 and that his only radio spot commercials will be heard this weekend.

"I have to take things as they come. That's my campaign strategy," Cruz said.

Cruz said he has his campaign rally center at the Playpen Lounge, at South Capitol and Atlantic Streets in Anacostia, and that he held nightly forums there between 11 p.m. and midnight.

However, a week night visit to the Playpen, a neighborhood tavern that comes alive on weekends with rock bands and topless dancers, showed four card-playing patrons who said they were

not involved in anyone's campaign.

Cruz did not hold a rally that evening at the Playpen, but a bartender displayed some of his campaign leaflets.

In the last week, Cruz showed signs of expressing his positions more openly in the media, accepting invitations to televised forums and talking freely with reporters.

On the subject of crime in the District, he said in a telephone interview, "Crime stems from a need to survive. Hunger and deprivation make a man do anything."

He attributed the rising crime rate to a lack of jobs for blacks, saying, "Without jobs, all the amounts of money and all the increases in the police force won't deter crime one bit."

He said he would recommend—in addition to a non-resident employees' tax—legislation giving first choice to District residents when federal jobs become available. He also advocated residency requirements for all city employees.

He has consistently advocated the elimination of the House District Committee, which would be replaced by a board of advisers under the nonvoting delegate.

He has persisted in his attacks upon the local Democratic organization, focusing criticism on Bruce J. Terris, its chairman.

The committee, said Cruz, is "not representative of or responsive to the needs of the black community."

When asked to characterize Cruz and his campaign, Terris said: "I've never heard of him, and I pride myself on being knowledgeable about what's going on in the District."

Economic Reform Stressed by Cruz

BACKGROUND — Wilfred J. Cruz, 39, is an industrial arts teacher at Frederick Douglass Junior High School in Anacostia.

Originally from Onset, Mass., and an Air Force veteran, Cruz moved to Washington 15 years ago, worked as a carpenter and contractor for seven years and then began teaching in the D.C. school system.

He helped organize the black Washington Area Contractors Association, was a teachers' union negotiator and was a manager for Resurrection City in 1968. He was a member of the Southeast Neighborhood School Board and has been active in several Anacostia civic organizations.

PLATFORM—Cruz has called for the resignations of the entire Democratic Central Committee, which he says does not represent the needs of the black community.

He also has called for the elimination of the House District Committee, has urged statehood status for the District and the takeover of the White House as a governor's mansion.

He says a primary issue in the campaign is the economy of the black community, and has stressed several economic reforms.

These include reducing business taxes for firms owned by District residents; a non resident tax on persons who work in the District but live in the suburbs; residence requirements for city employees, and first choice to District residents for federal government jobs.

His platform also includes a proposal to return control of the D.C. National Guard to the District, and to

restrict its membership to District residents.

ISSUES: On home rule, besides calling for the abolition of the District committees, he proposes that a board of advisers be created under the congressional delegate and, ultimately, statehood status.

He is opposed to further freeway construction and completion of the Three Sisters Bridge, declaring that if the flow of suburban "job raiders" to the District is reversed, there will be no need even for the 14th Street bridge.

The District, Cruz says could reap tax advantages by assessing suburban workers for the "privilege" of working in the city. Further,

Cruz maintains there would be no need to increase the size of the police force or spend more money on anticrime measures if District residents were given top priority for jobs in the city.

"Without jobs, all the amounts of money and all the increases in the police won't deter crime one bit," he said.

Republican Candidate Nevius Rejects Color Barrier in D.C. Delegate Race

By Bart Barnes

Washington Post Staff Writer

The first question asked of John A. Nevius when he announced his candidacy for D.C. delegate on Oct. 16 was blunt and to the point:

"How can you, Mr. Nevius, a white and a Republican, represent a city that is predominantly black and Democratic, and how do you expect to win?"

In one form or another, that question has arisen at every campaign appearance, at churches, civic associations and coffee hours, that

Nevius has made since he announced.

Invariably, his answer is the same:

"I reject out of hand the suggestion that the black voters of the District of Columbia will vote against me because of the color of my skin."

Earlier in the campaign, Nevius—the only white and the only Republican running with seven black Democrats and an undetermined number of independents—would wait until someone asked

him how he could represent the city before he tried to explain. But the issue arose with such regularity that he now brings it up himself at almost every meeting he attends.

In the view of Dan Swilinger of the political consulting firm of Bailey, Dear-douff & Bowen, Nevius' explanation of his candidacy is the "kind of position that has some appeal, particularly with the middle-class black population."

See NEVIUS, C4, Col. 1

Candidate Nevius Rejects Color Bar

NEVIUS, From C1

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"... A good GOP turnout on Tuesday will help give evidence of a substantial campaign which has a good chance of winning in March," Nevius said in the letters.

In a city that is at least 70 per cent black and where registered Republicans are outnumbered 6 to 1, Nevius

says it will "take some lucky breaks along the way" for him to win. But he insists he "has an outside chance."

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In pushing his togetherness theme, Nevius, as does a Democratic candidate, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, often cites the Rev. Martin

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His political consultants say they plan to publicize black endorsements of Nevius. "He does have the problem of becoming better known in the black community," said Swillinger.

"It's easier for a black man to vote for a white man if he knows other blacks support him," said Deardourff.

The image of Nevius that his backers will try to get across, Deardourff said, is that of a man "who has been working for a decade or more in trying to improve the lot of blacks and whites in this city."

D.C. Delegate Candidates

The Case for Walter Fauntroy

By Clifford Alexander Jr.

IN AN ELECTION the voter chooses his or her representative. The individual makes the choice. I do not choose for you, nor you for me. In order for any one of us to make a choice, we should "know" as much as possible about the candidates and the job they seek to fill.

What about the job of non-voting delegate? Is this a crumb off the table of our

The writer is an attorney who was formerly Chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. This is the first of a series of three articles by supporters of Democratic candidates in next Tuesday's primaries for a non-voting D.C. Delegate. (See today's editorial entitled "The Delegate Race: A Preliminary Summing Up.")

plantation overseers? Is it an interim step to test our civility and capacity to behave in their image? Or is it a form of meaningful representation?

I have read the law establishing the non-voting delegate position—heard many expand on its virtues and shortcomings. No one really knows what this job will mean to the people of the District of Columbia. How could they? This is 1971—D.C. is 71 per cent black and therefore all past examples of non-voting delegates are incomplete and possibly irrelevant. So, after examining the job, one is left with unanswered questions. Conclusions will be forthcoming sometime after the March 1971 elections.

I WOULD SUGGEST therefore that the most productive way to proceed is to look at the candidates. From their known qualities and strengths, who has the best chance of improving the lot of the District residents through the vehicle of the non-voting delegate? This voter feels that the Rev. Walter Fauntroy is best suited of a group of very good people.

Walter has many hopes for his native Washington. He has wanted and worked for full voting representation for many yesterdays. He will not be satisfied today with being a non-voting delegate for the sake of being one. He is working now and will continue to work if elected to have Washingtonians treated as full-fledged citizens, not wards. He wants us to have two senators, an elected city government and the number of congressmen our population should receive in relation to the rest of the country. His many positions on a host of issues are aimed at old and young, black and white.

But, back to why Walter can achieve results even with a limited job description:

1. He has lobbied in the House and Senate on his own and on behalf of Dr. Martin Luther King for a variety of legislative acts. He understands logrolling, gerrymandering and the ins and outs of the committee system. In short, he knows where and how legislative decisions are made.

2. He understands the power in people. He has spent his lifetime listening to and seeing people from all walks of life. He knows our streets, our churches, our synagogues and the various power clusters not so readily apparent to the casual viewer. He has taken his campaign to Anacostia and far Northeast on many occasions. So often the neglect of know-nothing sophisticates has served over the years to make these areas an invisible city—Walter Fauntroy will continue to be an important voice to correct the harm already done.

3. He was the city's first vice chairman of the City Council. Thus, his experience within government is firsthand. Walter chaired the transportation committee of the council where he continued his fight against the Three Sisters Bridge. He has been a forceful advocate against its construction since 1961.

4. As the moving force in MICCO, Walter Fauntroy obtained over \$30 million to rehabilitate the Shaw Area. He has understood the morass of the Executive Branch and conquered at least a part of it.

5. Walter Fauntroy will undertake his responsibilities with a sense of independence all too rare in today's politics. His support comes from many individuals and organizations in the District. He has sought and will actively seek advice. Yet, those who offer suggestions will never control this man. It is clear to him that the genesis of his power is his relationship with many diverse individuals and organizations. He understands that to concentrate only on the advice of a few would undercut all he has worked for in the past decade.

WALTER FAUNTROY wants to bring other hopes for the people of the District into reality. His father started as a clerk over 40 years ago in the federal government and ended his career—as a clerk. There are too many blacks who have firsthand familiarity with this pattern. Walter's father often speaks of the "up and over the shoulder" phenomenon often found in federal offices. It is simply this. A black teaches a less experienced, less qualified, white to be his or her superior. The black worker then watches the white he or she taught progress "according to their talents." The result: 52 per cent of all G.S. 1's are black, and 98.6 per cent of all G.S. 18's are white.

Walter and I received Yale degrees in 1958. His from the Divinity School and mine in law. Yale, however, did not think one was enough, and Walter received an honorary degree in 1969. The university on this occasion said of his work in the District:

"In a time of divisive suspicions and violent strife, your ability to retain the trust of those who distrust each other

inspires your fellow citizens, adds luster to the church, and stirs just pride on the part of your university."

Walter and I worked closely during the White House Conference, To Fulfill These Rights, held in Washington during June of 1966. Walter was vice chairman and was involved in the conference for many months. This gave me a chance to see him in a number of difficult and trying positions. He of course was from the heart of the black rights movement. His experiences and acquaintances were many. As vice chairman of the conference, he spoke with clarity and passion to many

an uptight bureaucrat. He never minced words to ingratiate himself with black leadership or government officials. His opinions rang with consistency—not with accommodation. This kind of straightforwardness will stand him in good stead if he is elected non-voting delegate.

THIS IS A MAN soaked in love. He meets human differences with compassion and understanding. But don't be fooled. Walter Fauntroy is an angry black man. "And of the things that need knowing, none is more important than that all blacks are angry," as William H. Grier, M.D., and Price M. Cobbs, M.D., wrote in "Black Rage." He knows what has been done to our people and will not mince words to curry favor with the enemy. He has no image makers to convey an unreal glossy impression. He believes love is necessary for the black/white coalition essential to deal effectively with problems of our nation—and most specifically its capital city. He is not naive enough to think loving white folks will end our oppression. He knows that the use of power is an essential ingredient. He has developed coalitions to exercise power on behalf of the District's people for many, many years. If elected, yes, he will continue to love—anyone who knows him knows that. He will also seek to exercise power with deftness and skill. He owes no less to those who support him.

Phillips Advocates Full Home Rule

BACKGROUND — The Rev. Channing E. Phillips, 42, is the Democratic national committeeman from the District and president of the Housing Development Corporation, a government-backed inner-city housing improvement venture. He is a former senior minister of the Lincoln Temple United Church of Christ.

He headed the Robert F. Kennedy presidential slate from Washington in 1968, and at the Democratic Convention in Chicago was the first Negro ever to be nominated for the presidency. He is married, has five children and lives at 3801 Jenifer St. NW.

ISSUES — Phillips favors full home rule, including two senators and two representatives in Congress, plus decentralization of city powers to neighborhood units.

He favors more courts, judges, prosecutors and public defenders to speed criminal trials, higher pay and stricter educational qualifications for police, a requirement that police and judges live in the city, greater emphasis on penal rehabilita-

tion, more money for hospitals, neighborhood clinics and drug addiction centers, a requirement that hospitals be more responsive to immediate community needs, and sufficient food stamp and lunch programs to eradicate hunger.

He would push for public ownership of D.C. Transit; lower subsidized fares; subway construction; a ban on new freeway construction, including Three Sisters Bridge, the North Central freeway and north leg of the inner loop; a higher minimum wage; collective bargaining for all government employees, a revolving fund for non-profit housing construction; government-guaranteed mortgages and rent subsidies; a consumer protection office and funds to clean the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers.

PLATFORM — Phillips feels the central question in the campaign is: which candidate can use the office most effectively? He says his national stature, his credentials in the Democratic Party, his previous political experience and his personal acquaintanceship with key

forces on Capitol Hill best equip him for the job.

Phillips sees the Rev. Walter Fauntroy as a candidate running a "1960s civil rights" campaign and Joseph P. Yeldell, a former member of the presidentially appointed City Council, as being too close to Mayor Walter E. Washington.

Phillips says he, too, will work with the mayor, but only in balance with the expressed desires of city residents.

"The wishes of the people need to be heard," Phillips says, "to offset whatever the appointed part of the government comes up with."

Parks Says He Is Tied Only to People

BACKGROUND — Eldridge V. Parks, 38, is an underwriter and accounts supervisor for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

A native of New Orleans, he moved to Washington after his discharge from the Air Force in 1955. Since 1961, he has lived in the Petworth section of Northwest, with his wife and four children.

Parks' political involvement in the District began with the Young Democrats in the early 1960's. A Hubert Humphrey partisan, he has vowed to establish a Humphrey-for-President organization in the District after the March 23 Congressional election.

In the 1968 Presidential campaign here, Parks led an unsuccessful attempt to establish a second slate promoting Robert F. Kennedy's candidacy in opposition to the one headed by the Rev. Channing Phillips.

PLATFORM—Parks says he entered the primary because he feels that, despite his relative political anonymity, he is as capable as the better-known candidates and others in the race.

In public appearances, he pictures himself as "tied to no interests except the people of this city"—unlike, he says, the other candidates in the race. Joseph P. Yel-

dell, he maintains, is "the mayor's candidate." The Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, he argues, is beholden to his Model Inner City Community Organization, and Phillips to his Housing Development Corporation. "Unlike them," Parks says in the thrust of his campaign appearances, "I am my own man."

ISSUES—Freeways and transportation: Parks is opposed to the construction of any additional freeways through the city. Money for freeways, he says, should be diverted to subsidize better bus service, and the city should take over the D.C. Transit System. If Congress

threatened to halt funds for other city projects as the price for dropping freeway plans, Parks would "go to the people" before deciding what action to take.

HOUSING: He favors locating public housing on a scattered-site basis, both in the city and the suburbs.

Home Rule: Parks opposes formation of a charter commission to study various methods of self-government for the District. He would immediately introduce legislation to give the city an elected mayor and council, full voting representation in the House and Senate based on the same criteria as the states, and establishing a

Yeldell Calls Self An Ally of Mayor

BACKGROUND — Joseph P. Yeldell, 38, resigned from the City Council and as chairman of the Metropolitan Washington Area Transit Authority to run for District nonvoting delegate to Congress.

Before his appointment to the Council in 1967, he worked as a computer marketing specialist with IBM here. Born in the District, the 10th of 13 children, he is

a graduate of Cardozo High School, D.C. Teachers College and holds a master's degree from the University of Pittsburgh.

A former teacher, Yeldell often tangled with the school system's bureaucracy when he was chairman of the Council's education and personnel committee.

PLATFORM—Yeldell pictures himself as an industrious public servant whose record demonstrates that he best knows the city's needs. His experience as a councilman he says, has given him the tools necessary to lobby on Capitol Hill.

Noting that he is "a close ally and associate" of Mayor Walter E. Washington, Yeldell says: "I want to make sure that (the city's congressional delegate) speaks with the utmost understanding of the objectives of our city government."

Repeatedly, Yeldell refers to himself as "the responsible candidate," pledging to rely on negotiating skills and doing congressional homework instead of rhetoric.

ISSUES—Yeldell favors full home rule for the District based on voting representation in Congress—and an elected local government. A permanent federal payment formula, he believes, must also be part of any home rule legislation passed by Congress. He advocates a charter commission to study various home rule alternatives only if its members are chosen by the people of the city.

He wants the victims of crime here to receive monetary compensation.

Instead of a larger police force, Yeldell supports hiring more District residents for the department while maintaining its present size.

Despite his City Council vote for compliance with the 1968 federal highway act that authorized construction of the Three Sisters Bridge and other freeways, Yeldell says he is against any further "gateway freeways" through the city, including the Three Sisters plan.

He believes a "commuter tax" should be imposed in the form of a levy on earnings of nonresidents.

Yeldell wants a complete revision of the city's tax structure, based on zoning classifications.

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A native of New Orleans,
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says, the other candidates
in the race. Joseph P. Yel-

dell, he maintains, is "the
mayor's candidate." The
Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, he
argues, is beholden to his
Model Inner City Commu-
nity Organization, and Phil-
lips to his Housing Develop-
ment Corporation. "Unlike
them," Parks says in the
thrust of his campaign ap-
pearances, "I am my own
man."

ISSUES—Freeways and
transportation: Parks is op-
posed to the construction of
any additional freeways
through the city. Money for
freeways, he says, should be
diverted to subsidize better
bus service, and the city
should take over the D.C.
Transit System. If Congress

threatened to halt funds for
other city projects as the
price for dropping freeway
plans, Parks would "go to
the people" before deciding
what action to take.

HOUSING: He favors lo-
cating public housing on a
scattered-site basis, both in
the city and the suburbs.

Home Rule: Parks op-
poses formation of a charter
commission to study various
methods of self-government
for the District. He would
immediately introduce legis-
lation to give the city an
elected mayor and council,
full voting representation in
the House and Senate based
on the same criteria as the
states, and establishing a

Delegate Candidate Kennedy Banks

On Youth, Civic Groups for Victory

This is the sixth in a series of profiles of the candidates seeking the Democratic nomination for congressional delegate from the District of Columbia. The articles are appearing in the order of the candidates' position on the ballot.

By Andrew Barnes
Washington Post Staff Writer

Kenneth C. Kennedy is a round, affable man, a real estate broker, assistant to the president of Federal City College and above all, a politician.

When he opened his campaign for the Democratic nomination to the post of D.C. delegate, Kennedy says he was counting on support from youth and civic groups—a mass campaign to substitute for the financial contributions he lacks.

But he has not, by his own evaluation, "put together that cohesive program."

Kennedy, 46, has been in politics "at the grass roots," as he describes it, since he came to Washington from Chicago in 1959.

He has been a member of the city's boxing commis-

sion, the Democratic Central Committee, an organizer of citizen participation in the Fort Lincoln new town proposal, and head of the planning council in far Northeast that gave out summer jobs.

"Service to people and service to community" is how he describes it. "You can't be a ward heeler without patronage," he said the other day, but "I would hope I would be remembered for having provided opportunity."

Before that, he was self-employed as a real estate salesman and broker, dealing in both properties and notes. Twice his real estate license was suspended: once for returning a deposit with a bad check, the other for keeping money above the contract percentage. Both cases were misunderstandings, Kennedy feels.

Almost constant controversy surrounded Kennedy's role in planning Fort Lincoln, the new town proposed for the site of the old National Training School for Boys in far Northeast.

Kennedy headed one group seeking to speak for the citizens; a second was formed, and then a third. Finally a compromise was reached, creating the Fort Lincoln Citizen Planning Council.

The opposition among factions on the Council was at least a factor in the failure to come up with a viable plan for Fort Lincoln. Planning has now been turned over to a private consortium headed by Westinghouse Electric Corp.

Kennedy was briefly voted the full-time director of the Council in January, 1969, but the vote was overturned. "Some may question my methods," Kennedy recalls in retrospect, "but not my motives. I wanted meaningful participation for the citizens."

Another public hubbub surrounded charges that Kennedy, in 1968, withheld checks of summer youth workers unless they donated \$2 to the Northeast Neighborhood Council, headed by Kennedy. Kennedy denied

the charges, and was found blameless by a committee of inquiry of the neighborhood planning board through which the jobs had been channeled.

Even Kennedy's opponents in these Northeast fights agree that he has always been a man who knew where to go and whom to ask to get something moving.

But his campaign, as he says, has never caught hold. He says he could win and that the campaign has picked up in recent days, but concedes "it would really be something" if he finished as well as second.

Kennedy Eyes Support of Youth and Civic Groups

KENNEDY, From C1

As delegate, Kennedy says he would play a somewhat similar role. "The delegate should create as many employment opportunities as possible. Not necessarily patronage—he should open doors."

Kennedy is a short, heavy man who goes on the campaign platforms neatly dressed in a dark pinstripe suit, smoking unfiltered cigarettes. Graying hair and long sideburns frame a round face.

As he arrived to address an adult education class at Armstrong Vocational School, he was smiling and apologetic for his staff's failure to let the group know he would be there that day.

After the introduction, he came quickly to the point: "I should like to discuss some of the issues."

Riffling through several 3-by-5 cards on which he keeps notes for what he calls his "all things for all people speech," he began with strong support for higher education.

Then he moves on to home rule. The D.C. delegate should persuade Congress to "stop treating our city as a colony, and treat it as a city of people, not just a federal city of concrete and freeways."

He talks about his "involvement in the youth movement," mainly hiring for summer jobs in Northwest. He mentions the "blast" he issued against the press for what he called its failure to cover him. He stresses the need to "develop a coalition of youth with older citizens."

He recalls his background as a ward organizer, speaking easily, his left hand in his trouser pocket as he comes to the speech's first high point: "I've done grass roots political organizing in the party. No other candidate can make that claim." While it is true Kennedy has been an organizer, other candidates, such as The Rev. Channing Phillips and The Rev. Walter Fauntroy, might quarrel with that statement.

Kennedy also cites as "local legislative achievement" his involvement in drawing the District's reorganization plan and the bill that founded Federal City College and the Washington Technical Institute.

The speech moves on to welfare reform—"not a hand-out but a responsible action of an affluent government"—and then to the "No. 1 issue, fiscal responsibility."

"We need adequate revenue now," Kennedy tells the group. It should come from a commuter tax and a 50 per cent federal payment. Kennedy is the only candidate to propose the 50 per cent payment, which many think would not be passed by Congress.

The speech goes on through categorical opposition to freeways; public ownership of the bus lines, a quick mention of his trip to Europe (when he was head of a Fort Lincoln citizen group) to study new towns, and concludes with condemnation of the Vietnam war.

The first question of his listeners is whether Congress would actually pass a commuter tax. Kennedy ex-

plains he would make it more palatable by urging a reciprocal tax by the suburbs on commuters from the city.

"Wouldn't that be an additional burden on the poor from the city who work in the suburbs?" the questioner continues.

In fact, Kennedy responds, the burden would not be so great because "those housewives in the suburbs just ain't going to take that money out."

As he drives to his next appearance, at noon at Catholic University, Kennedy explains over the blare of his radio, "I've had sufficient experience to know what it takes to win a campaign."

"In lieu of money, I need people."

He claims workers in the hundreds (he offers no specific figures) and says he needs workers in thousands. He is running his campaign with no contributions, he says. The cost of his headquarters, a room in the Windsor Park Hotel, and telephones, he says he is paying from his own pocket.

He has not been able to raise the \$20,000 it would take for a mailing to all registered D.C. voters, he says, or the \$10,000 for a radio-television campaign.

On arriving at Catholic University, he finds the event, a memorial service for a student who worked in his campaign, had been held the day before.

Kennedy, who is divorced and lives with his sister at 2705 30th St. NE, has been special assistant to the president of Federal City College for a year.

1/9/71

D.C. Candidates Focus On Education at Forum

Candidates for the District's nonvoting House seat pledged support for upgrading the quality of education in Washington last night in a forum punctuated by a flurry of bickering.

Kenneth C. Kennedy and the Rev. Channing Phillips charged fellow Democratic hopeful Joseph P. Yeldell at the Wilson High School PTA meeting with responsibility for educational budget cuts while he was serving as a D.C. city councilman.

Kennedy contended that Yeldell's record on budget cuts showed he had deprived District children of quality education.

Yeldell declared "it's not how much we spend, but how well we spend it." He pledged to fight, if elected, for every dollar needed for top-grade education.

Fauntroy Asks Autonomy

Touching on another issue, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy called for an end to the authority of Congress over the District's education system. He suggested a scholarship program for students to the city colleges.

Kennedy proposed commuter taxation for added revenue, a ban on budget cuts by the District government and free transit for school children.

As the pace of speeches and endorsements accelerated in the last days before Tuesday's primaries, supporters of Fauntroy's candidacy, including the widow of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., were routed from a restaurant last night following a telephoned bomb threat.

Police said, however, that no bomb was found at Billy Simpson's Restaurant on Georgia Avenue.

Mrs. King Campaigning

Mrs. King today will be making her second campaign swing through the District for Fauntroy. She is scheduled to speak at the Bibleway Church, 1130 New Jersey Ave. NW, at 7 p.m., and at 9 p.m. at the Bethlehem Baptist Church, 2458 Nichols Ave. SE.

Fauntroy's candidacy was endorsed yesterday by Marion Barry, director of Pride Inc., who called Fauntroy a strong advocate of economic development to upgrade Washington's black population.

Barry said his endorsement represented only his individual support, not that of Pride.

Fauntroy also was endorsed by Willard Wirtz, Secretary of Labor in the Johnson administration. Wirtz said he had worked with Fauntroy for five years and that "he knows how to get things done."

Other Endorsements

Patricia Roberts Harris, former ambassador to Luxembourg, was among others endorsing Fauntroy, while unsuccessful school board candidate Tom Curtis announced he is backing Yeldell.

Phillips, meanwhile, unveiled an 11-point program to assist federal employees. He included proposals to abolish the Hatch Act, provide child day care centers for working women in all major government buildings, require all District judges and high District officials to live in the city, halt the movement of government agencies to the suburbs and when moves are permitted, to require adequate housing for all employees.

Wilbert Williams:

'I want to meet people

By JUDY LUCE

Wilbert L. Williams, 32, married and the father of three, quit his \$10,000-a-year job as executive officer for the Metropolitan Citizens Advisory Council because of the Hatch Act to run for the new job of D.C. delegate.

His resume is a neatly typed, mimeographed biography sheet, that one would give to a prospective employer. His vital statistics are listed in categories: Residence, 3525 Nichols ave; Personal Data-birth date, August 25, 1938, birth place Corsicana, Texas; Military status-honorably discharged (Army.)

The education category lists a B.S. degree from Prairie View A&M College, Texas, courses at the University of Maryland, and "Howard University, 1968- present, school of law."

Under Work Experience he explains that at MCAC his "principal duties consist of keeping the MCAC informed of citizens activities in the areas of health, education, welfare, employment, consumer action, etc."

Civic Affiliations include being an honorary board member of CHASE, Inc.; former president of MCAC, former member of the United Planning Organization board of trustees, former board member of the Neighborhood Legal Services Project and deacon of Matthews Memorial Baptist Church.

Mr. Williams is one of the bright, young, articulate and heretofore relatively unknown men that the District's delegate race has brought forth.

He lacks the sophistication, political veneer and professionalism of the three leading candidates. He is not at ease at a press conference and doesn't speak forcefully during the candidates' traveling panels.

He doesn't have much campaign money. "I'm running as a poor candidate," he said. "I

haven't sought funds. I don't believe it should take a lot of money to campaign here. The District is only 10 miles square. You don't need an airplane to get around to campaign here. Besides, I believe people want to meet the candidate, shake his hand."

Mr. Williams is critical of the three leading candidates: the Revs. Channing Phillips and Walter Fauntroy and Joseph Yeldell.

"They've had their chance to do things for the city. I haven't seen any measurable improvement gained by them. I've known Channing Phillips since 1964. He's been in a position to wield some influence and get things done, but in my opinion he has not used this influence for the people of D.C. Most of Mr. Fauntroy's work has been in Shaw. Areas of the

Here is last in a series of interviews with the candidates for the District's delegate seat in the House of Representatives, who will be running in the Jan. 12 primary.

city such as the Far Northeast and Far Southeast have been ignored.

"I'd not heard of Yeldell until he was appointed to the City Council (1967) specifically to represent Anacostia. He's not done anything in Anacostia since he was appointed. National Capital Housing Authority projects there are boarded up. There's parts of Anacostia that still lack sidewalks. Federal programs to help the people in Far Southeast and Congress Heights have been drastically cut each year.

"What have these people done for us?"

"I am opposed to a commuter tax now. But it might be necessary to get an adequate subway system. Only two subway stations in the Far Southeast are proposed now. This leaves a vast number of people in Congress Heights unaccounted for."

Mr. Williams has spoken out on most of the issues, urging stiff penalties for drug pushers and medical help for users; adequate housing for all District residents; Supervised year-round youth centers; strict laws to assure that the value of a dollar is equal in all areas of the city; a simple standard coding of all goods, materials and products; equal employment opportunities for all minority groups. His campaign literature notes health goals of eliminating malnutrition, increased ambulance services, better hospital facilities.

Parks' Hopes High in Race

This is the third of seven profiles of candidates seeking the Democratic nomination for congressional delegate from the District of Columbia. The articles are appearing in the order of the candidates' positions on the ballot.

By Carl Bernstein
Washington Post Staff Writer

Why does a relatively unknown, 38-year-old insurance man with an \$800 campaign chest, a business address in Bethesda and only one, specific legislative proposal run for Congress in the District of Columbia?

"I entered this race to win," answers Eldridge V. Parks, who by all accounts—including his own—takes himself very seriously. "I expect to win. I can win. The front runners are not organized.

"I entered the primary because (the Revs.) Channing Phillips, Walter Fauntroy and the others aren't any more capable than I am.

"Now that we have a serious political atmosphere in Washington, I plan to stay very active, possibly running again in '72 if I can't make it this time.

"The other candidates," says Parks, "speak either in vague generalities or over

the heads of the people. I try to make things simple for the people—plain, down-to-earth. I take a stand.

"After March 23 (the date of Washington's congressional election), I plan to start a Humphrey for President campaign in the District of Columbia. That's a very gutsy issue."

Who is this man?

Tall, self-possessed and soft-spoken, Eldridge V. Parks is a graduate of the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service, an Air Force veteran, a former civil service functionary, a successful underwriter and accounts supervisor for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., a parish leader at St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, a Hubert Humphrey partisan who supported the late Robert F. Kennedy's campaign for the Presidency.

Parks' Hopes High in Delegate Race

With his wife, Vera, their four children and a collie named Prince, Parks lives at 1207 Farragut St. NW, in a four-bedroom home in the Petworth section of the city.

With wall-to-wall carpeting, a silver candelabra on the dining table and a framed Mona Lisa print hanging by gold braid from the wall, Parks' comfortable surroundings are not unlike those of his youth in New Orleans.

The son of a letter carrier and a seamstress, he was raised in an integrated, middle-class neighborhood, was taught by his parents and the church to respect hard work and left his native city to join the Air Force and see the world.

Settling in Washington after his discharge from the service in 1955, he became involved in local politics through the Young Democrats, but remained relatively uninvolved initially because of Hatch Act restrictions.

After leaving his job as a business analyst for the Commerce Department ("It was nothing but pushing paper), he became more active in Democratic politics.

The activity reached its

peak in 1968 when he led an unsuccessful attempt to form a second pro-Kennedy slate in opposition to the one headed by the Rev. Channing Phillips.

Phillips, he felt then—as now—was "more interested in advancing his own cause and HDC (the non-profit Housing Development Corp., of which Phillips is president) than the cause of the people of Washington D.C."

In his campaign for Congress, Parks has correspondingly argued that the acknowledged front runners — Phillips, Fauntroy and Joseph P. Yeldell, a former city councilman—are "tied to special interests." As for himself, Parks tells his audiences "I am my own man; I'm not tied to anybody but the people of this city."

Yeldell, he says, "is tied to the administration; he's the mayor's candidate" Phillips, he maintains, is beholden to HDC, and Fauntroy to his Model Inner City Community Organization (which is planning the urban renewal of the Shaw area).

Though well-intended, says Parks, MICCO and HDC have evolved into "boondoggles" that waste money, have failed in their objectives of bringing self-help to the black community, and prove that neither Fauntroy nor Phillips are capable of the caliber of administration that should be dispensed by Washington's new congressman.

On most issues, says Parks, "all the candidates are very close to each others' positions." Parks, like most of the other candidates, advocates full home rule for the District and scattered-site public housing in both Washington and the suburbs, opposes the construction of any more free-

hand out sample ballots near each of the polls. I can win because a lot of people haven't made up their minds.

"My complaints that the newspapers have been covering only the so-called 'leading candidates' have brought some results. At the last minute, there will be a lot of television free time for all of us.

"I have a lot of contacts from selling insurance in Washington. Our office is in Bethesda but most of my accounts are in the District and some of the people on my office staff are helping me.

"I'm telling the people that if I'm elected I'll go back to the precincts and say 'What's your feeling on the issues; I'm your representative and nobody else's. I'm not tied to anybody.'

"I'll get my message across."

With the exception of home rule, however, Parks says he has not yet thought about the issues in terms of specific legislative proposals because "unlike some candidates, I don't have a big campaign staff to work on legislation."

As for home rule, he opposes establishing a charter commission to study various alternatives for D.C. self government. Instead, Parks would introduce legislation to immediately give the city an elected mayor and council, House and Senate representation based on the same criteria as the 50 states and a permanent federal payment formula.

Unlike most of the candidates, Parks is openly critical of Mayor Walter E. Washington's performance.

The mayor, he says, "hasn't done the job for the people he should have. They (the White House) use him primarily to walk up and down the street and keep the peace. On freeways, equal employment in the District government and a lot of other issues, he hasn't spoken out. I'm critical of him for not being a more forceful leader of the people, for being too quiet."

Despite the criticism, Parks says he could work easily from Congress with Mayor Washington: "I would speak out on issues where he doesn't. He'd take the soft approach and me, I'd take the stick."

With little campaign money, an unknown face and only a week left before the Democratic primary, how does Parks figure he can come into possession of that stick?

"I'm speaking wherever I can," he says, "and the response has been good. I think I get across very well on radio and TV."

Delegate Hopeful Wilbert Williams Line on Crime Draws Hard

The seventh of eight children, Williams is the son of a Corsicana, Tex., farmer. Originally wanting to become a veterinarian, he says, he left the 50-acre corn and cotton farm to take a B.S. degree from Prairie View A&M College, Texas.

His arrival in Washington was "quite accidental," he recalls. In 1964, just after an honorable discharge from the Army as a Sp. 4 in Germany, he and his wife came to this city for a few days of sightseeing ("I wanted to see JFK's grave and the Capitol"). They liked it so well they stayed.

He worked here first as a loan officer in the Department of Agriculture's Farmers Home Administration, leaving in 1968 to begin law studies at Howard. That same year he became staff director of the United Poverty Organization's Metropolitan Citizens Advisory

Council, a grass roots group that reviews antipoverty policies and makes recommendations to UPO's board of directors.

Resigns Job

Williams, who says the job gave him added insight into the problems of Washington's poor, resigned from the \$10,000 a year post in October to enter the delegate race.

He won't say whether he would return to it if he's defeated because he says he won't be defeated. But his replacement as staff director, who is serving in an acting capacity, says he wouldn't be surprised if Williams returned.

Williams explains that he is making the race because the city has been "deteriorating" without the better-

known candidates doing as much as they might have done to prevent this.

As a campaigner, his style is soft-spoken, serious and pipe-puffing relaxed. His home at 3525 Nichols Ave. SE, which serves as campaign headquarters, is a simple, three-story house, its living room adorned with framed travel posters of Germany. It is filled with Christmas toys for his three children, Sheila, 8, Stuart, 6, and Cynthia, 2.

He is a deacon at Matthews Memorial Baptist Church, 2616 Nichols Ave. SE, a member of several neighborhood groups and a former board member of the Neighborhood Legal Services Program.

Williams has made his part of town an important part of his platform, and he

concentrates his campaigning there. If elected, he says, his first recommendation will be that Congress "declare Anacostia-Southeast a disaster area.

"The Southeast is a forgotten and neglected area in terms of essential services and facilities, such as housing, welfare, education, police protection and transportation," he charges, vowing to help improve the area if elected.

He says his better-known opponents have not used their influence in the past to check the steady "deterioration" of the Southeast.

Southeast Conditions

"In Southeast Washington we have a greater concentration of low income, public assistance, public housing unemployed and under-

employed of any section of the city," says Williams.

Residents of the Valley Green and Congress Heights sections, he adds, are often forced to shop in Maryland because of a lack of stores in their neighborhoods.

"This is a tremendous loss of revenue to the District government."

But Williams does not want to be labeled a regional candidate, and he drives to all parts of the city to campaign, from the ghetto in the Northeast to Georgetown in Northwest.

He told a Democratic Central Committee forum at Western High School, "Washington should be a model city. The U.S. is the greatest country in the world and this should be the greatest city."

The campaign's main issue, he emphasizes, is crime and

the drugs related to it. "I have no solution to the problem," he says, but he affirms that he would work closely with city and federal law enforcement agencies and with community groups toward establishing a program.

In supporting discreet use of the "no-knock" law, which permits police with warrants to enter homes, most likely of narcotics suspects, without notice, he says he is not concerned with questions raised about its constitutionality. "I'll let the Supreme Court decide that," he says.

Youth Centers Proposed

Williams also urges harsher penalties for drug pushers, and proposes youth centers where students may take part in arts, crafts or music programs after school

and on weekends, to take young people off the streets and "cut down the high crime rate."

More foot patrolmen are needed in residential areas and all new police recruits should be required to live in the District, he says. His first legislative proposal would be to give compensation to victims of crime, declares Williams.

On the race issue, sometimes called the "blackier than thou syndrome" among some of the other candidates, Williams says: "I don't see how (being black) has anything to do with the office (of delegate). I'm basing my candidacy on issues and problems of the city, not on the color of my skin."

Because he was relatively unknown at the start of the campaign and because of his

lack of funds, Williams generally has been ignored by the other candidates. Few persons outside the Williams camp have attempted to measure his strength, even in Southeast.

The extent of this neglect is such that last week two school board members, the Rev. James F. Coates and Edward L. Hancock, held a press conference to criticize the candidates for ignoring Anacostia. Williams, evidently, was not even taken into account.

Williams likes to describe himself with the slogan, "the forgotten man's candidate."

A problem, with only a \$250 war chest, is that he also runs the risk of being a forgotten candidate.

THE TORTOISE AND THE HARE

NOV 27 1970

Fauntroy Kin Naps as Phillips Files

By WILLIAM BASHAM
Star Staff Writer

The first day for filing of petitions by candidates for the nonvoting delegate race was being compared to the classic fable of the tortoise and the hare. In today's version, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy was the hare and the Rev. Channing E. Phillips was the tortoise.

Most school children know the story in which the hare started with blinding speed and was so far in front of the tortoise that he decided to take a nap, then complete the race long before the tortoise caught up.

But the rabbit continued to sleep and the tortoise eventually lumbered over the finish line the winner.

At 3:15 a.m. today, Raymond Fauntroy, a brother of the candidate, checked into the guard's office at the District Building, prepared to stay until the office of the D.C. Board of Elections next door was opened for business.

Fauntroy decided to file early because the first candidate who files the minimum of 2,000 names stands to retain them should any of the signers' names appear on another candidate's petition. An individual may only endorse one candidate in these petitions.

Taking in mind the lengthy wait ahead Raymond Fauntroy curled up on a small couch in the guard's room for a nap, his brother's petitions safely in his possession. The guard's on duty reported that some of the other candidates used this ploy to ensure that he would be first in line.

At 6:45 a.m., David A. Cogar, a registrar with the board, entered the office, choosing to hold off opening the doors until a number of persons had gathered outside. Raymond Fauntroy slept on.

But at 7:45 a.m., Phillips personally poked his head in the board's office and asked when it would open. Cogar said it would be some time close to 8 a.m.

Shortly before 8:15, with reporters and photographers standing outside, Cogar opened the office and in stepped Phillips to file his petitions, a notarized affidavit and the \$100 filing fee. Raymond Fauntroy then appeared and began to object, claiming that his allnight wait assured first filing for his brother.

But when Cogar asked Fauntroy to produce his documents, he was lacking the needed affidavit and the \$100. His candidate brother, notified of the confusion, appeared at 8:30 and hurriedly got together the money and the notarized affidavit. But by that time Phillips had crossed the line and was deemed the first to file.

An examination of the law setting up the election shows that no specific hour is set forth as the starting time for filing on the first day. Fauntroy said it was his understanding that the board was going to open at 9 a.m.

The filing period for candidates ends at midnight Dec. 14. After that time, copies of all petitions will be available for public inspection for 10 days at the board office. Any challenges to the validity of a signature must be made in writing and filed with the board.

Meanwhile, Paul E. Mitchell, 28, a former policeman and Vietnam veteran declared his candidacy. Running as an independent, Mitchell says he stands on a platform of better city services for the poor and medical treatment for drug addicts.

Elections D.C. Cont.

K. C. KENNEDY FILES IN DISTRICT DELEGATE RACES

Kenneth C. Kennedy, a Northeast Washington civic leader, has become the sixth candidate to file nominating petitions for the Jan. 12 primary for nonvoting House delegate. The deadline is midnight tonight.

Kennedy, a Democrat, filed 2,000 signatures and the \$100 fee Saturday. Nearly 50 District residents had announced candidacies for the seat.

DEC 14 1970
The Board of Elections was expected to release late today final figures on the number of new voters registered since the drive opened Oct. 17.

Filed - D.C. - Nonvoting
**9 of 50 Hopefuls File
For D.C. Delegate Race**
DEC 15 1970

By MICHAEL ANDERS
Star Staff Writer

Former City Councilman John Nevius will be an uncontested Republican candidate in the Jan. 12 nonvoting delegate primary, but District Democrats will have eight rivals from which to choose.

Nevius, also the only white candidate in the race and the eight Democrats were the only hopefuls from among nearly 50 to meet the D.C. Board of Elections midnight filing deadline.

The lineup of Democrats includes Wilfred J. Cruz, a District teacher; attorney George Mitchell; former city councilman Joseph P. Yeldell; Northeast civic leader Kenneth C. Kennedy; the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy; the Rev. Channing E. Phillips; insurance consultant Eldridge V. Parks, and Wilbert L. Williams.

About 255,825 District residents, including several thousand youths 18 to 21 years old, will be eligible to vote in the primary. The election board announced yesterday that 54,533 new voters had signed up during its two-month registration drive.

Both Yeldell and Nevius, accompanied by their wives and supporters, arrived yesterday at the elections board office about the same time and agreed to flip a coin to determine who should file first.

Yeldell flipped, but the coin hit Nevius' hand and fell to the floor. "Got to flip again," Nevius said, retrieving the coin and tossing it into the air. It fell tails, and Nevius won.

Nevius submitted 2,907 signatures, one for every 10 registered Republicans. Yeldell filed 4,865 signatures, but returned a second time with an additional 1,200 names. Cruz filed his petitions of 2,025 signatures several hours later. Benetta Washington, the wife of the mayor, signed Yeldell's petition. Mayor Walter E. Washington, who said he planned to stay neutral in the race, did not sign.

Each candidate must submit 2,000 valid names of registered voters to qualify for a spot on the ballot. The elections board will make the signatures public today and candidates have until Dec. 26 to challenge any name.

A public drawing will be held by the board to determine in which order candidates' names will appear on the ballot. A board official said the drawing will be held late this month or in early January.

Meanwhile, several announced candidates who apparently failed to get the required number of signatures announced they were supporting other candidates who will run as independents in the general election. A total of 5,000 signatures is needed to get on the general election ballot this way.

Mitchell said he has received the support of Licia T. M. Cardinale and Maurice Watson, both Democrats, and Joseph G. W. Parry-Hill, a Republican.

Radio pioneer Tomlinson Todd said he has decided to try to run as an independent in the March 23 general election. In addition, the Rev. Douglas Moore, Black United Front chairman, and Dr. David Dabney, a Republican who withdrew two weeks ago from the primary race, already have announced they will vie for a spot on the general election ballot as independents.

Among candidates not filing nominating petitions by the deadline were Mrs. Etta Horn, head of the Citywide Welfare Rights Organization, and Mrs. Goldie Johnson, head of a city police wives' association.

Meanwhile, Fauntroy has called on candidates to limit their campaign expenditures to \$25,000 for the primary and \$25,000 for the general election and to contribute any excess funds to the treasury of the District government.

Fauntroy said he found it "impossible to justify" spending large sums of money on the elections at a time when the District is in financial trouble and when Congress says it does not have enough money to meet legitimate demands.

The Washington Daily News
11/28/70

**3 register for
delegate race**
NOV 28 1970

Three Democratic candidates for the D.C. delegate race have officially filed their nominating petitions with the Rev. Channing E. Phillips leading the triumvirate yesterday at the board of elections.

The Rev. Mr. Phillips registered his petition, \$100 filing fee and affidavits at 8:07 a.m. — about a half hour before the Rev. Walter Fauntroy. George E. Mitchell registered about four hours later.

The candidates were the first three to file officially for the race in the Jan. 12 primary.

Channing Phillips: The drive is on...

By JUDY LUCE

Channing Emery Phillips, 42, a candidate for District delegate, president of the Housing Development Corporation and United Church of Christ minister, could have been an artist.

The walls of his seven-bedroom mustard brick home at 38th and Jenifer-streets nw are adorned with charcoal drawings of his five children and his wife Jane. On the fireplace mantle is a sculpture of "the guy who worked next to me" when he studied sculpture at Carnegie Tech.

But his father was a minister, as are three of his brothers, and after a stint in the Air Force during the second world war, he enrolled in Drew University in New Jersey to study for a doctorate in theology. "I had no idea of getting a pastorate. I wanted to find out what my old man had been talking about for 20 years.

"My first pastorate was in Harlem, at \$2,400 a year. We had one child then."

"Channing's always been very good at forcing us to live within our means," Mrs. Phillips said.

The Rev. Mr. Phillips came to Washington

to teach at Howard and in 1961, became the minister of the Lincoln Memorial Temple, United Church of Christ, at 11th and R street nw. His campaign literature notes: "An early opponent of the Vietnam War, Phillips opened the doors of his church ... to anti-war groups when other public places were closed to them for their peaceful protests."

The Rev. Mr. Phillips' political career began early in 1968 when he headed a Robert F. Kennedy primary slate that upset the D.C. Democratic Central Committee's Humphrey slate.

He is also the party's national committee-man as a result of the primary victory, and now enjoys the support of the Democratic central committee in his campaign, a factor he believes will win him 40 per cent of the primary vote, the amount necessary to avoid a runoff.

His home reflects a major point of his campaign — organization. Sunday at 11 a.m., he exuded the air of a man whose day has already reached its peak. The Sunday papers had been read, and put away.

He was dressed in a blue perma-press dress

shirt, black slacks and zippered black short boots as he opened the door.

The light wood flooring in the hallway was covered by a radiant star-patterned Scandinavian-style rya rug. Three fishing rods leaned against the molding on the coat closet. Sun beamed into the large living room and the elm dining room table was cleared of dishes, with a clean, bright yellow cloth covering it. The wine rack on the hutch was nearly full.

The Rev. Mr. Phillips offered "coffee or sherry?" and returned with two mugs of steaming, strong black coffee to a group of easy chairs forming a half-circle around a coffee table. Near the window was a painting of a Copenhagen street. "They close it off and you just walk along it. It's very nice. At each end there are little shops and you sit down and have wine and cheese."

The Rev. Mr. Phillips has made a reputation in the District as a worker for low-income housing, particularly thru the federally-backed HDC which both builds and rehabilitates housing units for low-income tenants. He is also concerned about home rule ("we need two congressmen and two senators and fiscal autonomy"); schools, and crime.

"I reject the Nixon approach to crime," he said, "the oppressive approach. There must be expanded methadone programs, expanded drug research. Programs for young people. Change our correctional system to emphasize rehabilitation."

He stood up and walked over to a table and returned with a book. "Ramsey's book. This is a book I feel very comfortable with." On the fly-leaf of "Crime in America" written: "For Channing Phillips who seeks justice for all with the best wishes of his friend. Ramsey Clark."

The Rev. Mr. Phillips believes that "contrary to what the press has said," he has voter support in all parts of the city. He believes a "coalition of black and white and rich and poor" can be welded in the District. While a former Attorney General calls him "friend," he also has the endorsement of the militant Welfare Mothers and a group of ex-convicts. His campaign workers are all volunteers except two, he says one a woman who runs his headquarters at 1307 E-st nw, and another who "is an ex-con who does the organizing on the street. He's on parole. They're working for subsistence salary—\$40 or \$50 a week."

The Rev. Mr. Phillips says his campaign "is hurting for money. We estimated at first it would cost \$75,000 to run a campaign. We've had several \$1000 donations, but not enough of them." Fund raisers abound in the candidates schedule—coffees, cocktail parties, "wine sips", all at \$6 per person. He's confident enough will be raised for his campaign.

If he doesn't win, would he back the primary winner?

"I'm an issue-oriented man and I wouldn't endorse someone just for the sake of a Party label. If I felt I couldn't back him I'd probably resign as national committeeman and work outside for the issues I'm interested in," he explained.

The Washington Daily News, Monday, January 11, 1971

The District delegate primary

By JUDY LUCE

More than 255,000 District residents are eligible to go to the polls tomorrow to vote in the D.C. delegate primary. Polls will open at 8 a.m. and close at 8 p.m. Those in line at the 123 polling places at 8 p.m. will be permitted to vote.

Election Board officials will pick up ballots from the polls at 2:30 p.m. and after 8 p.m. An announcement of balloting results based on voting as of 2:30 p.m. will be made by the Election Board at 8 p.m.

Republican voters will be given a paper ballot containing space for a write-in and the name of John Nevius, unopposed candidate in the Republican primary.

Democrats will be given a paper ballot containing space for write-ins and the names of the seven candidates listed in this order: Joseph P. Yeldell, Walter E. Fauntroy, Eldridge V. Parks, Wilbert L. Williams, Channing E. Phillips, Kenneth C. Kennedy and Wilfred J. Cruz.

If none of them obtains 40 per cent of the vote, there will be a runoff sometime between two and six weeks after the primary, possibly in Feb. 2.

The general election will be held March 23.

The delegate will have the privileges of a congressman — except for the vote. His salary will be \$42,500, the same as other congressmen, and he is entitled to a \$140,500 payroll with a staff of up to 13. He will also get an office, altho he has 437th choice of space, behind the other congressmen and the delegate from Puerto Rico. He will be able to introduce bills, take part in floor debate and propose amendments on the floor. He will almost certainly be assigned to the District Committee where he may have the right to vote.

Most of the candidates wound up their campaigns formally yesterday with parties, last-minute endorsements, forums at schools and on TV, rallies, fund-raisers and several press statements.

The Rev. Fauntroy received the endorsement of former Democratic Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota shortly before a party last night at the home of Mrs. Abigail McCarthy.

Three of the candidates will continue thru tonight to bring their pitch into the homes of television viewers. The Rev. Phillips ("Vote Jan. 12 so Channing can be heard") will have spent \$17,500 on TV spots. Mr. Yeldell will have spent \$8,500 on TV during the past week and another \$3,000 on radio, for a total of \$14,000 to \$15,000," an aide said. Mr. Fauntroy, who'll "bring us all together," is concentrating on radio spots — reportedly to the tune of about \$7,000 — with another \$3,500 for television thru tonight.

Mr. Phillips yesterday issued a position paper on home rule for the District, naming that his number one priority if elected delegate, and saying he supports the charter commission approach to obtaining home rule. He pledged to "lead this city and this country (thru a national campaign) to give the city home rule and to abolish the job for which I am running, nonvoting delegate, by getting full voting representation."

Mr. Yeldell, at a large wind-up rally at the Hotel Sonesta last night asked President Nixon to propose to Congress an amendment to the Reorganization Plan for the District Government which would shift screening of mayor and council candidates from the White House to the D.C. Board of Elections. The board could then hold an advisory election on councilmen and the mayor, the winners to then be proposed to the Senate for appointment.

"Let the citizens of this city do the screening," Mr. Yeldell said. He added the proposal could become effective 60 days after being submitted by the White House.

Neither Mr. Phillips nor Mr. Yeldell pro-

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ceeded further yesterday to the question of Mr. Phillips' position on violence, an issue raised Tuesday which set off a series of charges and countercharges between the two camps based primarily on the accuracy of news reports about two earlier speeches Mr. Phillips made touching on violence.

Mr. Phillips' aide, Bruce Terris, maintained that the speeches at Georgetown and the World Council of Churches meeting in London were "highly intellectual" discussions of racism and that "violence is integral to such a discussion." Mr. Phillips said an attempt to label him as an advocate of violence was a "cheap political trick."

His comment triggered the release of a statement by Yeldell headquarters entitled "The Responsibility of Public Speech."

"Whether he (Phillips) analyzes violence, or examines it, or advocated it, the Reverend must realize the potential of his rhetoric and be judged by it. . . . He must know that key words like 'violence' emerge in print even if they lay among the more temperate thoughts of the original text," the statement noted.

Mr. Terris, learning of the Yeldell statement, countered that he (Yeldell) "ought to be ashamed of himself."

Yeldell's visit barred

By MICHAEL BERNSTEIN

The iron gates banged open and into the D.C. Jail stepped candidate Joseph P. Yeldell, on his way to a captive audience.

"Had you ever thought of the idea for candidates to talk to inmates?" asked Mr. Yeldell, a Democrat running for D.C. delegate to Congress.

"No," replied Supt. Charles M. Rodgers. "That's not feasible. . . for security reasons."

So instead of meeting the inmates, he talked instead with Mr. Rodgers and Corrections Dept. Director Kenneth L. Hardy, saying his main concern was that if the prisoners were being allowed to vote and were getting enough campaign information.

"In future elections, would you entertain (the idea of) each candidate preparing a packet which would be circulated in your institution?" asked Mr. Yeldell.

"I would not entertain that," said Mr. Rodgers. "I don't feel this institution should get involved with that."

Mr. Yeldell explained he meant that all candidates would have the right to circulate the packets, but Mr. Rodgers said they should simply mail any political statements to the individual inmates.

Mr. Rodgers said the jail has already informed prisoners about voting privileges (all who haven't been convicted of a felony can vote) and registration had been held at the institution. "Prisoners have been told they can request absentee ballots," he said.

Mr. Hardy later told Mr. Yeldell, "Anyone of the delegates (candidates) should have the right to visit our institutions to get some insight into the problems." He didn't say anything about campaigning.

The main problem with campaigning, said Mr. Rodgers, is that it would cause a security problem by having a group of inmates together. "You have a number of people here who

are friendly on the street . . . but he's testified against him or this one has testified against that one so we have to separate them . . . we don't get the best kind of people."

Earlier in the day, the Yeldell campaign was a little more successful. Independent candidate Leroy Washington withdrew to become Mr. Yeldell's associate campaign manager. "Even when the right stand is unpopular, Yeldell has proven he will do what is best," said Mr. Washington.

Main Kennedy Aim; Is Fiscal Autonomy

BACKGROUND—Kenneth C. Kennedy, 46, is on leave from his job as assistant to the president of Federal City College. He also is a real estate broker.

He has been active in Democratic politics since he arrived in Washington in 1959 from Chicago.

He has been an organizer of summer youth programs in Northeast Washington, and was the center of constant controversy as the leader of one of the groups that attempted to be the citizen voice in planning redevelopment of the Fort Lincoln site.

Born in Birmingham, he lives with his sister at 2705 30th St. NE in the Woodridge section of the city.

PLATFORM—The No. 1 issue, Kennedy has said repeatedly, is fiscal autonomy for the District of Columbia. He urges a federal payment pegged at 50 per cent of the District's budget, a commuter tax, and complete independence for the school board to raise and allocate its own funds.

A strong backer of home rule, favoring statehood but willing to accept other approaches, Kennedy nevertheless says that with home rule but without fiscal autonomy, "we would be in the same situation we languish in now."

Another theme in Kennedy's campaign has been youth. "We must give the youth a meaningful role in our democracy," he says.

On welfare, Kennedy says he would back a minimum income for all citizens, increased day care and job training. He calls welfare "not a handout but part of the process of an enlightened system which has the responsibility to look after its citizens."

ISSUES—Kennedy opposes all new freeways for the District, sees no room for compromise, and urges much improved, publicly owned mass transit.

Low-income housing should be part of urban renewal of small areas and included in new towns, not put away in enclaves. The

District must provide better housing for middle-income citizens as well.

The delegate's role should include close cooperation—with the mayor, the City Council and civic groups—and, mainly, persuasion of Congress. Home rule and fiscal autonomy would be his first two bills.

Kennedy urges greatly increased support for higher education, and feels the delegate could help bring it.

He opposes new legislation on crime, calling instead for judicial reform and a crackdown on drug wholesalers.

Campaign Needs Some Perking Up

IN A MATTER of weeks, Washington's apprentice voters—having carried off their initial party primary responsibilities with fitting enthusiasm and dispatch—will have a far more decisive go at selecting someone to represent them in Congress.

So far, however, there's been pitiful little to indicate anything approaching the interest that developed in January, short of some mild curiosity over whose nominating petitions will stand up legally for the March 23 general election. At any rate, the field of contenders in the citywide sweepstakes provides the makings, if not the assurance, of a lively campaign. With a little hustle for our attention, the candidates could turn the election into something more than a sleepy sequel to the great Democratic free-for-all earlier this year. FEB 28 1971

As enough amateur oddsmakers learned on that round, even the best dog-eared political assumptions don't necessarily hold up in this politically adolescent community; candidates and voters alike are still in the process of discovering themselves and their potential.

For example, didn't most of us assume that with seven candidates in the Democratic primary, there would surely have to be a runoff? After all, it was a matter of arithmetic; to win flat out, a candidate needed 40 per cent of the vote, and that meant cutting six opponents down to a split of the other 60 per cent. Well, when the votes were in, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy had breezed by that test with ballots to spare, grabbing off 44 per cent.

Yeldell: Man in the Middle

Seeks to Be Centrist Candidate in Delegate Race

This is the first of seven profiles of the candidates seeking the Democratic nomination for the position of congressional delegate from the District of Columbia. The article will appear in the order of the candidates' positions on the ballot.

By Richard M. Cohen

Washington Post Staff Writer

Hustling Joe Yeldell. Poster boy for the American Dream. Always running. Always smiling. Mr. Personality from Anacostia. One of 13 children raised poor, but raised. Running got him D.C. tag No. 8, a seat on the City Council and a phone in his black Chrysler.

Joseph P. Yeldell is running now for nonvoting delegate. Running, he says, for lots of good reasons, but running also because it is there. Like a mountain.

His wife: "I don't know exactly where Joe Yeldell will stop. I don't know. Joe Yeldell is a very, very aggressive person."

Max Kampelman, lawyer, influential Democrat: "Joe

Yeldell is a man of great competence."

Tedson J. Meyers, lawyer, influential Democrat: "Joe Yeldell could be trustee for my children."

Joseph L. Rauh Jr., lawyer, influential Democrat: "Joe Yeldell can't be the spokesman for the bulk of the city because he's tied

too closely to the business community..."

Joe Yeldell: "I believe in the system."

Joseph Philip Yeldell was born 38 years ago, fourth youngest of 13 children. He was educated on the black side of Washington's separate but equal school system.

His father was chairman of the board of deacons of the Springfield Baptist Church, a pious man up from South Carolina who fervently believed that the exit from the ghetto had the word "School" chiseled over it. He didn't smoke and he didn't drink. Neither does his son Joe.

The family, Yeldell says, was poor. During the depression, they applied for welfare payments on the condition that an elder son be allowed to remain in college. Welfare, citing the regulations, said no, but Eleanor Roosevelt, then the ultimate appeal, personally responded to a letter from Yeldell's mother. The son stayed in school.

7 Candidates Push Efforts In Last Lap

All seven Democratic congressional candidates met twice yesterday—once for a television program, again for a voters' forum—as they reached the final lap in their campaign for D.C. delegate.

The candidates, some beginning their trek as early as 7:30 a.m., crisscrossed the city with campaign speeches, rallies, walking tours and sound trucks to herald the coming of Tuesday's election.

A group of 31 Washington ministers, priests and rabbis announced their support for Channing E. Phillips as Wilbert L. Williams criticized other endorsements for Phillips and Walter E. Fauntroy that have come from personalities outside the city.

On WRC-TV's Community Tipline phone-in talk program, Joseph P. Ysidori restated his position that the delegate should not have the authority to control the mayor or superintendent of schools. He said the delegate should simply be an "extension" of city government.

Kenneth C. Kennedy and Phillips said they were not forewarned that a luncheon announced by the Washington Metropolitan Area Democratic Organization had been canceled. When the candidates arrived at the La Gemma restaurant, the doors were barred.

Phillips spent the day shaking hands in Safeways, attending a coffee hour in far Northeast, and driving through the city, his sound truck blaring "Tuesday, vote for Channing Phillips, Channing Phillips, Tuesday" over and over again.

In an appearance before the Federal City College Alumni chapter of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority at Seaton Elementary School, Phillips emphasized his claim as the candidate most able to function effectively in Congress.

"Washington, D.C., is a travesty of democracy," Phillips told his audience of about 40 persons. He said one of the chief jobs of the delegate is to "get that message across the country."

He said the delegate will "have to head this national campaign for District self-government," as well as "protect the D.C. government from the Broyhills and McMillans."

Democrats Widen Registration Edge

JAN - 8 1971

Democrats in Washington hold almost a 6-to-1 advantage over Republicans after the city's recent voter registration drive, new board of elections figures show.

The figures also show that the drive netted new voters about equally in all parts of the city, but scored its highest success east of the Anacostia River.

The figures show that the drive, from Oct. 17 to Dec. 12, netted 44,908 new Democrats, 6,216 new Independents, and 3,661 new Republicans.

Previous registration figures showed Democrats with a 5-to-1 edge over Republicans. As of last Aug. 31, there were 154,661 Democrats, 39,588 Republicans, and 15,017 independents.

In campaign developments yesterday, Joseph P. Yeldell, in a press release, attacked the Rev. Channing E. Phillips for two speeches dealing with violence made by Phillips in 1969. Yeldell's release suggested that rhetoric by local leaders concerning violence may have cost the city support in Congress.

Yeldell and Phillips were among the candidates in next Tuesday's Democratic primary who spoke last night at a forum at McKinley High School. There, Phillips asked Yeldell, "Do you, Joseph Yeldell, believe that I, Channing Phillips, believe in violence?" Phillips has denied that he has ever advocated or condoned violence.

Yeldell didn't answer the question or discuss violence in his subsequent presentation. He said later the format gave him only five minutes to speak "and I wanted to talk about Joe Yeldell, not Channing Phillips." Yeldell said Phillips had also asked questions about Yeldell's position on education that Yeldell also did not answer.

Yeldell's release quoted newspaper accounts of Phillips' speech at Georgetown University in April, 1969, in which Phillips was reported as saying that Negroes had found that the only way to get attention from the white man was to "mess with his property."

A copy of the prepared text of the Georgetown University speech supplied by a Phillips aide did not contain the quote "mess with his property," but did predict that violence would continue if blacks were blocked from "less violent forms of power."

The release also quoted Phillips as saying to the World Council of Churches in London later that year that "the church ought not to shy away from aiding and abetting the development of the only other power available—the power of violence."

The Yeldell release was accompanied by a copy of the Phillips speech in which the excerpted sentence read in full: "And where a society does not permit restructuring power that produces justice through economic and political maneuvers, the church ought not shy away from aiding and abetting the development of the only other power available—the power of violence, as for instance the Melvilles attempted in Guatemala."

"The Melvilles" referred to are two Catholic priests and a nun who were expelled from Guatemala in 1968 for revolutionary activities.

Bruce J. Terris, a key aid to Phillips, said in a statement that "Joseph Yeldell has deliberately attempted to fool the voters of the District into believing that Channing Phillips advocates violence."

Terris said the excerpting from the Council of Churches speech in the Yeldell release was done "in order to twist its meaning. This is McCarthyism at its worst." The Phillips spokesman added that both speeches "plead for economic and political change . . . to avoid violence."

Terris also said that he had been told by Yeldell when they met at one of last night's forums that Yeldell "repudiated" the press release and termed it "dirty politics" of a kind he wouldn't be involved in. Reached by phone last night, however, Yeldell stood by the statement and said he hadn't made such a remark to Terris.

In other developments yesterday:

- Phillips criticized President Nixon for vetoing the 4 per cent pay raise for government blue-collar workers, calling the action an "outrage."

- The Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy picked up endorsements from Marion Barry, director of Pride, Inc., here, and from Willard Wirtz, former U.S. Labor Secretary. Wirtz said Fauntroy has the know-how to meet the city's unemployment problems.

- Yeldell was endorsed by Tom Curtis, owner of a local discotheque and candidate in the last school board election.

- Eldridge V. Parks released a statement criticizing the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority for not assigning more Metro subway contracts to minority firms.

1/4/71

Most Acceptable

The mayor views Yeldell as most acceptable, Fauntroy as second and Phillips as a far third, one of Washington's aides says.

Yeldell, the mayor reportedly feels, will do the day-to-day drudge work to win votes for District budget requests while Fauntroy, closely identified with the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and Phillips, considered part of the Kennedy camp, will bring national attention but fewer dollars to the District.

"The mayor gets along well with Fauntroy," the aide said of the former vice

chairman of the City Council in the Johnson administration. But Fauntroy's unsuccessful campaign against the re-election of House District Committee Chairman John McMillan (D-S.C.), with whom he will presumably have to work, is viewed as a liability.

D.C. Democratic National Committeeman Phillips is thought to represent a faction of District residents that is dissatisfied with the mayor's performance.

For his part, Phillips, says he will make his views known "behind the scenes" on the city's legislative proposals and join in a "united front" with the District Government in public.

"The relationship between the District Building and the nonvoting delegate," the mayor says, "obviously must be one of cooperation . . .

"Whatever style the people select, it becomes necessary for the delegate to work with the mayor."

Washington Post

1/12/71

3 Senators to Propose D.C. Voting Amendment

On the eve of the D.C. non-voting delegate primary election, three U.S. senators yesterday called for a new effort to win full voting representation in Congress for the District.

Sens. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) and Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R-Md.) said they will introduce a constitutional amendment for voting D.C. representation when the new Congress convenes next week. The amendment would give the city two elected senators and the number of representatives—probably two—it would be entitled to by population.

In a letter to be sent to the other 97 senators, Kennedy, Bayh and Mathias emphasized that the non-voting D.C. delegate to the House is only "a first step," and said: "We are closer to the real goal and we must not relax our efforts."

National attention has been focused on today's primary, the three senators added, "and it is fitting on this day to launch a new effort to achieve full voting rights for Washingtonians."

Asking the other senators to join as cosponsors of the amendment, the letter stated: "Now is the time to renew our commitment to the struggle for full voting representation for the District."

Similar legislation was

backed by Bayh, chairman of the Senate's constitutional amendments subcommittee, in the last Congress. It was killed last summer when a majority of the subcommittee refused to vote on it.

Kennedy and Mathias also attempted to attach a D.C. representation provision to two other constitutional amendments that were before the Senate last year. Their strategy failed when both the electoral reform and women's rights amendments were shelved by Senate filibusters.

The proposal for District representation was one in a package of five amendments Bayh promised to introduce. The others would:

Insure full legal equality to women; abolish the electoral college in favor of direct election of the President; extend voting rights to 18-year-olds in state and local elections, and guarantee every citizen the right to a decent environment.

The first two of these proposals were those filibustered to death in the last Congress. The 18-year-old vote was accomplished by congressional law rather than constitutional amendment, but the Supreme Court subsequently limited it to elections only for federal office.

A constitutional amendment requires ratification by 38 of the state legislatures.

Mayor Is the Invisible Issue In D.C. Delegate Campaign

By Eugene L. Meyer
Washington Post Staff Writer

The man whose shadow dominates the race for the District's first nonvoting congressman in nearly a century won't have his name on the ballot Jan. 12.

Mayor Walter E. Washington—as much a political institution as there can be in a town without home rule—is the invisible issue in the delegate race.

Local leaders waited for his decision not to run before throwing their support to other candidates. At least one candidate, Joseph P. Yeldell, did not announce until the mayor renounced the race.

And in the campaign itself, the delegate's relationship to the District Building and to Walter Washington in particular stands as a major issue. Candidates known to have complaints about District Government performance are reluctant to express them.

After the mayor bowed out of the race Nov. 14, one candidate, the Rev. Channing E. Phillips, proclaimed that if elected he looked forward to working with the mayor. And another candidate, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, praised Washington as “the

single most appropriate man” for his present position.

Typically, one candidate is privately critical of James G. Banks, the mayor's housing aide, but says he will not say so publicly until after the election.

“The mayor is a silent issue in this campaign,” he said, “and I can't afford to criticize him or his administration. After the election,

I'll be happy to blast Banks.”

Mayor Washington has similarly avoided public comment on the race, citing the Hatch Act, which prohibits federal employees from partisan political activity.

“This is the one thing they missed in the reorganization act,” Washington says.

“The prior commissioners weren't under Hatch. We were not eliminated from Hatch even though we were appointed. We made some effort shortly after we came into office to raise this question, but it was on a relatively low priority and didn't get very far.

While the Hatch Act explicitly forbids an official from taking “an active part in partisan political management or in partisan political campaigns,” it permits an official to “express private political opinions.” Nonetheless, the mayor claims the Hatch Act precludes any comment.

“Ideally,” Washington says, “the mayor should have a voice, a role, just as in other cities, but we're faced with a different situation. I'm taking no position on individual candidates, even in private.”

But Yeldell buttons sprout in the eastern end of the District Building's fifth floor, where the executive office is quartered. And, at a recent coffee klatch for Yeldell in the posh Colonnade Apartments on New Mexico Avenue, Yeldell was asked if the mayor's wife, Benetta, wasn't working for him.

“Let's put it this way” interjected a Yeldell staffer, “She signed our petitions.”

Ally of Mayor

Yeldell resigned his City Council post and the chairmanship of the Metro subway board to run, and he has often stood as a close

ally of the mayor in conflicts with Council chairman Gilbert Hahn Jr.

When Washington announced that he would not run, an informal organization that was pledged to him easily shifted its allegiance to Yeldell. Charles T. Duncan, former corporation counsel and troubleshooter for the mayor in last spring's trash labor crisis, heads the Yeldell campaign fund drive.

Yeldell uses his close association with the mayor to his advantage with some voters. He tells various community gatherings that he can work best with the District Building to get more on the Hill for the District.

But he is defensive about being the mayor's candidate. “I think I'll get along with him very well,” he told a reporter, but he hastened to cite two instances in which he voted to override mayoral vetos.

Washington speaks about

the importance of a presence in Congress from an informational as well as a lobbying standpoint. During House District Committee deliberations on the city's revenue bill recently, the mayor's intelligence was often nonexistent on the closed door developments.

Fauntroy Challenges Nixon To Build Housing at Bolling

By David R. Boldt

Washington Post Staff Writer

The Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy yesterday challenged President Nixon to use the 1970 Housing Act to develop housing and industry on the 900-acre, largely vacant Bolling-Anacostia military complex in Southeast Washington.

Fauntroy said the housing act, which was signed by the President last week, made possible the allocation of up to \$50 million for such a redevelopment project. Such a project would be determined, as provided in the act, by an elected board of Anacostia residents.

conference, originally scheduled to be held at Bolling, was moved from the gates of the military complex at the last minute because of rain.

Fauntroy was flanked by Crawford, former City Council member Polly Shackleton and a group of "Anacostia residents," some of whom were veterans of a march on the military base that Fauntroy led in 1965 to urge that the area be turned over to the city.

Fauntroy began by saying that it was a "new year" and that a "new day" might be forthcoming in a "new Congress" with a "new House Armed Services Committee chairman."

The late Rep. Mendel Rivers (D-S.C.), chairman of the Committee in the last Congress, had pushed through legislation requiring that the Bolling-Anacostia area stay in military hands until the end of 1975.

Fauntroy, a primary election candidate for D.C. delegate, said he believed that the President would respond to his challenge because the President needs to establish "his leadership in the area of urban problems."

"He ought to seize this opportunity to give credibility to his claim of concern for citizens of the inner city," the Democratic primary candidate said.

Fauntroy made his proposal in a press conference at the Park Southern apartments, 800 Southern Ave. SE, which is managed by one of his supporters, H. R. Crawford. The

Washington is a former president of the D.C. Young Democrats. He was also the campaign manager for school board candidate Thomas C. Curtis, a 24-year-old discoteque owner who lost by 2 votes to Charles I. Cassell in the 1969 citywide school board election.

That legislation presumably would have to be rescinded before any development of the type Fauntroy described could be undertaken.

Also at the press conference, Fauntroy denied that he had asked Rep. Jonathan Bingham (D-N.Y.) for endorsement, as was implied in a story in some of Monday's editions of The Washington Post.

Fauntroy said Bingham had misread a letter Fauntroy sent to the House liberals asking support for the ouster of Rep. John L. McMillan as House district Committee chairman.

Bingham's reply said he regarded highly both Fauntroy and the Rev. Channing E. Phillips, but did not intend to endorse any candidate. An aide to Bingham confirmed that the congressman had erred in reading the letter.

In another development in the campaign, Leroy Washington III announced that he was abandoning his bid as an independent candidate, and was becoming an associate campaign manager for Joseph P. Yeldell.

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JAN 10 1971
By William L. Claiborne and Joseph D. Whitaker
Washington Post Staff Writers

Channing E. Phillips, a Democratic contender for D.C. delegate, proposed yesterday an overhaul of the recently passed D.C. crime act, including stringent gun control laws, expansion of narcotics treatment programs and the establishment of youth service centers in every neighborhood.

Phillips' recommendations came as virtually all of the candidates in the Jan. 12 Democratic primary for nonvoting delegate began to address themselves to urban crime as a major issue in the last week of the primary campaign.

The other candidates' approaches to the crime issue ranged from Joseph P. Yeldell's proposal for monetary compensation to victims of crime, to Wilfred J. Cruz' advocacy of creating more jobs for inner-city residents by restricting the number of federal employees who live in Maryland and Virginia, to the Rev. Walter Fauntroy's suggestion that more emphasis be placed on stopping the traffic in heroin at its source overseas.

However, Phillips' 11-page position paper on law enforcement was the most comprehensive of the public utterances on the subject.

Declaring that Washington is "literally plagued by crime," Phillips said he was offering an alternative to "the Nixon administration's philosophy of repression" as outlined in the crime act.

A keystone to Phillips' suggestion is a proposed law that would prohibit the ownership of handguns "by anyone who cannot show a strong need for one."

A "strong need," Phillips said in response to a question, would include for the most part, only persons who need handguns in their occupations, such as policemen and private security guards.

"Handguns are the preferred weapon for murder, assault and robbery," said Phillips. "Any home owner interested in self-defense can own a rifle."

Parks: An image of stability, confidence

By PHIL HILTS

The moment he opened the door of his comfortable home at 1207 Farragut-st nw, it was clear that Eldridge Vinton Parks is a study in stability. The 38-year-old insurance man, a candidate for the D.C. delegate seat, in soft, assured tones, said, "I can win."

He walked across a thick, green carpet, past a Christmas tree still surrounded by presents, to his campaign headquarters. The headquarters is his dining room table, transformed by the snowstorm of papers, memos, and letters.

He sat at the table near the Mona Lisa hanging on a wall, and said, "Nobody was ready for this election. No one was organized, not even the front runners. You know, I've worked the precinct level in the Democratic party here for years, and I know how hard it is to get people working for you. The Democratic Central Committee here is a farce. They don't have any organization. If they did, Channing Phillips would be a shoo-in. He's not at all."

"So I knew that with proper press coverage, and getting out and doing the organizing myself, I could win."

Mr. Parks was raised in New Orleans, his father was a postman, and after a year at Xavier University there, he said, "I came to Washington to the foreign service school at Georgetown. I had been in the Air Force, flying, and I had seen a lot of the world. And at the time Ralph Bunch was very popular, and I kind of wanted to follow in his footsteps."

"After I graduated, I knew I couldn't get a foreign service job in New Orleans. And even tho opportunities for black people here were not good, there they were much worse, so I stayed."

He worked his way thru Georgetown by taking jobs as a waiter, a post office clerk, and a school bus driver. After he graduated, he took a job as a business analyst with the Department of Commerce. That job bored him, and he decided he wanted to get into real estate. "But just as I was ready to make the break, the bottom dropped out of the real estate market," he said.

Then, he took a job with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and was immediately successful. In his first year, he sold a million dollars worth of insurance. Now, he is a unit manager with the company, but still likes sell insurance. "That's my hobby," he says, and smiles broadly.

Another hobby is travel, he said, and talked about the places he has been: France, Germany, Spain, Japan, Canada, Bermuda, North Africa. "One year I planned to travel in Europe, but I went to Spain, and spent my whole 30-day vacation there."

"But in Spain, I was accepted as an American. And it was one of the few times I was really proud to be an American. I felt free there — even tho the rest of the people didn't ... under that dictatorship."

He stopped, thought for a moment, and added, "The racial issue here — if there is anything that will divide the country and cause a revolution, that's it."

He first became active in politics in 1960, when he worked hard for Hubert Humphrey. He is still a Humphrey backer, and hopes to work for him again in the '72 presidential campaign. And for five years, he has been Democratic precinct chairman.

Citing his disappointment with the Democratic establishment in D.C. as a prime reason why he is running for delegate, he told a story to illustrate his feelings:

In 1968, when Robert Kennedy was running in the presidential primary, and Channing Phillips was running to place himself as D.C. national committeeman, Mr. Parks fought for Mr. Kennedy and against Mr. Phillips.

"The candidates on Phillips' slate were irrelevant to the community. For instance, there was a woman running with him who was Walter Reuther's brother's wife. I'm sure she was a nice lady, but her heading up the ticket? Nobody here knew her, and she hadn't worked here.

"Channing Phillips didn't know what was happening then. Some of these people who had money just wanted him to run, and he did. So I started a rival group to set up our own slate and oppose Phillips'.

"But then we were meeting the night Martin Luther King died. We met in the Dunbar Hotel, which is at 15th and U. And the riots were starting out at 14th and U, so we couldn't meet too long.

"We had a deadline to file on Saturday at midnight, and so rather than be divisive at a time like that and cause a real split, I called the whole thing off."

Now, he is fighting Channing Phillips again, and also has six other candidates in the primary to deal with. From the beginning, he has run as one of the relatively unknown candidates, and he says the only major advantage the front runners have is that they get more press coverage.

Fauntroy's Strength: Attracting People

Fauntroy's Political Strength Lies In Rapport With 'Man on the Street'

This is the first in a series of profiles of the candidates in the March 23 general election for D. C. delegate to Congress. Profiles of candidates will appear in alphabetical order.

By Bart Barnes

Washington Post Staff Writer

Last Saturday afternoon, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy planned an elaborate ceremony for the opening of his ward one campaign headquarters at 14th and Girard Streets NW in the heart of one of the city's poorest black neighborhoods.

But the candidate was 35 minutes late, a band that had been scheduled to play never showed up and, at the last minute, a short developed in the electrical system. Aides were worrying that the opening would be a disaster.

They needn't have been concerned.

Within a few minutes after Fauntroy arrived a troupe of little girls was leading Fauntroy cheers before a crowd of about 50 on-lookers on the sidewalk, and a neighborhood drunk was shouting at passing motorists to stop and meet the candidate.

Inside the headquarters, supporters were drinking sodas and eating sandwiches brought over in a bus driven by a member of the Blackman's Development Army. In the back of the room,

teen-agers were dancing to music from a record player.

An off-duty private guard wandered in off the street and made a speech endorsing Fauntroy for D.C. delegate, then directed everyone present to "sign up." Later the guard decided he would become Fauntroy's personal security officer for the afternoon.

He and Fauntroy set off on a 10-block handshaking tour up 14th Street to St. Ann's Cathedral at Spring Road, where "the Rev. Annie," as she is known in the neighborhood, was waiting outside playing on an electric organ and singing hymns.

Before opening his ward four headquarters in Rev. Annie's basement cathedral, Fauntroy stopped in at a wedding reception next door, where he was photographed with the bride and pinned a blue and white Fauntroy-for-Congress button on the bridegroom.

Clearly, Fauntroy enjoyed every minute of it. In fact, say his campaign staffers, it is their candidate's rapport with the man in the street, particularly in the city's black neighborhoods, that is the source of his political strength.

The winner of the Democratic primary for the D.C. delegate nomination, Fauntroy carried every election ward in the city but ward three, the predominantly white ward west of Rock Creek Park.

In that election, as in the current contest, Fauntroy has emphasized his record as a civil rights leader during the 1960s and his ties to the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Dr. King's widow, Coretta King, campaigned for Fauntroy in the primary, and aides say she is expected back before the March 23

As he did in the primary, Fauntroy speaks of "the arithmetic of power" and of joining together black "nation power" and white "forces of good will" to produce a winning coalition in Congress.

He is very much the preacher. Recently, at an appearance before a group at the Garfield Terrace housing project for the elderly, Fauntroy said he wanted to go to Congress "to preach the gospel."

"Don't you all call me culturally deprived because I say it's the gospel," Fauntroy said, "because the literal definition of gospel is good news."

"Wouldn't it be good news if we could say that social security benefits are going up by 50 per cent? Wouldn't it be good news if we could change the system to let people work on welfare and not have it taken out of their checks?"

Pastor of the New Bethel Baptist Church at 1739 9th St. NW in the heart of the Shaw area, Fauntroy is a graduate of Virginia Union University and Yale Divinity School.

He also is head of the federally funded, nonprofit Model Inner City Community Organization, designed to provide citizen control over redevelopment of the Shaw area.

Fauntroy served as vice chairman of Washington's first City Council under President Johnson, but he was not reappointed when President Nixon took office in 1968.

As far as issues are concerned, Fauntroy has endorsed a commuter tax and an increased federal payment to the city. He opposes additional freeway construc-

tion, including building the three Sisters Bridge.

He backs a subsidized fare on the Metro system and has called for barring private automobiles from downtown and the gradual withdrawal of all internal combustion engines from the District of Columbia.

He also argues that it is the responsibility of the federal government to block the importation of narcotics into the country and backs "a guaranteed annual income at levels of decent support for those who work and are underpaid, those who are seasonally unemployed and those in need."

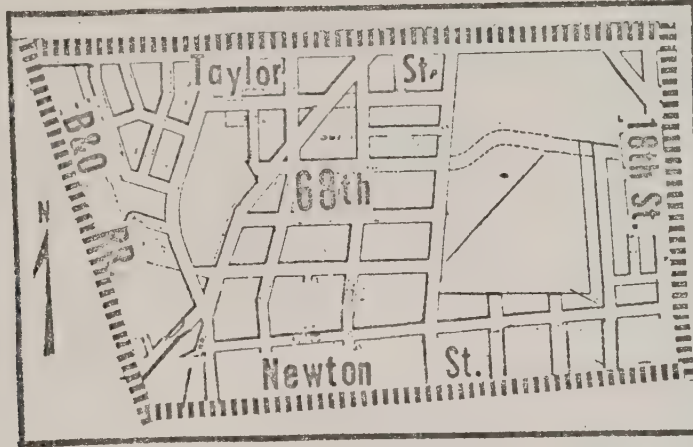
Since the primary, his campaign organization has grown substantially, to the point where aides think the city has never been as politically organized as it has for the Fauntroy campaign.

Douglas Patton, one of the top directors of the Fauntroy effort, estimates there are about 400 first line Fauntroy workers in all city election precincts and at the staff headquarters. He said there are another 800 volunteers who can be tapped when they're needed.

Patton indicated the Fauntroy general election campaign would cost more than \$40,000. The primary campaign cost \$38,000.

Of that amount, approximately \$15,000 is said to be budgeted for radio and television advertisements. Television spots are to begin Monday, building up to four in prime time on Saturday and Sunday nights before the election.

Precinct 68 Eager to Vote in Election



The Washington Post

Jan. 7, 1971

By Joseph D. Whitaker
Washington Post Staff Writer

Percy Tunstall, 23, sitting in a Northeast restaurant, said he will vote Tuesday "just in case the delegate really is able to do something for the city."

He knows exactly who he will vote for, but when he gets down to it he really doubts that a nonvoting delegate will be able to do much.

His remarks are virtually identical to those of many other residents of precinct 68, which is in the heart of the black, middle-class residential arc that stretches from Anacostia to Rock Creek across the northern part of the city.

The residents don't know exactly how meaningful the position of a nonvoting dele-

gate in Congress will be, but it's the only election in town and they will vote. And, they feel that the candidates just may be strong enough to shape the job into an important one.

Contrary to the widely

held belief that it is the voters of ward three—the white extension of the arc west of Rock Creek Park—who determine the outcome of the city's elections, this black arc is where the great mass of votes are, according to

students of the city's voting patterns.

In the 1968 Democratic presidential primary the three black wards that compose this arc, four, five and seven, each outpolled ward three, the great white ward. (Precinct 68 is in Brookland, in the center of ward five.

Referring to this belt of black, middle-class voters, Albert Gollin of the Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., a Washington-base firm, says, "This is where the drama of this election will be played out."

Precinct 68 is bounded by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks on the west, by 18th Street on the east, Newton Street on the south and Taylor Street on the north.

1/7/71

Eager Voters in Precinct 68 May Hold Key to Election

Interviews with the people who live along the tree-lined, quiet streets form a picture of a community whose first concern is that it may be cut up by the proposed North Central Freeway.

Crime is the second most talked about issue here, despite figures that show the crime rate in the area to be far below that of other parts of the city.

Some residents are professional people, many are working class, for whom precinct 68 serves as a suburb—a step up from the crowded inner city. Eighty-eight per cent of the people are black.

High Turnout Seen

In 1968, there were 1,070 registered Democrats in precinct 68 and 84 per cent of them voted in the Presidential election. Now there are 1,253 registered Democrats, and, with a high turnout expected, the major candidates are zeroing in on precinct 68 and ones similar to it.

Volunteers for the Rev. Channing E. Phillips have been distributing an eight-page Phillips brochure and attempting to telephone every registered Democrat in the precinct.

Precinct organizers for Phillips plan to go from door to door seeking votes, and Phillips held a get-acquainted party in the neighborhood early in his campaign.

Phillips' aides say that organization in the 68th is going well. In fact, Simon Douglas, Joseph P. Yeldell's chairman in the fifth ward, said Yeldell is doing well in 69, an adjacent precinct with the same general characteristics as the 68th.

"But Mr Phillips built a following in this area in 1968 (when Phillips was nominated to the Demo-

cratic Central Committee). "It would be unfair to compare Yeldell with Phillips in this precinct," Douglas said.

A Permanent Machine

Despite the problems, Yeldell workers are continuing to organize the precinct into what Douglas says will be a permanent machine that will serve for other Democratic candidates in other elections.

Volunteers are telephoning all registered Democrats, and other Yeldell supporters are going from door to door getting the names, addresses and telephone numbers of people who say they will support their candidate.

Before the campaign is over, a second round of calls will be made, this time offering voters a ride to the polls.

Aides say Yeldell has scheduled visits to stores in the next few days, and on Sunday he will make his last campaign appearance before the Jan. 12 election at a house party.

A campaign worker for the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy said that for the past two weeks, Fauntroy has been mobilizing people to counteract what he calls the "heavy money" candidates in precinct 68.

Fauntroy's Campaign

"We've had people on the phones, people collecting personal information, and people canvassing from door-to-door," said Robert A. Murray, Fauntroy's precinct captain. "Mr. Fauntroy has the upper hand in this area. And there are a lot of people out there who feel the way I do."

Murray said that Mrs. Fauntroy had been active in the 68th precinct, but Fauntroy himself had not made an appearance there. "I think there are some votes he can depend on," Murray said.

Kenneth C. Kennedy, who has geared much of his campaign to the freeway crisis, believes he can depend on the antifreeway vote in precinct 68, where he has conducted a telephone drive for the past 10 days.

"I'm expecting the antifreeway vote, not only from the fifth ward, but from the third ward and throughout the city," Kennedy stated. "There's no candidate in the race who has been as active as I have on the freeway question. And the people in this community know that."

Maurice A. Davis, president of the Brookland Civic Association, said his organization heard Fauntroy, Phillips, and Kennedy at a recent forum.

"We haven't endorsed any candidate," Davis said, "but Kennedy is a strong antifreeway man and we don't want the freeway."

While the candidates are working in traditional ways to get out the vote in precinct 68, some residents feel that the contenders are so well known that their campaign efforts at this point are exercises more than anything else.

Richard L. Peyton, who owns a barber shop at 3421 18th St., N.E. says: "You can't really talk anybody into voting for a particular candidate. People I've talked to have already made up their minds. They know who they're going to vote for and they know why."

And they are going to vote.

In random interviews this week and last, 30 of 31 people questioned on the street said they were registered voters and would be at the polls Tuesday.

For what this unscientific sampling may be worth, 14 of these interviewed said they were for Phillips; nine for Fauntroy; six for Yeldell, and one for Kennedy.

Wilbert Williams:

'I want to meet people

By JUDY LUCE

Wilbert L. Williams, 32, married and the father of three, quit his \$10,000-a-year job as executive officer for the Metropolitan Citizens Advisory Council because of the Hatch Act to run for the new job of D.C. delegate.

His resume is a neatly typed, mimeographed biography sheet, that one would give to a prospective employer. His vital statistics are listed in categories: Residence, 3525 Nichols ave; Personal Data-birth date, August 25, 1938, birth place Corsicana, Texas; Military status-honorably discharged (Army).

The education category lists a B.S. degree from Prairie View A&M College, Texas, courses at the University of Maryland, and "Howard University, 1968-present, school of law."

Under Work Experience he explains that at MCAC his "principal duties consist of keeping the MCAC informed of citizens activities in the areas of health, education, welfare, employment, consumer action, etc."

Civic Affiliations include being an honorary board member of CHASE, Inc.; former president of MCAC, former member of the United Planning Organization board of trustees, former board member of the Neighborhood Legal Services Project and deacon of Matthews Memorial Baptist Church.

Mr. Williams is one of the bright, young, articulate and heretofore relatively unknown men that the District's delegate race has brought forth.

He lacks the sophistication, political veneer and professionalism of the three leading candidates. He is not at ease at a press conference and doesn't speak forcefully during the candidates' traveling panels.

He doesn't have much campaign money. "I'm running as a poor candidate," he said. "I

haven't sought funds. I don't believe it should take a lot of money to campaign here. The District is only 10 miles square. You don't need an airplane to get around to campaign here. Besides, I believe people want to meet the candidate, shake his hand."

Mr. Williams is critical of the three leading candidates: the Revs. Channing Phillips and Walter Fauntroy and Joseph Yeldell.

"They've had their chance to do things for the city. I haven't seen any measurable improvement gained by them. I've known Channing Phillips since 1964. He's been in a position to wield some influence and get things done, but in my opinion he has not used this influence for the people of D.C. Most of Mr. Fauntroy's work has been in Shaw. Areas of the

Here is last in a series of interviews with the candidates for the District's delegate seat in the House of Representatives, who will be running in the Jan. 12 primary.

city such as the Far Northeast and Far Southeast have been ignored.

"I'd not heard of Yeldell until he was appointed to the City Council (1967) specifically to represent Anacostia. He's not done anything in Anacostia since he was appointed. National Capital Housing Authority projects there are boarded up. There's parts of Anacostia that still lack sidewalks. Federal programs to help the people in Far Southeast and Congress Heights have been drastically cut each year.

"What have these people done for us?"

"I am opposed to a commuter tax now. But it might be necessary to get an adequate subway system. Only two subway stations in the Far Southeast are proposed now. This leaves a vast number of people in Congress Heights unaccounted for."

Mr. Williams has spoken out on most of the issues, urging stiff penalties for drug pushers and medical help for users; adequate housing for all District residents; Supervised year-round youth centers; strict laws to assure that the value of a dollar is equal in all areas of the city; a simple standard coding of all goods, materials and products; equal employment opportunities for all minority groups. His campaign literature notes health goals of eliminating malnutrition, increased ambulance services, better hospital facilities.

Williams: Top Issue

BACKGROUND—Wilbert L. Williams, 32, resigned from his \$10,000-a-year post as staff director of the United Poverty Organization's Metropolitan Citizens Advisory Council to enter the primary race.

He is in his final year as a Howard University law student. A native of Texas, he came to this city in 1964. He lives in Anacostia with his wife and three children.

PLATFORM — Williams says crime and the illegal sale of drugs are the central issue. He urges closer coordination between city and federal law enforcement agencies and community groups, more foot policemen in residential areas and formation of youth centers where young people can engage in "constructive activities in their spare time instead of getting involved in drugs and crime. He supports "no knock" legislation.

He says he is the only candidate strongly committed to helping Southeast Washington, an area that he charges has been neglected by city and federal programs and suffers from lack of public services and facilities.

He supports strong tenant associations, saying that tenants should become the "ultimate owners of property."

ISSUES—Williams opposes the construction of more freeways in Washington "as a practical matter," saying there is not enough room and parking space in the city now.

He says there is a "tre-

mendous need" for low-income housing and that such housing should be dispersed throughout the city, though he does not name specific locations.

He backs home rule but says he does not know what form it should take. He "would sit down with the D.C. government and work closely with it" in seeking to influence the city's requests for legislation, adding that he "would not be bound to support (a request) not in the interest of the people of D.C." Because a delegate holds elective office, he says, "I would represent the interest of the people more than appointed officials."

Williams has no specific taxation proposals, but says taxes might be cut by reducing "much of the waste and duplication (in city programs) that we have now." He would also propose a bill in Congress to compensate victims of crimes, he says.

Cruz: 'I'm an organizer . . .

By PHIL HILTS

"I'm a carpenter by trade," said 39-year-old Wilbert J. Cruz, a small, nervous man who is one of seven men running in the Democratic primary for the District delegate seat.

Last night he wore a neatly pressed gray suit as he spoke to a group of 100 people at Beers Elementary School, 36th-st and Alabama-av se. After his speech, in a room adjacent to the meeting room where other delegate candidates were speaking, he paced gesturing continuously.

"I'm originally from Massachusetts. My father was active in politics there, and he organized a large bloc of blacks in southeast Massachusetts. So I've been around politics all life," he said.

"I attended my first political meeting when I was 13. In Massachusetts I joined the Democratic League in 1954, so I've been involved with politics longer than any other candidate."

He has four brothers and four sisters, all living in Massachusetts. "My brothers are in contracting, and doing real well. That's what my father is in, and they wanted me to stay there and join with them. But there you've got more than six months of bad weather for work. Here you've only got three months of bad weather."

So Mr. Cruz came to Washington 15 years ago, and worked as a carpenter for two years, then a contractor for five years. He helped organize the Washington Area Contractor's Association to gain more work for the city's black contractors. "But money was tight, and there weren't enough jobs. So I started teaching," he said.

Now, he is an industrial arts teacher at Douglas Junior High School, and serves as a consultant to the mayor's youth program in industrial arts for Junior Village.

Thru all the points of his career, which he said includes being an organizer of Resurrection City, a teacher's union negotiator, a member of neighborhood school boards, and a youth program leader, he sees one unifying factor: "I'm an organizer."

During his 3½ years in the Air Force, he was a saxophone player. "I did not excel as a musician, but I could organize. There was racism in the NCO clubs, so I organized a fight against it. And we got the clubs integrated so black bands could play there.

"Then I formed a union among some of the bands. You know, that was when I was 19, and civil rights was in its infancy," he said.

Just before going into the Air Force, he finished high school in Wareham, Massachusetts, and later took several courses at the Washington Technical Institute. "I didn't like it there. The educational system in this city has got a lot of problems."

The solution? "Home rule. Schools, crime and everything else will be solved by home rule. That way we can get more money, and decide things for ourselves. That's what we need."

As it is, he does not like the leadership of the city, the Democratic party, or the Congress. He says that his first act if he is elected will be to get the resignation of all officials of the Democratic Central Committee. "In a black city, we have a white chairman there who doesn't represent us."

To bolster this point, he adds proudly, "I live in Anacostia."

After abolishing the Democratic Central Committee, he wants to eliminate the House District Committee, and replace it with a board of advisors under the D.C. delegate. "That way we wouldn't have any trouble with those guys. I would be the House District Committee," he said.

And he has a plan to make D.C. "the only state in the union that is financially self sufficient and even has a surplus of money." Point number four in his platform is reduce the taxes of local businessmen. Point number five is establish a fee which non-residents must pay to operate a business here.

"That's not a tax, that's just a fee. The taxes come next," he said. Point number six is a tax on all non-resident employers and employees. The next points are that requirements should be set up so all workers paid by the city must be city residents and that federal jobs in the District be offered first to District residents.

Mr. Cruz stopped talking, but he kept pacing. Finally, he said, "Now you hope I'm going to win the election, don't you? I'm going to win, you know." He didn't wait for an answer, quickly shook hands, and then paced over to a policeman standing by the door, and asked if the officer would support him.

1/1971

CANDIDATES

Qualifications Listed By District Hopefuls

THE REV. CHANNING PHILLIPS: The basic question before District voters is —which candidate can be most effective in Congress?

While many candidates have contributed to this city, the others have not had significant experience in politics or on Capitol Hill. I have had the opportunity to be nominated for president at a national convention, to serve on the Democratic National Committee and its executive committee, to be the leader of the District Democratic party in its work on home rule, crime, education, consumer, transportation and other problems, and to work on Capitol Hill in developing the strategy for the nonvoting delegate bill itself.

What do you see as priorities for legislation for the District?

REPUBLICAN

What do you see as priorities for legislation for the District?

NEVIUS: Besides home rule, I would attack urban crime and its root causes of social and economic injustice. These are manifested most critically by the poverty cycle in which so many D.C. residents are helplessly trapped. People in all walks of life in all areas of the city are threatened by the problem of those who turn to drugs and crime in their disillusionment with our society.

It will be the major congressional issue of the 1970s both locally and nationally and cannot be met effectively unless all segments of Congress and the community appreciate that we are all in this together.

DEMOCRATS

WILLIAMS: The District of Columbia is a unique city, it is the only city in the United States which hosts the seat of the greatest government in the world. I would propose legislation to make the District of Columbia a model city. (This is distinguished from the Model City Area.)

The extent of this proposal is complex and far reaching requiring the active support and cooperation of the people of the District, the federal and District governments.

YELDELL: 1. An elected city government? 2. The introduction of an omnibus bill to grant to the District government all those powers now in the hands of Congress, including the power to raise revenue and spend funds, to include the initiation of an earnings tax based on income earned within the District of Columbia. 3. Full voting representation for the District in both Houses of the Congress. 4. A realistic fixed formula federal payment payable at the beginning of each fiscal year, at no less than 33 percent of revenue generated in the District. 5. Maximum cooperation with federal agen-

cies in vital areas of health, education, and welfare.

FAUNTROY: 1. Legislation granting Home Rule. 2. More manpower and training program legislation. 3. More legislation to end discrimination. 4. Legislation to guarantee an annual income for those on welfare. 5. Legislation permitting Federal employees to participate fully in the electoral process—i.e., alteration of the Hatch Act.

KENNEDY: Home rule, full voting representation, statehood, and of course the equally important improved fiscal base and fiscal autonomy.

PARKS: 1. Home rule, elected mayor and city council. 2. Full voting representation in both houses of Congress. 3. Formula worked out for Federal payment to the city. 4. Legislation to repeal the no-knock and preventive detention provisions of the crime bill. 5. Legislation to take over D.C. Transit, and reduce the fares to 20 cents. 6. Legislation should be passed to speed up completion of the Metro System as fast as possible and to provide definite guidelines to insure participation by minority contractors. 7. Special legislation to provide adequate funding to Federal City College and the Washington Technical Institute.

PHILLIPS: My first priorities are self-government and full voting representation in Congress so that District residents have the same rights as other Americans over their own government. The next priority is to obtain more financial resources—from a higher federal payment, a commuter tax, and larger federal grants—for vital government services like anti-crime programs, education, health services, sanitation, and the subway.

The delegate should work for new legislation to prevent air and water pollution and to protect consumers. Finally, the delegate must resist congressional interference with the District government such as the freeway blackmail to force building Three Sisters Bridge.

1/8/71

Democrats Widen Registration Edge

Democrats in Washington hold almost a 6-to-1 advantage over Republicans after the city's recent voter registration drive, new board of elections figures show.

The figures also show that the drive netted new voters about equally in all parts of the city, but scored its highest success east of the Anacostia River.

The figures show that the drive, from Oct. 17 to Dec. 12, netted 44,303 new Democrats, 6,216 new Independents, and 3,661 new Republicans.

Previous registration figures showed Democrats with a 5-to-1 edge over Republicans. As of last Aug. 31, there were 154,661 Democrats, 30,588 Republicans, and 15,017 independents.

In campaign developments yesterday, Joseph P. Yeldell, in a press release, attacked the Rev. Channing E. Phillips for two speeches dealing with violence made by Phillips in 1969. Yeldell's release suggested that rhetoric by local leaders concerning violence may have cost the city support in Congress.

Yeldell and Phillips were among the candidates in next Tuesday's Democratic primary who spoke last night at a forum at McKinley High School. There, Phillips asked Yeldell, "Do you, Joseph Yeldell, believe that I, Channing Phillips, believe in violence?" Phillips has denied that he has ever advocated or condoned violence.

Yeldell didn't answer the question or discuss violence in his subsequent presentation. He said later the format gave him only five minutes to speak "and I wanted to talk about Joe Yeldell, not Channing Phillips." Yeldell said Phillips had also asked questions about Yeldell's position on education that Yeldell also did not answer.

Yeldell's release quoted newspaper accounts of Phillips' speech at Georgetown University in April, 1969, in which Phillips was reported as saying that Negroes had found that the only way to get attention from the white man was to "mess with his property."

A copy of the prepared text of the Georgetown University speech supplied by a Phillips aide did not contain the quote "mess with his property," but did predict that violence would continue if blacks were blocked from "less violent forms of power."

The release also quoted Phillips as saying to the World Council of Churches in London later that year that "the church ought not to shy away from aiding and abetting the development of the only other power available—the power of violence."

The Yeldell release was accompanied by a copy of the Phillips speech in which the excerpted sentence read in full: "And where a society does not permit restructuring power that produces justice

The Yeldell release was accompanied by a copy of the Phillips speech in which the excerpted sentence read in full: "And where a society does not permit restructuring power that produces justice

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through economic and political maneuvers, the church ought not shy away from aiding and abetting the development of the only other power available—the power of violence, as for instance the Melvilles attempted in Guatemala.”

“The Melvilles” referred to are two Catholic priests and a nun who were expelled from Guatemala in 1968 for revolutionary activities.

Bruce J. Terris, a key aid to Phillips, said in a statement that “Joseph Yeldell has deliberately attempted to fool the voters of the District into believing that Channing Phillips advocates violence.”

Terris said the excerpting from the Council of Churches speech in the Yeldell release was done “in order to twist its meaning. This is McCarthyism at its worst.” The Phillips spokesman added that both speeches “plead for economic and political change . . . to avoid violence.”

Terris also said that he had been told by Yeldell when they met at one of last night's forums that Yeldell “repudiated” the press release and termed it “dirty politics” of a kind he wouldn't be involved in. Reached by phone last night, however, Yeldell stood by the statement and said he hadn't made such a remark to Terris.

In other developments yesterday:

- Phillips criticized President Nixon for vetoing the 4 per cent pay raise for govern-

ment blue-collar workers, calling the action an “outrage.”

- The Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy picked up endorsements from Marion Barry, director of Pride, Inc., here, and from Willard Wirtz, former U.S. Labor Secretary. Wirtz said Fauntroy has the know-how to meet the city's unemployment problems.

- Yeldell was endorsed by Tom Curtis, owner of a local discotheque and candidate in the last school board election.

- Eldridge V. Parks released a statement criticizing the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority for not assigning more Metro subway contracts to minority firms.

Fauntroy Challenges

Nixon To Build

Housing at Bolling

By David H. Porter
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy yesterday challenged President Nixon to use the 1970 Housing Act to develop housing and industry on the 900-acre, largely vacant Bolling-Anacostia military complex in Southeast Washington.

Fauntroy said the housing act, which was signed by the President last week, made possible the allocation of up to \$50 million for such a redevelopment project. Such a project would be determined, as provided in the act, by an elected board of Anacostia residents.

Fauntroy, a primary election candidate for D.C. delegate, said he believed that the President would respond to his challenge because the President needs to establish "his leadership in the area of urban problems."

"He ought to seize this opportunity to give credibility to his claim of concern for citizens of the inner city," the Democratic primary candidate said.

Fauntroy made his proposal in a press conference at the Park Southern apartments, 800 Southern Ave. SE, which is managed by one of his supporters, H. R. Crawford. The

conference, originally scheduled to be held at Bolling, was moved from the gates of the military complex at the last minute because of rain.

Fauntroy was flanked by Crawford, former City Council member Polly Shackleton and a group of "Anacostia residents," some of whom were veterans of a march on the military base that Fauntroy led in 1965 to urge that the area be turned over to the city.

Fauntroy began by saying that it was a "new year" and that a "new day" might be forthcoming in a "new Congress" with a "new House Armed Services Committee chairman."

The late Rep. Mendel Rivers (D-S.C.), chairman of the Committee in the last Congress, had pushed through legislation requiring that the Bolling-Anacostia area stay in military hands until the end of 1975.

That legislation presumably would have to be rescinded before any development of the type Fauntroy described could be undertaken.

Also at the press conference, Fauntroy denied that he had asked Rep. Jonathan Bingham (D-N.Y.) for endorsement, as was implied in a story in some of Monday's editions of The Washington Post.

Fauntroy said Bingham had misread a letter Fauntroy sent to the House liberals asking support for the ouster of Rep. John L. McMillan as House district Committee chairman.

Bingham's reply said he regarded highly both Fauntroy and the Rev. Channing E. Phillips, but did not intend to endorse any candidate. An aide to Bingham confirmed that the congressman had erred in reading the letter.

In another development in the campaign, Leroy Washington III announced that he was abandoning his bid as an independent candidate, and was becoming an associate campaign manager for Joseph P. Yeldell.

Washington is a former president of the D.C. Young Democrats. He was also the campaign manager for school board candidate Thomas C. Curtis, a 24-year-old discoteque owner who lost by 2 votes to Charles L. Cassell in the 1969 citywide school board election.

Yeldell Proposes Panel on Crime

By Joseph D. Whitaker
Washington Post Staff Writer

Joseph P. Yeldell D.C. delegate candidate, proposed the creation of a citizens' review board yesterday to watch over the criminal court system and the application of the no knock and preventive detention sections of the D.C. crime act.

Speaking before the D.C. Bar Association Young Lawyers, Yeldell, who is seeking the Democratic nomination in the Jan. 12 primary, said the public should know the status of criminal cases and should understand the problems and operation of the court system.

"If the backlog (of current criminal cases) disappears because cases are processed, we should know it," Yeldell told about 30 association members who gathered for the luncheon. "But if the backlog disappears, simply by dismissing old charges for want of witness or current interest, we ought to know that as well."

Yeldell said the review board would also keep the public apprised of when and how the "no-knock" and "preventive detention" provisions of the D.C. crime act are used.

In addition, the board would report on how the two dozen different local and federal law enforcement agencies are co-

ordinated to assure public safety in the District.

Yeldell's appearance before the Young Lawyers will be followed Monday by the appearance of the Rev. Channing E. Phillips, and on Friday, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy. Phillips and Fauntroy also are candidates for the Democratic delegate nomination.

A compensation plan for victims of crimes was also proposed by Yeldell, who used as his model plans already operating in Britain and Maryland.

Yeldell said he believes the court system has focused on the criminal and his problems and has forgotten about the victims of crime.

"The result is a criminal justice system," Yeldell maintains, "which fails to give our citizens the feeling of confidence and a sense of security to which they are entitled."

The compensation program proposed by Yeldell, costing an estimated \$2 million a year, would only cover the personal injuries of a victim and would not provide compensation for lost property.

Yeldell said a plan such as the one he is proposing was established in Britain in 1964. More than \$3 million has been awarded to victims of crime under that program, he said.

In Maryland, a compensation law enacted in 1968 pays a maximum compensation of \$45,000 to a victim. That amount was recently awarded to a mechanic who suffered permanent injuries in a robbery.

Yeldell pointed out that homicide has become the ninth highest cause of death in Washington, accounting for 3 per cent of the total deaths here in 1969.

"The tragedy now would not lie in the crime statistics — whether they continue to mount or continue to drop," he concluded. "The tragedy would be if we fail, under new legislation and with every other resource within our control, to achieve public safety on behalf of every one of our citizens."

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1971

Way Cleared For Election Of Delegate

The U.S. Court of Appeals cleared the last barrier yesterday to next week's primary election for Washington's non-voting delegate in Congress.

Ruling on an emergency motion, a two-judge panel rejected the challenge of former school board member Julius W. Hobson to the congressional act creating the delegate position.

Hobson contended the law was either unconstitutional or had the effect of making Washington the 51st state.

The court is scheduled to consider Hobson's appeal further, but that decision could come after the general election in March.

Hobson Challenges D.C. Delegate Plan

Julius W. Hobson and four others who failed to get on the primary ballot filed a lawsuit yesterday asking, in part, that the District be declared the 51st state.

The lawsuit was filed on behalf of the "D.C. Statehood Party," which Hobson said wanted to name him as its candidate for Congress.

A revised version of a suit he had earlier filed in U.S. District Court, Hobson's action yesterday also asked that the bill creating Washington's non-voting delegate position be declared unconstitutional. He also asked that the Hatch Act, which prohibits political activity by government employees, be struck down insofar as it applies to the District of Columbia.

U.S. District Court Judge

Gerhard A. Gesell, when he considered Hobson's initial complaint, invited the former D.C. school board member to amend his lawsuit and file it again. But Gesell disqualified himself yesterday from sitting on the new case.

Hobson was joined this time by Etta Horn, Lorenzo J. Neal and William Scheirer, all of whom had announced they would seek the Democratic nomination for nonvoting delegate but failed to obtain enough signatures on their petitions to qualify for next month's primary election.

Also named in the lawsuit was Dr. David H. Dabney, who fell short of petition signatures needed to appear on the Republican ballot.

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BATTLE AGAINST APATHY

'The candidates are very busy'

Edward J. MacClane, a press secretary for the D.C. Federation of Civic Associations, was puffing to and fro in the District Building press room and in the hallway outside and in the City Council chambers, looking for some delegate candidates to come in and blast voter apathy.

None had showed up at the scheduled time yesterday afternoon. The council chambers were empty except for a radio newsman enthusiastically listening to his own voice on his tape recorder.

Finally, hefty Kenneth Kennedy huffed into view, then the Rev. Channing Phillips, tall and slender, and a third candidate, Eldridge Parks, with his overshoes on.

"Well, at least we got three of them," said Mr. MacClane, sitting at a lonely table. Mrs. Ethel Eldridge, another Federation member, sat near a tiny pile of the briefest releases.

"Who's your campaign manager?" asked Mr. MacClane of Mr. Parks. "If you called my headquarters, you must have talked to me," said Mr. Parks, indicating by a slap to his abdomen that he was his own campaign manager.

Mr. MacClane stirred uneasily. Mr. Parks handed sample ballots with his picture to two of the three newsmen in the room. MacClane's words began to echo in the chambers:

"Today we have in front of us three candi-

dates—alphabetically, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Parks, yes, Mr. Parks," he said, and Mr. Phillips added, "And Mr. Phillips." Mr. MacClane read the release and offered the three candidates the floor to get the voters off their apathy . . .

Mr. Kennedy attacked the press, as he has in the past, for limiting its coverage to the three front runners. Mr. Phillips sniped at the rotund Mr. Kennedy. And Mr. Kennedy shook hands with the two reporters left in the room.

Mr. Parks asked for a massive turnout, then attacked the Republican candidate, the only white man in the D.C. delegate race, John Nevius, saying it was important no single white candidate run for the new position.

"Slightly biased," Mr. Phillips whispered to Mr. Parks, as he stood up, smiled and went up to the table.

Mr. Phillips called for a great voter turnout and defended the press for "adequate coverage" while Mr. Kennedy chuckled.

"Cop out," chortled Mr. Kennedy when Mr. Phillips had finished. Mr. Parks was out in the hallway trying to hand out more of his leaflets.

"Well," said Mr. MacClane, "I don't know if anyone else is going to show. I guess all the candidates are busy."

The words almost echoed in the Council chambers.

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

...

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1971

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The Delegate Race: A Preliminary Summing Up

With a week to go before the first round of balloting for a non-voting delegate to Congress from the District of Columbia, it is high time for at least a preliminary summing up. We say high time only because some people—including supporters of various candidates—are beginning to ask us with a certain urgency, not to say impatience, whether we are going to endorse a candidate, and if so, which one? Well, the answer to the first part of the question is that it has never been our general practice to endorse candidates for political office in the conventional formal sense. But we have, of course, stated a few conclusions in the past about elections in this area, by way of summing up what we may have been saying along the way, and we will have more to say about this race too before next Tuesday.

But now, it is perhaps enough to express a few tentative thoughts, not the least of which is that, for a community which is unaccustomed to public expression of the public will, we are very nearly surfeited with competent candidates and confronted, accordingly, with an exceedingly difficult choice. While this may make the final decision more difficult, it also gives us all the more encouragement to cast a ballot. Almost any outcome will do credit to the community; we can only lose seriously by not voting in large numbers, by not showing Congress and the nation that the colony which has been deprived so long of democratic rights is hungry for the opportunity to have at least a voteless voice.

This leaves the question of which of several qualified candidates would best speak for the community and work most effectively with our Congressional overseers, and it is precisely on this point that many voters still feel ill-equipped to make a solid, informed judgment. Those who

have opted to vote in the Republican primary, of course, need not agonize in this initial balloting; their only candidate is John A. Nevius, who already commands respect and friendships in both parties. In the Democratic primary there are seven contenders who, on the surface at least, do not seem terribly far apart on the important issues covered in the campaign to date. In our view, however, the race narrows down to three frontrunners—the Revs. Walter E. Fauntroy and Channing E. Phillips, and Joseph P. Yeldell. For reasons that may or may not seem fair, these men had a clearcut edge over the other four to begin with, and have maintained it ever since. That in itself does not make them “puppets of the establishment” or “products of the press.” They are men who happen to have served the community—and won public notice—in major ways. Two have been councilmen. One has been Democratic National Committeeman. Each has many other claims to fame and to support as well, as witness the way in which any number of relatively like-minded men and women of prominence in this community, who tend to see eye-to-eye on most things, have become passionate partisans in one camp or the other.

This is the nub of the problem that many Democratic voters face: there is not all that much in the public record that divides the three leading candidates. With this in mind—and because we think the Democratic primary comes down now to a contest between three men—we have asked well-known supporters of each to present their reasons for the choice that they have made. Today, elsewhere on this page, Mr. Clifford Alexander leads off with his case for Rev. Fauntroy. Our hope is that these testimonials will contribute in some way to a sharpening of the issues for those who may be undecided about which way—or even whether—to vote next Tuesday.

1/11/71

The District

delegate primary

By JUDY LUCE

More than 255,000 District residents are eligible to go to the polls tomorrow to vote in the D.C. delegate primary. Polls will open at 8 a.m. and close at 8 p.m. Those in line at the 128 polling places at 8 p.m. will be permitted to vote.

Election Board officials will pick up ballots from the polls at 2:30 p.m. and after 8 p.m. An announcement of balloting results based on voting as of 2:30 p.m. will be made by the Election Board at 8 p.m.

Republican voters will be given a paper ballot containing space for a write-in and the name of John Nevius, unopposed candidate in the Republican primary.

Democrats will be given a paper ballot containing space for write-ins and the names of the seven candidates listed in this order: Joseph P. Yeldell, Walter E. Fauntroy, Eldridge V. Parks, Wilbert L. Williams, Channing E. Phillips, Kenneth C. Kennedy and Wilfred J. Cruz.

If none of them obtains 40 per cent of the vote, there will be a runoff sometime between two and six weeks after the primary, possibly

The delegate will have the privileges of a congressman — except for the vote. His salary will be \$42,500, the same as other congressmen, and he is entitled to a \$140,500 payroll with a staff of up to 13. He will also get an office, altho he has 437th choice of space, behind the other congressmen and the delegate from Puerto Rico. He will be able to introduce bills, take part in floor debate and propose amendments on the floor. He will almost certainly be assigned to the District Committee where he may have the right to vote.

Most of the candidates wound up their campaigns formally yesterday with parties, last-minute endorsements, forums at schools and on TV, rallies, fund-raisers and several press statements.

The Rev. Fauntroy received the endorsement of former Democratic Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota shortly before a party last night at the home of Mrs. Abigail McCarthy.

Today, Mr. Phillips was endorsed by R. Sargent Shriver, former Peace Corps director and ambassador to France.

Three of the candidates will continue their

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Jan. 12 so Channing can be heard") will have spent \$17,500 on TV spots. Mr. Yeldell will have spent \$8,500 on TV during the past week and another \$3,000 on radio, an aide said. Mr. Fauntroy, who'll "bring us all together," is concentrating on radio spots — reportedly to the tune of about \$7,000 — with another \$3,500 for television thru tonight.

Mr. Phillips yesterday issued a position paper on home rule for the District, naming that his number one priority if elected delegate, and saying he supports the charter commission approach to obtaining home rule.

Mr. Yeldell, at a large wind-up rally at the Hotel Sonesta last night asked President Nixon to propose to Congress an amendment to the Reorganization Plan for the District Government which would shift screening of mayor and council candidates from the White House to the D.C. Board of Elections. The board could then hold an advisory election on councilmen and the mayor, the winners to then be proposed to the Senate for appointment.

Mr. Yeldell was endorsed yesterday by The Evening Star. The Washington Daily News endorsed him last week. The Washington Post chose not to endorse any candidate in the pri-

ceeding further yesterday into the question of Mr. Phillips' position on violence, an issue raised Tuesday which set off a series of charges and countercharges between the two camps based primarily on the accuracy of news reports about two earlier speeches Mr. Phillips made touching on violence.

Mr. Phillips' aide, Bruce Terris, maintained that the speeches at Georgetown and the World Council of Churches meeting in London were "highly intellectual" discussions of racism and that "violence is integral to such a discussion." Mr. Phillips said an attempt to label him as an advocate of violence was a "cheap political trick."

His comment triggered the release of a statement by Yeldell headquarters entitled "The Responsibility of Public Speech."

"Whether he (Phillips) analyzes violence, or examines it, or advocated it, the Reverend must realize the potential of his rhetoric and be judged by it. . . . He must know that key words like 'violence' emerge in print even if they lay among the more temperate thoughts of the original text," the statement noted.

Our choice for D.C. delegate

(Democratic primary)

IF this city excites you, as it does us, and if its future concerns you as much as its flawed but flaunted past, then next Tuesday's Democratic primary for the new, virginal job of D.C. delegate to Congress can hardly fail to quicken your pulse.

First, as with any infant, the job's potential for good defies calculation. As the candidates themselves acknowledge, the fact that whoever it is will not have a vote—except, perhaps, in committee—is unimportant when laid alongside the immense opportunity he will have, as a member of the “club,” with a full staff, to wheel, deal, and wheedle the Congress into taking positive positions in regard to the Federal City. We should, before long, be asking ourselves how we ever got along without him.

Second, the seven Democratic candidates, all of whom happen to be black, are a remarkably beautiful bunch. There doesn't appear to be a foul ball in the lot, and this, in itself, is an extraordinary event, accustomed as American voters are to choosing the lesser of various evils.

Let's see. There are four relative “unknowns”: Kenneth Kennedy, Eldridge Parks, Wilbert Williams and Wilfred Cruz. It would make things somewhat easier if we could dismiss all four of them as johnny-come-latelies to the city scene, but all of them, in one way or another, have been involved with problems and politics here for a good many years (Mr. Cruz, an industrial arts teacher at Douglas Junior High, says he's had a longer political apprenticeship than any other candidate; Mr. Parks, an insurance executive, claims to have worked at the precinct level for years; Mr. Kennedy, who deals in real estate, is a former member of the Democratic Central Committee and has done much to promote Democratic causes and candidates, and Mr. Williams, a law student at Howard, has labored long in the city's politically awakening neighborhoods.

Some of the four “unknowns” complain that newsmen have helped to keep them so. But we don't think they've fared so badly. If they seem to lack some of the magic of the three acknowledged forerunners—and consequently are taken less seriously—that is simply one of the crueller facts of life. All four are persons of value. With any kind of luck, we won't be hearing the last of them.

* * *

Now let's take up the other three.

Few primaries anywhere have ever offered the voters three more attractive candidates than Walter Fauntroy, Channing Phillips and Joseph Yeldell—bright, bold, articulate, knowing men. One can sense their awareness of power and position—in varying degrees among the three—but it is impossible to doubt the sincerity of their beliefs or the seriousness with which they view the problems of this city which, in every case, they see in terms of its people.

Their ardor enhances the job they seek. What once seemed merely a crust of bread takes on the contours of a loaf.

Which one, then, is best equipped to serve our city in Congress?

We like Walter Fauntroy's warmth, his humor, his eloquence. It is easy to see why, some 20 years ago, the good people of his church worked all those hours making chicken dinners to raise the money to send to college this small, enthusiastic kid, and why, years later, he took the faith they invested in him and put it to work in the ghetto tenements and streets. We like his feeling for the uses of power in politics, and the fact that he seems to be afraid of nothing and no one. But we're not sure this equips him best to fight our battles on The Hill.

We like Channing Phillips and the way he carries himself—in crowds or arriving somewhere alone. We like the fine, hard edge of his intellect, the easy urbanity that overlies a man's honest anger for the injustices of war, race, and poverty.

But neither of these good (and Godly) men, it seems to us, quite measures up to Joseph Yeldell, a wonderfully well-spoken, well-organized man with the look of a benevolent bulldog and a concept of the total city which is hard to match.

QUITE rightly, Joe Yeldell does not regard the role of D.C. delegate to Congress as a sort of "super mayor." Rather, he regards it as an extension of the District government. Especially at the outset, this is what it has to be.

No other candidate is as well equipped—by experience and nature—to work with Mayor Washington.

No other candidate seems to have as strong a feeling for representing everyone—the whole community—or to be so aware of all the different kinds and conditions of people who make this the city it is.

We like Joe Yeldell's rather single-hearted involvement with the metropolitan area in contrast to Mr. Fauntroy's and Mr. Phillips' national orientation. We think this will make him more effective on The Hill. We like his idea of working WITH Congress, not simply ON it. "The Power structure is there," he says, "and the only way to get something out of it is to get with it."

We like his consideration and respect for people who don't necessarily adopt all the outward trappings of militancy.

We like his feeling that, next to real home rule and the financial independence which would accompany it, better public schooling is the District's most urgent need. ("Crime is very real and must be dealt with severely, but I think the image of Washington in respect to crime is far worse than the issue itself.")

We like his realistic view of the interdependence of the city and the suburbs, and the unique nature of the Federal City itself.

We like it that he seems to have no hang-ups about black and white.

In short, we like this honest, able, level candidate in the Democratic primary. Joe Yeldell gets our vote.

Delegate Hopefuls Push Hard As Campaigning Nears End

Anticipating the final week-end of campaigning in Washington's primary election for congressional delegate, seven Democratic candidates delivered their messages yesterday to television cameras, rallies, receptions and street corner crowds.

One of the campaigners was Coretta Scott King, widow of the Rev. Martin Luther King, who toured Anacostia in a three-hour motorcade on behalf of the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy.

Meanwhile, The Washington Daily News endorsed the candidacy of Joseph P. Yeldell in Tuesday's Democratic primary—representing the first endorsement in the campaign by one of Washington's three daily newspapers.

The Rev. Channing L. Phillips received the endorsement yesterday of 48 congressional staff members, most of them

employed by liberal and moderate Democrats.

In several television appearances yesterday, the remaining four candidates—Wilfred Cruz, Kenneth C. Kennedy, Eldridge V. Parks and Wilbert Williams—repeatedly charged that the mass media have paid insufficient attention to their campaigns.

Mrs. King made four stops during her tour of Anacostia, including a tumultuous reception at the Parkside Terrace Apartments, 3700 9th St. SE. Several hundred persons there cheered her warmly as she urged support of Fauntroy's campaign.

"Martin Luther King is gone, but his message of justice and peace in brotherhood is being carried by men like Walter Fauntroy, and I would like to put him at the top of the list," Mrs. King had told an earlier luncheon at the

Embers, 19th and M Streets NW.

There, Fauntroy criticized Vice President Agnew for failing to appoint four members to a "Little Hoover Commission" that is to study efficiency in the District government.

"Mr. Agnew finds surrealistic speeches more enjoyable than working in Washington," he said.

"Mr. Agnew talks big about the rule of law, but he is setting a sorry example . . ." Fauntroy told the session, sponsored by the Young Lawyers' section of the D.C. Bar Association.

Earlier, Fauntroy appeared with the other six Democratic candidates at a taping session for WRC-TV's "Dimension Washington" program, to be shown Sunday.

See DELEGATES, B6, Col. 1

D.C. Delegate Hopefuls Push Hard

DELEGATE, From B1

Criticizing members of the House District Committee and other congressmen who have opposed what he called "humane" legislation for the District, the former City Council vice chairman said: "I know who the enemy is. It is no one running for this office. It is a small cadre of men on the Hill."

Appearing on the same show, Yeldell rejected a suggestion from Phillips that Washington's delegate to Congress should campaign throughout the country on behalf of home rule for the District.

The city's nonvoting representative, Yeldell said, should "concentrate his energies (on behalf of home rule) here in Congress and not run off across the country."

In a speech before the D.C. Jaycees, Yeldell urged that new zoning regulations be enacted that would set certain sections of the city aside for "high-rise apartments only."

Such rezoning, he said, should be accompanied by tax incentives that would encourage landlords to abandon slum investments and put their money in better, but still profitable, housing.

In its endorsement of Yeldell's candidacy, the Daily News (circulation 208,000) said:

"No other candidate is as well-equipped by experience and nature to work with Mayor Washington.

"No other candidate seems to have as strong a feeling for representing everyone—the whole community—or to be so aware of all the different kinds and conditions of people who make this the city it is."

In endorsing Phillips, who is Democratic National Committeeman from Washington, 48 congressional staff members said: "We believe he will be the most effective in getting home rule for the District."

A spokesman for the group said the staff members were speaking only for themselves, and not the congressmen they work for.

In an afternoon appearance on WTTG-TV's "Panorama" show, Phillips repeated his arguments in favor of a charter commission to study what form of government the city should have.

"The mayor-council form of government is in serious trouble in many large cities," he said.

A charter commission, he asserted, could determine to what degree various city services should be decentralized.

Phillips also defended himself against arguments that he is a "rich man's candidate."

"The three poorest groups in the city, the welfare mothers, the ex-cons and the elderly have endorsed my candidacy," he said.

In several television appearances yesterday, four candidates repeatedly charged

that the media—particularly newspapers — have unfairly paid less attention to their campaigns than those of Yeldell, Fauntroy and Phillips. Fauntroy are "beholden to" the churches, the mayor, non-profit housing organizations or private redevelopment corporations.

"The media have built up three paper tigers," commented Wilfred Cruz. Said Kenneth C. Kennedy: "If there is a low turnout of voters Tuesday," said Kennedy, "the media will be responsible for a low turnout because they have indicated there are only three choices."

Kennedy, a Federal City College administrator, continued to stress his view that the delegate should attempt to work constructively with House District Committee Chairman John L. McMillan (D-S.C.).

Cruz, a high school industrial arts teacher, recommended instead that McMillan's Committee be stripped of its control over the District's internal affairs, and its jurisdiction be restricted to federal interests in the capital. He also urged that membership in the D.C. National Guard be limited to District residents, "to eliminate the white suburbanites" from its ranks.

Eldridge V. Parks, an insurance executive who has been critical of Mayor Walter E. Washington in his campaign, maintained in several appearances that "the so-called major candidates are tied to special interests." Specifically, he said, Phillips, Yeldell and

"I am responsible only to the people of this city," said Parks, who also advocated the immediate introduction of home rule legislation instead of creation of a charter commission.

Wilbert L. Williams, former executive officer of the Metropolitan Citizens Advisory Council, asserted yesterday the other candidates are ignoring Anacostia in their campaigns. Williams lives in Anacostia.

Bringing improved city services to that section of the city, he said, should be "one of the priorities" of the city's congressional delegate.

Williams focused many of his comments on what he characterized as the "less than successful records of Yeldell, Phillips and Fauntroy."

White, Affluent Precinct 27

Split on Candidates

By David R. Boldt

Washington Post Staff Writer

Highland Place NW is a short street with big trees in the middle of Cleveland Park, the hilly Northwest section where President Grover Cleveland once took refuge from the heat of downtown Washington in a red-cupolaed mansion called "Red Top."

Today the big frame houses along Highland Place are suburban-like refuges within the city for lawyers, government officials, doctors, and other professionals. The residents are white, well-to-do, politically sophisticated, and at least nominally of similar political persuasion. Highland Place is in precinct 27, where Democrats outnumber Republicans 1,371 to 864.

There appears to be no consensus in this enclave of white sophisticates about who is the man to vote for in Tuesday's Democratic

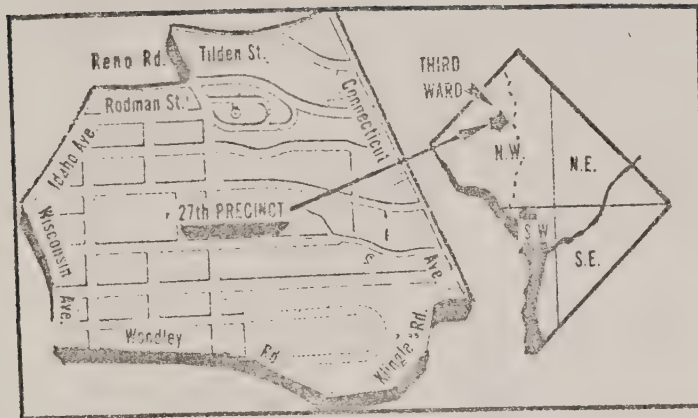
primary for D.C. delegate. The signs of the political division are easy to spot.

On one side of the road, lawyer and WETA board chairman Max Kampelman's station wagon sports a white-on-red "Yeldell" bumper sticker.

Across the street, the James Rowes' new Maverick is committed to Fauntroy. Rowe, also a prominent lawyer, headed Citizens for Johnson and Humphrey in 1968.

Around the corner on Newark Street, Stephen Pollak, one-time adviser to President Johnson on D.C. affairs, has one of the smallish, understated, black-and-white "Channing Phillips" stickers on his station wagon.

The divisiveness in the area is one reason why a big chunk of conventional wisdom about D.C. politics is likely to be crumbled when



Jan. 9, 1971

By J. P. Mastrangelo—The Washington Post

the votes are counted next Tuesday night. The conventional wisdom in question: that these affluent voters dominate the city in elections.

In addition to the fact that no candidate seems likely to pile up anything like a dominating plurality among white voters, one analyst of voting trends in the city thinks that inordinate

attention has for some time been given to the city's white enclaves in analyzing Democratic primary elections.

Albert Gollin, of the Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., here notes that while ward three—basically white Washington—has far more registered voters than any other, it also has far more Republicans.

That means, Gollin notes, that in terms of Democratic voters, the tier of three largely black wards extending across the top of the city map east of Rock Creek Park, each has more voting power.

But whether or not precinct 27 swings any determining weight in next Tuesday's elections, the politicking here among its sophisticated, highly partisan, and politically aware citizenry may be the most lively and entertaining in the city.

Precinct 27 is rife with super activism. Take the case of Judy Nelson, who at one point in the campaign carried petitions for both the Rev. Walter Fauntroy and the Rev. Channing E. Phillips, offering her neighbors their choice. She has since decided on Phillips, but felt at the time that both were good men and should be on the ballot.

See PRECINCT, A10, Col. 1



As Mrs. Nelson's activity suggests, both Phillips and Fauntroy got off to early starts in reaching the voters in 27. In more than two dozen random phone calls and interviews in the neighborhood this week, Phillips was favored by more voters than Fauntroy or later entrant Josph P. Yeldell.

Four other Democratic candidates—Wilfred J. Cruz, Wilbert L. Williams, Eldridge V. Parks, and Kenneth C. Kennedy — apparently don't figure in the voting plans of residents here.

No effort was made to gauge the appeal of John A. Nevius, who is unopposed in the Republican primary.

Short of Shouting

Partisanship, according to Yeldell precinct captain Sandra Hagen, has so far stopped well short of shouting, but the verbal skewering is on in full force.

When Mrs. Hagen arrived home recently, a neighbor called out, "I see you're backing another loser," an apparent reference to a Tom Curtis for school board bumper sticker that Mrs. Hagen had on her car in 1969. Curtis lost to Charles L. Cassell in the at-large race by two votes.

Mrs. Hagen, however, moved quickly to the offensive. "You must mean," she called back, "Mr. Rosenfield." Mrs. Hagen was also in 1969 the area organizer for ward three school board candidate Albert Rosenfield, who defeated the neighbor's choice, Susan Lieberman, in a runoff.

A few blocks away, a Macomb Street householder assesses the intelligence that one of his neighbors is for Yeldell.

"You know," he says, slightly arching an eyebrow behind his wire-rimmed glasses, "they're not quite as liberal . . ."

He is for Walter Fauntroy, add, in his opinion, "Yeldell will get the votes of those people who are afraid of the Negro."

That's just the kind of comment that sets Mrs. Hagen's teeth on edge. In her version, Yeldell is getting the votes of "thinking liberals . . . people who are still open-minded enough to listen to different points of view."

Backing Fauntroy and Phillips, she thinks, are "the bandwagon liberals, the knee-jerk liberals, or whatever you want to call them, who think they know all the answers."

Yeldell's campaign has caught on quickly here, Mrs. Hagen says, attracting a wide cross-section of voters, boosted by the fact that Yeldell brings his children to John Eaton Elementary School each morning, and

serves as second vice-president of the school's PTA. (Yeldell lives in Anacostia, but enrolled his children at John Eaton when the city's schools followed an "open enrollment" policy.)

Diane DeRosa, whose daughter is in the same class as Yeldell's, was so impressed with the fair-minded and concise way in which Yeldell spelled out the pros and cons of the Clark reading plan as moderator of an Eaton PTA forum, that she switched her registration from Republican to Democrat to vote for him.



'Good at Conciliation'

Yeldell has attracted staunch liberals too, like Barbara Meade, though Mrs. Meade's analysis is less flattering. Fauntroy and Phillips, she says, "are men of great vision. Yeldell doesn't have much vision, but he's very good at conciliation." And that, Mrs. Meade feels, makes him the best man for delegate.

A Phillips supporter, Stephen Pollak, concedes there has been some erosion to Yeldell's cause. One of Pollak's neighbors, formerly for Phillips, told Pollak recently she had decided Phillips looked "too slippery" and had opted for Yeldell.

While many people in precinct 26 are deciding on the basis of subjective judgments like that, for others the decision turns on delicate nuances of particular issues.

Mrs. Tilford Dudley, for example, thinks she likes Phillips, but wants to hear an explanation of his plan to decentralize city government. She's a former teacher, and thinks decentralization produces "chaos" in a school system.

In terms of organization, the Phillips people, as in precincts sampled by The Washington Post east of Rock Creek, have the edge.

More than 50 workers are active for Phillips in Precinct 27. They have nearly completed telephoning all registered Democrats in accordance with a schedule blocked out by area chairman Gail Tirana in late November.

Mrs. Tirana helped manage her husband Bardyl's successful 1969 campaign for the D.C. school board.

But there are many who feel that organization is no longer the way elections are won. Michael Rowan, media adviser to the Yeldell campaign, believes the effect of "environmental media"—the news and advertisements people hear over their radios and televisions in particular—are what principally shape voter attitudes.

Phillips' Organization

Even in the Phillips camp, there is a skepticism about the power of their organization. Asked how he will reach the crucial undecided voters catalogued in his file

box, a Phillips' precinct captain, William Robinson, says, "First we are counting on the candidate to do it for us through radio and television." Robinson's wife adds, "You can't tell people here how to vote."

Phillips' media effort is not deficient. Current figures from local radio and television stations indicate he is number one and Yeldell, number two in air time.

Neither Robinson nor his opposite numbers to be sure, are languishing in their living rooms waiting for "environmental media" to do their thing.

Elizabeth Rowe, for instance, heading the Fauntroy effort, says she has an adequate complement of volunteers doing the same kind of telephoning and pamphlet distribution as in the other campaigns.

She thinks Fauntroy has a natural constituency among people in the precinct, who like herself, met him years ago in connection with local civic battles over freeways and other issues, or who remember his role in cooling the inner city during the 1968 riots.

Converts Won

All three candidates have appeared in the district and won converts. Public relations man Thomas S. Page says he was attracted to Fauntroy after hearing the candidate talk at Cleveland Park's library branch.

Fauntroy, Page thinks, combines a "remarkable understanding of the workings of Congress" and has "recaptured the spirit and momentum of (Dr. Martin Luther) King's movement."

One other aspect of politics in 27 that comes up in conversations with campaigners there evokes an interesting point about the changing quality of life as an American city like Washington builds more large apartments.

In each camp, workers noted difficulty in reaching the people who live in a series of apartment houses along the western side of Connecticut Avenue. The apartment dwellers include many elderly people and young families who have recently moved to Washington.

For one thing, security regulations limit electioneering. Most buildings prohibit distributing leaflets door-to-door. Moreover, say campaign workers, apartment dwellers who join in the campaign often don't have a network of friends and acquaintances within the building whom they can proselytize. Such networks do exist among the people living in homes behind the apartments.

One campaigner concluded that the tenants along Connecticut Avenue seem "more insular, less involved" in terms of caring about the city.

Crime, Gun Curbs Urged By Phillips

By William L. Claiborne and Joseph D. Whitaker
Washington Post Staff Writers

Channing E. Phillips, a Democratic contender for D.C. delegate, proposed yesterday an overhaul of the recently passed D.C. crime act, including stringent gun control laws, expansion of narcotics treatment programs and the establishment of youth service centers in every neighborhood.

Phillips' recommendations came as virtually all of the candidates in the Jan. 12 Democratic primary for nonvoting delegate began to address themselves to urban crime as a major issue in the last week of the primary campaign.

The other candidates' approaches to the crime issue ranged from Joseph P. Yell's proposal for monetary compensation to victims of crime, to Wilfred J. Cruz' advocacy of creating more jobs for inner-city residents by restricting the number of federal employees who live in Maryland and Virginia, to the Rev. Walter Fauntroy's suggestion that more emphasis be placed on stopping the traffic in heroin at its source overseas.

However, Phillips' 11-page position paper on law enforcement was the most comprehensive of the public utterances on the subject.

Declaring that Washington is "literally plagued by crime," Phillips said he was offering an alternative to "the Nixon administration's philosophy of repression" as outlined in the crime act.

A keystone to Phillips' suggestion is a proposed law that would prohibit the ownership of handguns "by anyone who cannot show a strong need for one."

A "strong need," Phillips said in response to a question, would include for the most part, only persons who need handguns in their occupations, such as policemen and private security guards.

"Handguns are the preferred weapon for murder, assault and robbery," said Phillips. "Any home owner interested in self-defense can own a rifle."

See DELEGATE, B4, Col. 1

DELEGATE, From B1

"There is no right to purchase or own guns. Ownership of firearms is a privilege granted only to those who have a legitimate right and need to own them."

At a press conference at his campaign headquarters, Phillips issued his position paper on crime in the presence of Howard Willens, former executive director of President Johnson's D.C. Crime Commission, who called the candidate's declaration "a comprehensive and thoughtful paper." (Many of Phillips' proposals are similar to those of the commission contained in its 1966 report to the President and the public.)

Later, in a luncheon address to young lawyers of the D.C. Bar Association, at Bixby's Warehouse restaurant, Phillips outlined his platform on crime.

"The level of offenses committed against the people of this city is simply unacceptable," he declared. "It is unacceptable that the citizens of the nation's capital cannot walk the streets of our city without fear."

Phillips proposed:

- A revamping of juvenile services, with the creation of youth centers in every neighborhood, including residential rehabilitation centers for young people who cannot or should not remain in their own homes. The program, which Phillips conceded would be "costly," would be financed by additional federal payment.

- Further modernization of the police department, with a requirement that all officers have two years of college and that full tuition reimbursement be given to officers attending college. Also, he said, all police recruits should be required to live in the District.

- Expansion of the city's narcotics treatment program, which Phillips called "a good start" but "inadequate." He said he would insist that the drug program be "varied," and not rely exclusively on methadone maintenance "or any other particular method, no matter how good it be."

Phillips advocated peer group counseling and psychiatric guidance as alternatives to methadone, a synthetic substitute for heroin widely used by the city's Narcotics Treatment Administration.

Phillips said his substitute crime bill would prohibit the two most controversial aspects of the recently enacted crime act: authority for police to enter homes without knocking for searches in some cases, and authority for judges to jail "dangerous" criminal suspects before trial.

"It (the bill) will not seek to control crime through repression, through restricting individual rights and imposing inhumane sentences," Phillips declared.

Last night, Phillips appeared with the other candidates on Channel 14 on a show moderated by Col. Jeru Ahmed Hassan of the Blackman's Development Center. Phillips was asked if he had ever called the shooting of a white policeman by a black man "justifiable homicide."

"I never made that statement," Phillips said. "It was made by the Black United Front, and I was a spokesman for them." (The statement was released by the BUF in 1968 and strongly criticized by city officials and congressmen.)

"What that statement meant," Phillips said, "was that as long as the system plays the game where white policemen shoot black citizens, the citizens can play that game. Violence is part of our society, and it's wise to analyze it. We can't sweep it under the rug."

1/5/71

Meanwhile, other candidates discussed the crime issue either in public statements or in opinions solicited by The Washington Post.

Former City Councilman Joseph P. Yeldell said he would "press very hard" for enactment of legislation to authorize compensation for victims of crimes, a practice adopted in Maryland and other states.

Public officials, Yeldell said, "have forgotten that society has failed the victim, as well as the criminal, and usually

with more painful and tragic consequences."

Saying that victims of crimes outnumber criminals in Washington by a ratio of more than 30 to 1, Yeldell urged monetary compensation for persons victimized by crime.

Yeldell also advocated a review board to observe the new D.C. court system created by the crime act.

"If the (court case) backlog disappears because cases are processed, we should know it . . . But if the backlog disappears simply by dismissing old charges . . . we ought to know that as well," Yeldell declared.

Fauntroy said in a written statement and in a Sunday candidates' forum at the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church, 900 Massachusetts Ave. NW., that national legislation should be passed to halt heroin trafficking at its source—Turkey.

"The red poppy does not grow on 14th Street or on Dupont Circle. It grows in Turkey, then is sent to France, where it is processed into heroin," Fauntroy said.

"The federal government must live up to its obligation of preventing the drug from being imported," he declared. He urged economic sanctions on countries that export illicit drugs and proposed more vigorous prosecution of "pushers and dealers" here.

Cruz, another contender in the Democratic primary race, pointed to a lack of jobs for blacks in Washington as a root of crime.

"Crime stems from a need to survive," Cruz said. "Hunger and deprivation makes a man do anything."

Proposing a nonresident tax on Maryland and Virginia residents working in D.C., Cruz said the curtailing of job "raiders" from the suburbs would help ease the crime problem.

"Without jobs, all the amounts of money and all the increases in the police force won't deter crime one bit . . . The biggest crime we have has been perpetuated by the House District Committee by guaranteeing jobs for nonresidents," Cruz declared.

Another contender, Wilbert L. Williams, also urged "crime insurance" to compensate victims of attacks against persons or property.

Calling crime and narcotics "the central issues in my campaign," Williams said yesterday he favors the establishment of youth centers throughout the city "where kids can go after school and on weekends."

Williams said he feels it is not necessary to increase the size of the police department, but he called for "more coordination between police and community."

Williams is the only one of the seven Democratic candidates in the Jan. 12 primary to favor "no-knock" searches. He said that if "no-knock" is used with discretion, it can be a "useful" means of reducing crime here.

Elridge Parks, another candidate, said he believes "drugs are the root of all acts of crime in Washington," and he proposed legislation that would make narcotics available to users at reasonable rates, thereby taking the profit out of illicit drugs.

"I believe that once you take the profit out of it (drug trafficking) we can lessen the crime problem in the city," Parks said. He said he opposes preventing detention and "no-knock" searches because "they're in violation of the Constitution."

Kenneth Kennedy yesterday called himself "the law and justice" candidate and urged "better use of existing laws, the judicial process and judicial reform."

"We must begin to treat drug addicts as medical patients instead of criminals, and offer them new opportunities, education, job training and other means of earning a livelihood so that they may become more productive members of their communities," Kennedy declared.

He said the city should "continually upgrade persons on the police force" and urge policemen to live in the District "on a volunteer basis." He also said he would seek more severe penalties for narcotics suppliers.

The Candidates on the Issues

To help District voters choose among the eight candidates in the Jan. 12 primaries for nonvoting House delegate, The Star posed seven questions to the candidates. One candidate, Wilfred Cruz, did not reply. Here, in their own words, are their answers to the first two questions. Other answers will appear tomorrow and Sunday.

1. Why do you want the job of nonvoting delegate?

DEMOCRATS

THE REV. WALTER FAUNTROY: Thirty-seven years of residency in Washington, D.C., has brought me face-to-face with the pain of political impotence and economic impoverishment in this city. To seek the job of nonvoting delegate is just another step in my growing commitment to the people of Washington and their problems.

The office of delegate in the Congress can be a powerful one in our continuing struggle for full representation in the Congress and home rule in the affairs of the city. If this were not so, I would not seek the office.

KENNETH KENNEDY: Mainly to fulfill my express desire to serve the community, and because I firmly believe that District residents are not getting a fair opportunity to elect a delegate who would be both able and willing to represent them 100 percent of the time, if I did not include my name in the list of candidates, convinced as I am of my victory with the community's support.

ELDRIDGE PARKS: I want the job because of the challenge it offers and the opportunity to bring about a true change for the better in the District. The position has unlimited potential and will require great self-sacrifice on the part of the person elected.

The delegate will have to represent the views of all the people and provide the fairness and balance between the diverse interests of the many groups: the poor, the middle class—(black and white) and the business interest large and small. I feel I can represent them because of my background

THE REV. CHANNING PHILLIPS: Our nation has extremely serious problems from the Indochina war to crime, and close association with all of these groups. education, health, employment, housing, environment and consumer problems here at home. The District of Columbia not only has all the problems of other cities but it is denied even the basic American and human right of self-government. I entered politics in 1968 because I believe that the political process offers the best hope to meet our serious problems. I am running for delegate today because I believe that a persuasive, effective representative can provide the leadership in the Congress to produce significant progress in this city.

WILBERT WILLIAMS: I am seeking the office of non-voting delegate, for many reasons. First, this office occupied by the proper individual will play an important part in the future development of the District. I live in the District. I have seen and experienced the needs of our city.

Over the years I have sacrificed and dedicated myself to working to better our city, particularly in Anacostia. I am a charter member of the Congress Heights Association of Service and Education Inc. and a former first vice-president of Chase, Inc. I have made sacrifices because of my determination to do what I can to improve our city.

JOSEPH YELDELL: Since being appointed to the City Council in October 1967, I have devoted my energies to public service in the interest of the people of the District. I want to continue to do so. The job of Congressman is the most challenging one open to a public servant interested in making significant changes for this city. The congressman must see that the city government is given the tools with which to attack its problems—want to see Washington control its own future. The task of the congressman is to achieve that goal.

REPUBLICAN

JOHN NEVIUS: My home town is in deep trouble and this has worried me for a long time. I have worked long and hard the last decade to help make it once more a decent place for us, our children and our grandchildren to live and work in and be proud of. We are all in this together, black and white, rich and poor. I believe my experience and ability

The (Rare) Process of

Voting In the District

1971

IT'S NOT LIKELY that the Crookites, Brinkleys or Reasoners will lose any sleep waiting up for that last precinct in Ivy City or Wesley Heights to report in with the clinching vote totals, but Washington is set to go to the polls tomorrow for the kickoff of an unpredictable, unusual "congressional" campaign.

For the scorekeepers, there ought to be plenty of "firsts" to record, and for the voters, even if it isn't their first trip to a polling place, it could be the first of what might be four elections by springtime. Out of it all, sometime in late April or May, the colony will see a duly elected delegate seated in the House of Representatives, offered all its privileges except that vital stake in the eye-for-an-eye process that somehow comes into play before legislation is completed—that is, he (and he) will have no vote in Congress.

But for now, it's the only partisan political game in town, and Tuesday's voting may bare some clues as to who will be in control of any party patronage that comes of this exercise and who, even if there's need for a runoff on the Democratic side, will stay in contention for the next round of balloting.

The Republicans already are set for the March 23 general election, having fielded only one candidate for the GOP primary. But unless one of the Democratic candidates is able to win at least 40 per cent of this week's party vote, the two top men will go into a runoff in two or three weeks.

At this point, the candidates are issuing their last blasts and appeals before moving off stage for the decision of the voters, and many residents are ready to record their opinions now. But many of these also need

the answer to one final question: What must I do to cast my ballot?

First, you need to have registered, and to have designated the party primary in which you intend to vote. If you took these two steps in the District at anytime since January 2, 1968 (for instance if you registered to vote in a party convention primary before the Humphrey-Nixon election of 1968) you're in business for Tuesday. You must vote in the precinct in which you are registered, however, the number of which is written on your registration stub.

Okay, don't tell us—we know you've lost your stub. That's all right; it's not required at the polls. If you're in doubt as to the location of your polling place, yesterday's editions of this newspaper included a Voter's guide with a map and list. Additional help will be available from the D.C. League of Women Voters, 232-2616; the board of elections, 347-0438; headquarters of the various candidates; or your neighbors, if they've figured it out.

At the Polls—The polls will be open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., at which time a policeman or other city official will close off any waiting line. Outside your polling place, there are likely to be groups of people from the various candidates' camps, primed to load you down with last-minute propaganda. They're supposed to stay a "reasonable" distance from the doorways, however, usually considered to be approximately 50 feet. If there's any question about their proximity, election officials should be informed, for the board has determined specific "zones" for each of the precinct areas.

Inside the Polls—Your first stop inside

(6)

will be at a desk where you will be asked to sign a voter's certificate that can then be checked against the signature on your registration form. Then your name will be barked out for the benefit of authorized pollwatchers, representing the various candidates, who like to know who has been through (and to make sure they don't hear the same name twice).

You'll get a ballot for the appropriate party, as shown by the samples appearing on this page. Check your candidate—or you may write in somebody else—but DO NOT SIGN YOUR NAME, for it will invalidate your ballot. If you somehow mutilate your ballot, turn it in for a new one. Otherwise, merely drop it in the box on the way out.

After that, if you believe that a solid turnout is a way of demonstrating the community's desire for more exercises like this—such as balloting for real members of Congress and a local government with real tools to govern—you may want to remind your friend to vote, too (at the very least, those people who are likely to fortify your selection).

If there's to be a Democratic runoff, all voters who were eligible for the party's primary will be invited to have another go at it, probably on either January 26 or February 2.

Otherwise, registration will reopen right away for residents who wish to vote in the March 23 general election and any further runoff that might be needed. And when 1972 rolls around, Washingtonians should be well into the voting habit—and ready to begin the whole process all over again.

A14 Sunday, Jan. 10, 1971

THE WASHINGTON POST

D.C. Delegate Primary: The Vote Is Tuesday

As they enter the polling places Tuesday, voters will be given one of two paper ballots, either Republican or Democratic, according to their registrations. Independent voters cannot vote until the March 23 general election.

For Republicans, there will be a single name on the ballot, John A. Nevius.

Democratic voters will choose among seven candidates, Joseph P. Yeldell, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, Eldridge V. Parks, Wilbert L. Williams, the Rev. Channing E. Phillips, Kenneth C. Kennedy and Wilfred Cruz.

If none of the Democratic candidates gets 40 per cent of the vote there will be a runoff election.

This can be held between two and six weeks after the primary, and no date has been set, but Feb. 2 appears likely, so there will be sufficient time for new voter registration before the general election.

Independent candidates go straight to the general election ballot without a primary, by submitting 5,000 signatures. It is possible there will be a second runoff following the general election if no candidate receives 40 per cent of the vote.

After this first series of elections, the D.C. delegate will be elected at the same November elections as congressmen from the states, for a two-year term.

The delegate will be a congressman in all respects except that he cannot vote. He will have the same salary, \$42,500, and the same payroll, \$140,500, with which to hire as many as 13 staff members.

He will have an office, although he will get 437th choice, behind the 435 regular Congressmen and the nonvoting resident commissioner from Puerto Rico.

The Puerto Rican commissioner has been granted the right to vote in committee, which may be given to the D.C. delegate as well. The city's delegate can introduce bills, participate in floor debate and even propose amendments on the floor.

It will be up to the House to decide the committee assignments of the delegate, which presumably will include service on the House District Committee, and perhaps on the Appropriations Subcommittee on the District of Columbia, although service in appropriations committees is seldom granted freshmen members.

The delegate will be the first official elected in a city-wide partisan election since 1875.

Norton P. Chipman was then the city's delegate to Congress, but the position was legislated out of existence when the city government went bankrupt.

The next election in which Washington could vote was the 1964 presidential election. Since then, voters have also elected 11 members to the nonpartisan school board.

One of Chipman's last speeches has the ring of familiarity as the primary draws to a close:

"What is needed above all things here," Chipman said on the House floor in 1875, "is a consistent, well-defined policy on the part of Congress in the support of this District of Columbia."

VOTERS GUIDE

BOARD OF ELECTIONS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BALLOT

DEMOCRATIC PARTY
PRIMARY ELECTION

FOR OFFICE OF DELEGATE
JANUARY 12, 1971

Candidates for Election

Vote for 1 (ONE) ONLY

- ☐ Joseph P. YELDELL
- ☐ Walter E. FAUNTROY
- ☐ Eldridge V. PARKS
- ☐ Wilbert L. WILLIAMS
- ☐ Channing E. PHILLIPS
- ☐ Kenneth C. KENNEDY
- ☐ Wilfred J. CRUZ
- ☐ _____

DO NOT SIGN YOUR NAME
Do not fold or mutilate

BOARD OF ELECTIONS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BALLOT

REPUBLICAN PARTY
PRIMARY ELECTION

FOR OFFICE OF DELEGATE
JANUARY 12, 1971

Candidates for Election

Vote for 1 (ONE) ONLY

- ☐ John A. NEVIUS
- ☐ _____

Sample Ballot

Sample ballots for the Democratic primary, left, and the Republican primary list candidates and provide write-in space.

IV PRIMARY AFTERMATH

1/13/71

Post 1-13-71

Fauntroy Leads; Runoff Possible

Yeldell

Places

Second

Phillips Runs 3d, Concedes In D.C. Race

By David R. Boldt
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy held a substantial lead in the Democratic primary for D.C. delegate in vote counting early today, but it was unclear whether he would be forced into a runoff with the second-place finisher, Joseph P. Yeldell.

Results were delayed when three vote-counting machines began rejecting ballots at around 8 p.m. and elections officials had to order a hand count of the thousands of paper ballot cards.

With nearly three-fourths of the ballots counted in the Democratic race, Fauntroy had 23,577 votes or 41 per cent of the total cast. Yeldell was second with 18,484 votes, 32 per cent. The Rev. Channing E. Phillips was third with 13,667 votes, 24 per cent, and was out of the running.

Phillips conceded at 12:30 a.m. today. A statement read to reporters by a spokesman said that Phillips thought that the incomplete returns had given Fauntroy a clear victory.

Four other Democratic candidates, Wilbert L. Williams, Kenneth C. Kennedy, Eldridge V. Parks, and Wilfred J. Cruz, drew a combined total of about 3 per cent of the vote.

If Fauntroy continued to draw more than 40 per cent of the vote, he would win the Democratic primary outright without a runoff. If his final total dipped below 40 per cent, there would be a runoff between Fauntroy and the number two man, Yeldell.

Yeldell appeared before his supporters at the Mayflower at about 12:30 a.m. today and told them it was "entirely possible" that he would request a recount that would include challenges of ballots cast.

He said he was surprised that Phillips and Fauntroy didn't "split more votes." Yeldell said he had also felt "my voters were workers who would vote in the evening."

John A. Nevius was unopposed in the GOP primary. Fauntroy followers were ecstatic as figures began to come in, chanting "We got a winner" to add to the din of a rock band in a small lounge in the Pitts Motor Hotel. Staffers were answering the command center phone, "Congressman Fauntroy's office . . ."

Fauntroy remained upstairs at the motel, reportedly asleep and suffering from a severe eye infection that nearly closed his right eye.

"The returns although incomplete," Phillips said, "indicate that Walter Fauntroy has won a victory. I congratulate Walter for the support he has received among the Democrats of the District of Columbia."

Phillips added some words on what he called the "fine turnout." He said it "should indicate that the citizens of the District of Columbia are as concerned with their political destiny as are the people in the rest of the United States."

The turnout in the Democratic race was apparently just under 50 per cent of the registered voters, a much higher percentage than the less than 20 per cent who went to the polls in the non-partisan 1969 school board election. But it was lower than the 79 per cent turnout in the 1968 D.C. Democratic presidential primary.

The turnout was something of an issue in the election since a low turnout was likely to be used by congressional opponents of D.C. home rule as evidence that the city doesn't want it.

The Democratic primary seemed to turn mainly on personal style, in part because the new position is largely undefined. In pre-election interviews, voters often indicated that they were looking at the election as a popularity contest in which a "Mr. Washington, D.C." would be chosen.

The results of balloting completed by 2 p.m. yesterday in all 128 of the city's precincts showed Fauntroy winning in all wards east of Rock Creek Park. Yeldell was consistently second in those areas. In ward 3, the area of the city west of the park, Phillips and Yeldell ran even and ahead of Fauntroy.

Ballot boxes were closed and collected from the polling places at 2 p.m. and counted first. The count of the second batch of votes was released in spurts starting after midnight.

J. E. Bindeman, chairman of the D.C. board of elections, announced the snarl in the ballot counting at an 8 p.m. news conference in the Pension Building, 5th and G Streets NW, where the tallying was done. Bindeman said that "Murphy's Law," which

says that "if something can go wrong it will go wrong," seemed to be in effect.

Bindeman said the machines could not cope with the cards because of variance in the width and texture of the cards. The cards were supplied by the D.C. government printer.

He said that when a faulty card went through the machine, the machine would "reject it" and jam.

The machines were International Business Machines Corp. Model 83 card sorters. But Bindeman and other election officials stressed that the fault wasn't with the machines, but rather with the cards.

It was suggested that the reason the machines worked well in the test but not in the election was that the actual ballots had been bent or rumpled by voters or by election workers in transit from the polling places.

Bindeman said that the District does not use regular voting machines, in which each vote is counted automatically when the voter pulls a lever above a candidate's name, because they "are very expensive and very impractical."

Asked how long hand counting would take, Bindeman said, "It takes a little longer to hand count, but let me ask you this: Do you really have to be that quick with the count? Or isn't accuracy more important?"

The District has had vote-counting foulups in the past. In a 1964 presidential primary, for example, ballot counting was not completed until 38 days after the election. That election was the city's first since 1871.

Last night, the elections board appeared to be in reasonably good shape to switch from machine to hand counting. More than 100 students, who had been on hand to sort the cards for the IBM machines, were immediately redirected to count the votes. The computer being used to keep track of the tallies and present a running percentage was in working order. But officials had no idea when counting would be completed.

No projections of the outcome of the election could be made on the basis of the first figures. Yeldell supporters said that the poor early showing by Phillips might mean that Fauntroy could win without a runoff.

Yeldell arrived at the Mayflower Hotel where his headquarters is located, at about 9 p.m. and went directly to a private suite. His aides expressed concern that the low tally for Phillips and the small number of ballots for the four minor candidates would allow Fauntroy to win without a runoff.

Republican Nevius expressed some impatience to know who his opponent would be. "I hope it's decided tonight," he said in an interview. "It's awfully hard campaigning without knowing who you're campaigning against."

Nevius made a series of visits to the headquarters of the three main Democratic contenders. The former D.C. Council member, according to an aide, was seeking to gain exposure before the Democratic voters he must reach to

run strongly in the March general election.

Phillips was greeted with cheers at his headquarters, 1307 E St. NW, on arriving there around 10 p.m. He told the crowd, which had been quiet as the early returns came in showing their man third, "We're finally here to watch the significant vote come in."

Williams took his defeat with some grace. "I don't believe that a man ever loses a race when he is running to serve the people, he said.

Kennedy blamed the media for concentrating on "three major candidates." Cruz said that if he had it all to do over again, he would still run. Parks couldn't be reached for comment.

Shortly before the polls closed at 8 p.m., rumors of workers for one candidate trying to challenge those wanting to vote for other candidates spread along the lines of voters at some precincts. The challenges actually were requests by election workers for voters to produce some identification, after election clerks had difficulty finding some voters' registration cards.

Poll watchers for the candidates said they had found no evidence of any irregularities by members of any opposing camp.

Several minor snarls at the polls were reported. Most involved lost registration cards, independents who had to be told they could not vote in a partisan primary and the illegal placement of campaign posters too close to doors at polling places.

Delays of up to 20 minutes were reported at some polling places when clerks had trouble locating voters' cards.

"The problem was there were two sets of alphabetized cards for each precinct—the 1968 cards and a second set, showing new registrants, changed addresses, and so on," said William Huey, chief clerk of the board of elections.

"Time just ran out on us, and in some precincts the two sets of cards were not integrated, so poll workers had to look through both sets," Huey said.

At some other precincts, election officials said each set of cards was alphabetized according to the first letter of the voter's last name, but not any other letter. Thus, an official would often have to search through the entire pile of "J" cards to find a Mrs. Jones, whose card would not necessarily follow the card of a Mr. Jonas, officials reported.

During the months of the campaign, it never became clear how much the average voter knew about the new position.

Phillips, Fauntroy and, to a lesser extent, Yeldell, spent most of their time before forums addressing themselves to the tactics and techniques they would use on the Hill to further home rule and other legislation needed by the city. Phillips in particular issued position papers outlining specific legislative proposals on health care, improvement of police, housing, business and other proposals that he promised to lend his support to.

But when voters were asked to comment, they spoke most frequently in terms of the personal worth of the various candidates and which candidate they thought would serve best

as a symbol of the city.

A browser in a Capitol Hill antiques store recalled a lucid talk by Phillips given some years ago; a John Eaton School PTA member had grown to respect Yeldell from PTA activities. Yeldell is the Eaton PTA's second vice president.

Many voters had a clear recollection of Fauntroy's long connection with the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, a theme that Fauntroy also used in the campaign.

There was a clearer distinction between the candidates in regard to their respective records on what might be called establishmentarianism.

Both Phillips and Fauntroy were perceived as ones who had sought to rock the establishment's boat—Fauntroy leading marches, and Phillips urging an end to the war in Vietnam as well as being active in the civil rights movement. Yeldell, on the other hand, was aboard the establishment's ship through most of the 1960s, selling computers for International Business Machines Corp. (IBM).

There was probably some cause to believe that on a liberal-to-conservative political spectrum Yeldell had the right center to himself, while Phillips and Fauntroy were crowding one another in the left center.

However, there were no key

differences that broke out along traditional liberal-conservative lines. It was Phillips who came out first and strongest for measures that would curb crime although he consistently opposed no-knock police entry and certain other measures of the D.C. crime act that he called repressive.

Yeldell was the one who insisted on the most abrupt strategy for obtaining home rule during most of the campaign, saying he would back legislation that would immediately create an elected mayor and City Council form of government for the city. Phillips espoused the seemingly more conservative approach—having a commission first draw up a charter for an elected government.

Fauntroy carefully steered clear of any direct attack on any of his opponents. On the last day of the campaign, however, he finally said something somewhat disrespectful about Yeldell, declaring that Yeldell would be a "lost ball in high weeds" on Capitol Hill.

Issues were actually slight variances of theme and substance. Phillips lambasted ex-city councilman Yeldell for voting for the Three Sisters Bridge; Yeldell said he only voted for it because Congress was threatening to withhold the \$105 million federal payment for Metro if the bridge wasn't approved.

Yeldell's campaign aides released a press release aimed at depicting Phillips as soft on violence because of remarks included in two 1969 speeches. Yeldell said later he opposed putting out the release.

Phillips contended the speeches were reasoned discussions of a serious problem facing America and neither advocated nor condoned violence as a means of achieving political change in the United States.

Fauntroy was accused by Phillips of not having made his opposition to freeways sufficiently clear since leaving his post as vice chairman of the City Council in 1968. Fauntroy denied that that was so. It was also argued that he would have difficulty working with the House District Committee chairman, John L. McMillan (D-S.C.), since he had campaigned against McMillan in 1969. Fauntroy maintained no delegate was likely to have much success by seeking to be "McMillan's boy."

Perhaps because there was so little personal animosity among the candidates—Phillips and Fauntroy had worked jointly on many past projects—they appeared together more or less amicably at a series of forums for candidates held around the city. The forums served as a sort of "floating civics lesson" for the city's unpracticed electorate.

Yesterday's balloting climaxed the first phase of an electoral process that began Sept. 22 when President Nixon signed into law the nonvoting delegate bill.

The electoral process could end with the March 23 general election for nonvoting delegate.

However, dozens of persons have announced their intentions to run in that election as independent candidates, and a final runoff could be needed before the District delegate can take his seat in the House.

Each of the independent candidates will be required to file nominating petitions bearing the names of 5,000 registered voters by Feb. 22.

The new delegate will be the second in the city's history. The first, Norton P. Chipman, served during a brief experiment in home rule for the city just after the Civil War.

Until they were given the right to vote in the presidential election 93 years later in 1964, Washingtonians were voteless. Since then, there have been local elections for the nonpartisan school board in 1968 and 1969.

The new delegate will receive the \$42,500 salary of a congressman and a staff of up to 13 persons, with an annual payroll of \$140,500. Like his voting counterparts in the House, he will have franking (mailing) privileges and an allowance for other office costs, such as telephone and stationery.

The delegate will definitely have the right to introduce legislation, participate in debate and propose amendments on the floor.

It is still unclear how extensive the delegate's official powers on Capitol Hill will be, but when the House Democratic caucus meets next week to reorganize the new session of Congress, the role is expected to be defined further.

Ballots Baffle Tally Machines

By Ivan Goldman
and Robert F. Levey

Washington Post Staff Writers

The test runs last week had been perfect: IBM ballots had arrived on time, and there was an air of relaxation last night at the Pension Building in downtown Washington, Spool with customary swiftness, the three counting devices would spew forth results in the D.C. delegate primary elections.

It was 6:30 p.m., 90 min-

utes until the count of votes cast by midafternoon had been promised. About 125 newsmen, pollcatchers and election officials stood by, chatting. Chirping birds perched on an indoor ledge of the high-ceilinged building.

Then, quietly and gradually, but very definitely, the counting system failed.

The exact reasons were still unclear last night, but in some form or another, the ballots were responsible.

According to J. E. Binde-
man, chairman of the D.C.
board of elections, the vot-
ing cards were either too
wide, or too ragged on the
edges, or both.

According to IBM, manu-
facturer of the three count-
ing machines, the whole
thing could have been avoid-
ed if the city had bought
IBM cards to feed into the
machines and not insisted
on saving money by print-
ing its own.

Ballots Baffle Counting Machines

No one suspected trouble until shortly after 6:30 p.m., when a bemused-sounding operator, standing in front of one of the three IBM 83's, said to a passing newsman: "It's discharging the Republicans." The machine was stopping at each mishapen Republican ballot.

The reporter checked at the other two machines and found the same situation. The machines, 10 feet wide and chest-high, had come to a dead stop.

Elections officials were not concerned at first, because, as one said, the outcome of the Republican primary—in which John Nevius was the only candidate—was never in doubt.

They had anticipated some trouble from voters who might fold the ballots, officials said, but they had not tested the machine with a mutilated ballot before last night "because it doesn't take much roughing up to make the machine reject," one official said.

He added that, before the machines stopped, there had been "far fewer" invalid ballots than in past elections.

But then the green Democratic cards were inserted, and precinct workers, impatient for results, shouted to their colleagues near the machines for results.

"These are the only results I have," said a Fauntroy man, holding up a sheaf of nine precincts out of 128.

"Why can't you get more?"

"The guy (the operator) won't tell me."

Now Bindeman's curiosity was aroused, and he walked to the far machine, which was standing against a wooden partition in the

middle of the ground floor.

There was a hasty conference, out of earshot of reporters. Then there were orders: Count only the Democratic cards.

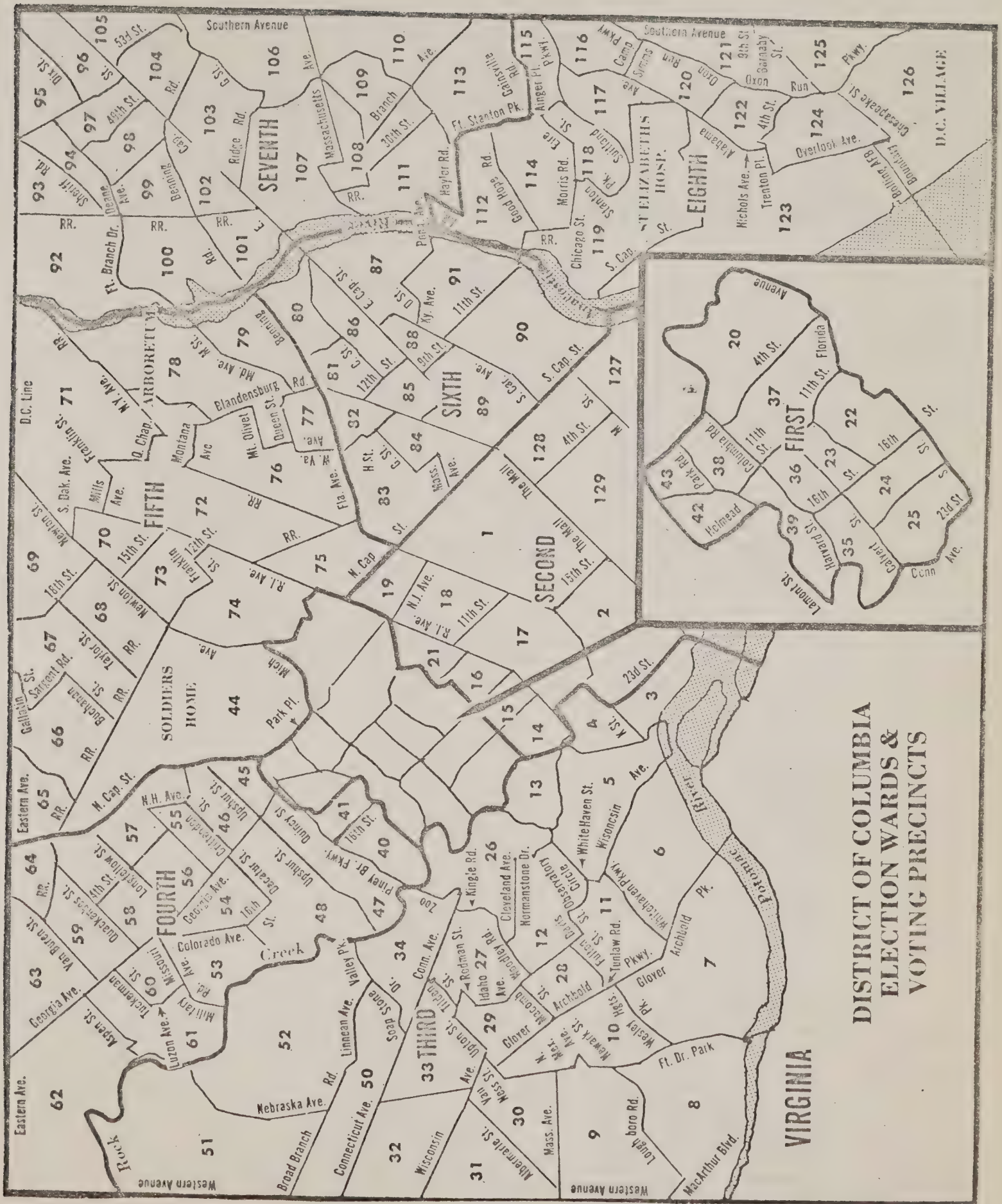
But the results were no better. Machines stuttered

to a stop, and other elections officials clustered around Bindeman. Finally:

"Will all watchers and newsmen please step out of this room?"

Fifteen minutes later, there was a press conference.

It was the cards, Bindeman announced. There would be a hand-count, he said—by the same 100 college students who had carried the ballots into the building more than five hours earlier.



**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ELECTION WARDS &
VOTING PRECINCTS**

VIRGINIA

Location of the District of Columbia's 128 voting precincts in the city's eight wards are shown in the map above.

128 Polling Places in the District Are Listed

Here are the polling places for Tuesday's primary elections in the District of Columbia:

1. Terrell Jr. High School, 1st and Pierce Sts. NW.
2. Concordia United Church of Christ, 20th and G Sts. NW.
3. St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 2430 K St. NW.
4. St. Stephen Martyr Catholic Church, Keith Hall, 31st and O Sts. NW.
5. Christ Episcopal Church, Keith Hall, 31st and O Sts. NW.
6. Western High School, 35th and R Sts. NW.
7. Hardy Recreation Center, 45th and Que Sts. NW.
8. Palisades Recreation Center, Dana and Sherrier Places NW.
9. Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Church, Nebraska and New Mexico Aves. NW.
10. Mann School, Newark bet. 44th and 45th Sts. NW.
11. Guy Mason Recreation Center, Wisconsin Ave. and Calvert St. NW.
12. St. Albans Episcopal Church, Guild Hall, Wisconsin and Massachusetts Aves. NW.
13. St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, Connecticut Ave. and Bancroft Place NW.
14. St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, 18th and P Sts. NW.
15. Foundry Methodist Church, 16th and P Sts. NW.
16. Jewish Community Center, 16th and Que Sts. NW.
17. Metropolitan AME Church, 1518 M St. NW.
18. Bundy School, 4th and O Sts. NW.
19. Dunbar High School, 1st and N Sts. NW.
20. Lewis School, Bryant bet. 2nd and 4th Sts. NW.
21. Metropolitan Baptist Church, 1225 R St. NW.
22. Garnet-Patterson Jr. High School, 10th and U Sts. NW.
23. Cardozo High School, 13th and Clifton Sts. NW.
24. Morgan School, V bet. Champlain and 16th Sts. NW.
25. Adams School, 19th and California Sts. NW.
26. Oyster School, 29th and Calvert Sts. NW.
27. Eaton School, 34th and Lowell Sts. NW.
28. Church of the Annunciation Catholic School, Massachusetts and Idaho Aves. NW.
29. Sidwell Friends School, 3825 Wisconsin Ave. NW.
30. Janney School, Albermarle St. and Wisconsin Ave. NW.
31. St. Columba's Episcopal Church, 4201 Albermarle St. NW.
32. Wilson High School, Chesapeake St. and Nebraska Ave. NW.
33. Murch School, 36th and Ellicott Sts. NW.
34. Cleveland Park Library, Connecticut Ave. and Macomb St. NW.
35. H. D. Cooke School, 17th and Euclid Sts. NW.
36. D.C. Teachers College, 11th and Harvard Sts. NW.
37. Meyer School, 11th and Clifton Sts. NW.
38. Monroe School, Columbia Rd. near Georgia Ave. NW.
39. Lincoln Jr. High School, 16th and Irving Sts. NW.
40. Bancroft School, 18th and Newton Sts. NW.
41. St. Stephen Incarnation Episcopal Church, 16th and Newton Sts. NW.
42. Raymond School, 10th St. and Spring Rd. NW.
43. Park View School, Warder and Newton Sts. NW.
44. Archbishop Carroll High School, 4300 Harewood Rd. NE.
45. Petworth School, 8th and Shepherd Sts. NW.
46. St. Gabriel's Catholic School, 510 Webster St. NW.
47. Powell School, Upshur and 14th Sts. NW.
48. Roosevelt High School, 13th and Upshur Sts. NW.
- (No Precinct No. 49).
50. Blessed Sacrament School Auditorium, 5841 Chevy Chase Pkwy. NW.
51. Lafayette School, Broad Branch Rd. and Northampton St. NW.
52. St. John's College High School, Military Rd. and 27th St. NW.
53. Brightwood School, 13th and Nicholson Sts. NW.
54. West School, Farragut bet. 13th and 14th Sts. NW.
55. Barnard School, Decatur bet. 4th and 4th Sts. NW.
56. Truesdell School, 8th and Ingraham Sts. NW.
57. Rudolph School, 2nd and Hamilton Sts. NW.
58. Paul Jr. High School, 8th and Oglethorpe Sts. NW.
59. Coolidge High School, 5th and Tuckerman Sts. NW.
60. Nativity Catholic School, Georgia Ave. and Peabody St. NW.
61. Fort Stevens Recreation Center, 13th and Van Buren Sts. NW.
62. Shepherd School, 14th St. and Kalmia Rd. NW.
63. Takoma School, Piney Branch Rd. and Dahlia St. NW.
64. Rabaut Jr. High School, Peabody St. and North Dakota Ave. NW.

65. La Salle School, Riggs Rd. and Madison St. NE.
66. Backus Jr. High School, South Dakota Ave. and Hamilton St. NE.
67. Bunker Hill School, 14th St. and Michigan Ave. NE.
68. Monastery Pilgrimage Hall, Quincy and 14th Sts. NE.
69. Taff Jr. High School, 18th and Perry Sts. NE.
70. Burroughs School, 18th and Monroe Sts. NE.
71. Woodridge School, Carlton and Central Aves. NE.
72. Langdon School, 20th and Franklin Sts. NE.
73. Slowe School, 14th and Jackson Sts. NE.
74. Noyes School, 10th and Franklin Sts. NE.
75. McKinley High School, 2nd and T Sts. NE.
76. Crummell School, Gallaudet and Kendall Sts. NE.
77. Wheatley School, Montello Ave. and Neal St. NE.
78. Ruth K. Webb School, Mt. Olivet Rd. and Holbrook Place NE.
79. Browne Jr. High School, 24th and Benning Rd. NE.
80. Gibbs School, 18th and E Sts. NE.
81. Kingsman School, 14th and E Sts. NE.
82. Goding School, 10th and F Sts. NE.
83. J. O. Wilson School, 6th and K Sts. NE.
84. Stuart Jr. High School, 4th and E Sts. NE.
85. Lovejoy School, 12th and D Sts. NE.
86. Eliot Jr. High School, 18th St. and Constitution Ave. NE.
87. Payne School, 15th and C Sts. SE.
88. Bryan School, Independence Ave. bet. 13th and 14th Sts. SE.
89. Hine Jr. High School, 7th and C Sts. SE.
90. Tyler School, 10th and G Sts. SE.
91. Watkins School, 12th and E Sts. SE.
92. Kenilworth School, 44th bet. Nash and Ord Sts. NE.
93. Houston School, 50th Place and Lee St. NE.
94. Merritt School, 50th Place and Hayes St. NE.
95. Drew School, 56th and Eads Sts. NE.
96. Evans Jr. High School, 5600 East Capitol St. NE.
97. Miller Jr. High School, 49th and Brooks Sts. NE.
98. Smothers School, 44th and Brooks Sts. NE.
99. Woodson Jr. High School, Minnesota Ave. and Foote St. NE.
100. Thomas School, Anacostia Ave. and Grant St. NE.
101. River Terrace School, 34th and Dix Sts. NE.
102. Benning Library, Benning Rd near Minnesota Ave. NE.
103. Plummer School, Texas Ave. and C St. SE.
104. Nalle School, 50th and C Sts. SE.
105. Harris School, 53rd and C Sts. SE.
106. Davis School, 44th Place and H St. SE.
107. Souze Jr. High School, 37th St. and Ely Place SE.
108. Pennsylvania Avenue Baptist Church, Pennsylvania Ave. and 30th St. SE.
109. Ryland Methodist Church, Branch Ave. and S St. SE.
110. Beers School, Alabama Ave. and 36th Place SE.
111. St. Francis Xavier Catholic School, 2700 O St. SE.
112. Anacostia Library, Good Hope Rd. and 18th St. SE.
113. Stanton School, Alabama Ave. and Naylor Rd. SE.
114. Kelcham School, 15th and U Sts. SE.
115. Garfield School, Alabama Ave. and 25th St. SE.
116. Parklands Nursery School, 2118 Shipley Terrace SE.
117. Turner School, Alabama Ave. and Stanton Rd. SE.
118. Douglass Jr. High School, Douglas and Stanton Rds. SE.
119. Birney School, Nichols Ave. and Sumner Rd. SE.
120. McGogney School, Wheeler Rd. and Mississippi Ave. SE.
121. Draper School, Wahler Place bet. Wheeler Rd. and 9th St. SE.
122. Hart Jr. High School, Mississippi Ave. and 6th St. SE.
123. Congress Heights School, 5th St. and Nichols Ave. SE.
124. Washington Highlands Library, Atlantic St. and South Capitol Terrace SW.
125. Hendley School, 6th and Chesapeake Sts. SE.
126. Patterson School, South Capitol and Elmira Sts. SW.
127. Syphax School, Half and N Sts. SW.
128. Bowen School, Delaware Ave. and M St. SW.
129. Jefferson Jr. High School, 6th and H Sts. SW.

Polls to Be Open For 12 Hours

Polling places for Tuesday's primaries will be open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

The sale of liquor will be prohibited during voting hours, but liquor outlets may resume selling at 8 p.m.

JAN 14 1971
D.C. Election Results

1st Election

PCT	YELL- DELL	FAUNT- ROY	PARKS HILL- JAMS	PHIL- LIPS	YENK- EGY	CRUZ ALVIUS	
20	278	652	5	5	155	12	4
22	176	386	6		108	2	3
23	80	254		1	76	3	4
24	185	208	2	5	164	5	1
25	282	286	6	2	274	17	6
35	129	280	6	4	203	3	5
36	137	252	4		78	9	
37	220	343	4	4	99	3	3
38	235	542		7	104	5	
39	207	363	19	7	166	7	8
42	120	293	2	7	103	3	1
43	163	246	7	2	105	1	1

WARD ONE TOTAL

22,233 4,145 51 49 1,667 70 36 375

1	77	234	8	1	66	10	2
2	133	46	1		151	9	2
14	122	131	6	6	215	5	7
15	161	156	4	3	255	3	4
16	107	234	3	4	95	4	
17	268	255	8	6	205	13	4
18	132	485			62	12	3
19	218	520	3	2	124	11	2
21	71	385	1		53	5	
127	356	434	3	3	480	14	2
128	156	207	1	1	269	2	3
129	116	67	2	2	116	3	1

WARD TWO TOTAL

1,632 3,159 47 271 2,091 92 30 614

3	205	97	3	6	181	5	
4	131	62	2	1	129	11	2
5	277	214	4	3	323	8	2
6	204	132	6	2	281	5	1
7	265	67	6	2	258	8	1
8	196	73	9	2	154	9	2
9	76	29	1		74	9	1
10	197	57	3	2	127	2	2
11	310	168	9	8	362	21	6
12	97	23			50		
13	139	71	1	6	109	7	
26	297	110	2	4	207	8	5
27	240	155	4	1	284	3	1
28	209	71	5	10	185	7	7
29	83	24	3	5	81	3	4
30	182	38	6	2	105	3	1
31	225	58	4	4	112	6	1
32	195	91	4	4	211	6	1
33	278	79	5	10	204	11	
34	351	102	5	4	235	4	3
50	382	171	5	7	275	21	5
51	423	173	2	5	368	15	
52	237	87	2	3	160	7	

WARD THREE TOTAL

5,099 2,212 91 91 4,416 179 45 4,361

40	142	270	4	3	146	6	7
41	234	453	3	5	132	5	2
45	266	452	13	6	120	2	1
46	342	519	24	4	202	8	1
47	345	428	8	2	227	7	6
48	379	461	11	3	226	8	
53	136	123	2	1	101	1	
54	777	327	24	7	138	5	
55	263	506	15	1	260	5	3
56	327	634	24	3	195	6	3
57	356	561	18	7	205	7	2
58	322	433	3	2	180	9	3
59	300	468	14	9	220	5	1
60	272	363	8	8	250	7	1
61	257	236	12	1	163	5	4
62	498	302	10	7	424	8	8
63	275	329	10	4	268	14	3
64	364	432	9	1	213	3	2

WARD FOUR TOTAL								
5,357	7,244	212	73	3,514	109	47	575	
44	261	521	11	5	234	12	3	38
45	369	570	9	5	257	13	3	18
46	718	953	2	6	369	9	3	42
47	394	377	4	5	195	15	2	32
48	254	195	6	3	189	7	2	046
49	444	383	9	13	202	19	1	52
50	152	268	7	4	111	8	2	29
51	269	335	2	5	126	40	2	37
52	392	567	2	12	201	19	5	19
53	326	383	8	5	188	4	2	054
54	278	460	9	2	139	4	2	19
55	249	450	1	6	133	6	2	6
56	83	146	76	1	46	2	1	9
57	330	575	4	5	99	5	4	18
58	311	574	5	5	130	7	3	14
59	257	334	1	3	101	6	2	5
WARD FIVE TOTAL								
5,117	7,131	152	85	2,742	176	39	438	
60	318	495	1	1	136	6	1	34
61	252	548	1	9	116	5	3	027
62	162	483	2	6	66	5	1	7
63	212	642	5	5	113	7	1	23
64	265	345	1	9	101	4	1	22
65	220	325	1	5	155	6	4	32
66	171	351	6	9	93	6	3	5
67	267	471	5	5	128	3	3	13
68	158	307	3	3	171	5	4	26
69	284	294	6	4	470	10	4	123
70	169	274	3	2	231	6	5	41
71	244	548	3	8	80	4	1	22
WARD SIX TOTAL								
2,662	5,083	37	52	1,860	67	31	375	
72	173	207	1	4	69	4	2	15
73	127	210	1	5	66	7	3	12
74	174	339	5	4	104	4	3	10
75	133	207	3		43	1	1	4
76	165	302	2	6	93	5	2	14
77	106	240	1	5	40	6		6
78	254	291	7	1	99	9	2	13
79	161	226	1	2	65	2		14
80	101	211	2	2	102		2	3
81	288	401	6	1	123	9	2	17
82	358	479	4	5	222	11	2	11
83	345	575	8	8	230	17	3	12
84	316	602	2	12	179	2	4	7
85	242	308	3	3	113	5	5	11
86	288	462	2	3	199	6	1	19
87	237	588	5	9	178	3	1	10
88	212	187		2	67	1	1	26
89	192	149	3	1	88	1	5	26
90	423	510	12	8	229	8	6	63
91	181	369	7	6	102	4		16
92	229	319	1	19	127	6	15	56
WARD SEVEN TOTAL								
4,715	7,203	82	111	2533	101	50	365	
93	360	607	1	19	248	12	4	41
94	224	450	5	18	116	7	3	11
95	219	371	3	8	143	4	3	5
96	222	585	10	10	153	12	3	11
97	119	341	6	3	88	3	2	7
98	137	352	1	19	113	5	7	16
99	178	364	8	31	122	5	1	6
100	132	296	1	12	31	3	3	8
101	161	411	3	16	105	4	3	3
102	84	160	1	6	64	3	3	
103	90	185	2	6	66	5	4	16
104	147	270	3	21	135		7	16
105	284	655	10	21	209	3	6	9
106	276	497	6	15	221	8	1	13
WARD EIGHT TOTAL								
2,733	5,568	60	209	1,817	74	50	162	
CITY TOTAL								
29,768	41,747	725	711	20,640	858	327	7,330	
314	444	12	14	228	18			



Voters in Inner City Back Fauntroy

by Andrew Barnes
and Bart Barnes

Washington Post Staff Writers

The Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy did consistently well in early precinct returns in all areas of the city east of Rock Creek Park in the Democratic balloting yesterday for D.C. delegate.

Particularly in his home base, Shaw, and in other such inner-city areas,

82, H Street NE, for example, Fauntroy had a 3-to-1 lead over Yeldell, and more than 10 to 1 over Phillips, early returns showed.

Fauntroy appeared to be winning every ward except ward three, west of Rock Creek Park. Ward three, which is predominantly white and affluent, appeared to be going for Yeldell, with Phillips running second on the basis of early returns. Those returns showed Fauntroy running third in every precinct of ward three.

D.C. Poll Turnout Was Heavier in 1871

The last time Washingtonians had a chance to vote for a nonvoting delegate, in 1871, the turnout at the polls was proportionally heavier than yesterday's.

Of the 28,528 registered voters then, 26,295 cast ballots and sent Republican Norton P. Chipman to Capitol Hill with 15,191 votes, a 4,087 plurality over Democrat R. T. Merrick. The population of Washington then was 109,199.

Chipman's tenure was short. Congress abandoned the delegate position four years later when the newly created Washington territory went bankrupt.

Fauntroy was running strongly ahead of his two principal opponents, Joseph

News Analysis

P. Yeldell and the Rev. Channing E. Phillips.

He was in front in the polls of both the H Street NE and the 7th Street NW riot corridors. In precinct

out the city, but fewer than Fauntroy in most precincts.

Phillips ran a weak third east of Rock Creek Park with a few exceptions.

In ward 1, the center city, Fauntroy appeared to be leading in all but a few precincts. In ward 2, downtown and Southwest, he also appeared to hold the dominant position.

In precinct 23, which includes Clifton Terrace at 14th and Clifton Streets NW, the major redevelopment project spearheaded by Phillips' Housing Development Corporation, Phillips ran second to Fauntroy by better than a 2-to-1 margin.

Fauntroy was running ahead in both the H Street NE, 7th Street NW and 14th Street NW riot corridors. For example, in precinct 82, H Street NE, early returns gave Fauntroy a 3-to-1 lead over Yeldell and a more than 10-to-1 lead over Phillips.

Among the northern tier of the city east of Rock Creek Park, in wards 4, 5, and 7 where Fauntroy concentrated his campaign, he appeared to be running very strongly, with Yeldell taking a few precincts and Phillips running a poor third.

These areas are predominantly black, middle-class and thought to contain the majority of the city's voters.

In precinct 73, Brookland, north of Rhode Island Avenue and east of the B&O railroad tracks, Fauntroy ran nearly 2 to 1 over Phillips, and about 7 to 6 over Yeldell, according to early returns.

Generally, the voting pattern showed Yeldell with a broad base of votes through-

Nevius: A "good chance"

By MARY LEIMBACH

When the last ballot in Tuesday's primary election had been counted, Republican John Nevius, who had run unopposed, began his campaign, phase two.

"He is just glad to have someone to run against," his press aide Chris Topping said. "He hates to give speeches—just get into the

rhetoric thing—but he is really anxious to discuss issues with the other candidate."

During the heavy campaigning of the Democratic primary, Mr. Nevius stayed on the speech making circuit with his potential opponents — but without an opponent of his own.

Mr. Nevius faces Democrat Walter Fauntroy and any independents who qualify for the March 23 general election for the District delegate to Congress.

According to Mrs. Topping, Mr. Nevius feels he has a "good chance." His prediction is based on the facts that 7,800 Republican votes were cast in an election in which no one really needed to vote for the Republican candidate to ensure him a place on the general election ballot, and that the city "has no partisan tradition."

The general election will establish the tradition of parties and give the city a formal voting pattern, Mr. Nevius said.

He doesn't see that being a white Republican in a basically Democratic and black city is a serious detriment. "He has been with the people for 20 years," Mrs. Topping said. He has been active in the Head Start program, on the Home Rule Committee and outspoken against the Three Sisters Bridge. He believes the voters will see him as a man who faces issues squarely and offers solutions rather than as the District's apparent anathema—white Republican.

Mr. Nevius will base his campaign on a "home rule now" platform, calling for home rule and voting representation legislation in the upcoming session of Congress. He will also demand a basic federal contribution to the city of 30 per cent of what the city raises itself and a "massive increase" in other federal aid.

Looking back on the D.C. primary

JAN 14 1971

LAST Friday, The Washington Daily News endorsed Joseph Yeldell in the Democratic primary for D.C. delegate to Congress. So, the day before yesterday, D.C. Democrats went to the polls and voted overwhelmingly for the Rev. Walter Fauntroy.

How do we feel about that? We feel great.

In the days when newspapers made kings, it must have been a lovely feeling for an editor to think that he not only had the power to put the chap of his choice on the throne, he could stand at the monarch's right hand for all the ensuing years. But whatever remained of the fantasy that the "media" — an awful word which calls to mind a Greek tragedy (and some days it is) — could make and break politicians was shot down during the time of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. We still can point the way, but—and this is what makes life in America exciting — nobody needs to follow it. And often everyone doesn't.

We congratulate Mr. Fauntroy on an impressive win. The candidates in this particular contest represented an embarrassment of riches, being men of exceptional quality. In endorsing Mr. Yeldell, we had the good sense to hedge our bet with an appreciation of the considerable attributes of both Mr. Fauntroy and the Rev. Channing Phillips who ran third. We said we like Mr. Fauntroy's "warmth and humor, his eloquence . . . his feeling for the uses of power in politics, and the fact that he seems to be afraid of nothing and no one."

We feel the same about him now. If he can resist the temptation to make this new and unfamiliar seat in Congress a bastion of political power beyond the reach of the District government and its mayor, then we think he will be in a wonderful position to do this city great service.

Mr. Fauntroy ran a good campaign. And not just on the strength of his personality and his long and close association with Martin Luther King Jr. — some of our reporters' views to the contrary. Mr. Fauntroy is full of ideas and he has the force of intellect and conviction to sell them.

As for Joseph Yeldell, we have the feeling the city will be seeing more of him in the years ahead, to its great benefit.

Mr. Fauntroy, of course, still has to face Republican nominee, John Nevius, unopposed in the GOP primary, and a somewhat ragtag field of independent candidates in the general election in March.

It is not likely to be a bitter battle — (Mr. Fauntroy says Mr. Nevius is "a jewel of a man") or a close one — there are six registered Democrats for every Republican here. But with any kind of luck, this campaign should be even more productive of ideas.

As for those 105,429 registered Democrats who failed to vote on Tuesday in the city's first congressional election in 95 years, they had a chance to say something extremely important about this town and its future — and they blew it. Shame on them.

Vote-Tally Foulup Was Anticipated

The chairman of the D.C. board of elections said yesterday he knew before ballot counting began that a hand tally might have to be substituted for a machine count in Tuesday's D.C. delegate primary. And he said his staff was prepared to make the switch.

J. E. Bindeman said that even if the three IBM counting machines had functioned properly, he doubted that the final results would have been completed much before 4:30 a.m. yesterday, when they were released.

The IBM 83s, leased by the city government and borrowed by the board of elections to count ballots, were abandoned about 3 p.m. That came after election officials found that some ballot cards were jamming the machines. The cards, he said, were slightly misshaped, Bindeman said, and were rejected by the machines.

Slow-Moving Machine

The real delay in issuing final results, according to Bindeman and William Huey, chief elections clerk, was caused when results of hand-counted precinct tallies were fed into a slow-moving Burroughs TC 500, a computerized adding machine. Hand counting was finished about midnight, Bindeman said, but the Burroughs did not finish collating the results until about 4:30 a.m.

"Sure we could have had results quicker if we'd sacrificed accuracy for speed and used regular adding machines for the —total count," Bindeman said. "But I don't think that's important is meeting some media deadline. It's making an accurate count."

Election officials had promised newsmen that at 8 p.m. they would release a tally of the first set of ballot boxes which were sealed at 2:30 p.m.

They also promised cancellations not to release results before that time, Bindeman said.

Because the candidates feared early returns might influence late voters. Polls were open until 8 p.m., when the second and final collection of ballot boxes was made.

The first boxes, delivered in D.C. government vehicles to counting headquarters in the Pension Building, at 5th and G Street NW, were opened immediately and their contents sorted by about 100 D.C. area college students sworn in as temporary election officials.

Card Sorting

The ballots were sorted so that all the votes cast for one candidate were in one pile. These piles were then to be fed into the counter.

The sorting was completed by 5:30 p.m., but it was not until about 7 p.m. that the first attempts were made to feed the counters.

Bindeman and Huey said that in an effort to save money, the cards used were ordered from the D.C. government printer instead of IBM.

The IBM sales office here said yesterday that 250,000 cards could have been ordered from the company for \$272,500. Bindeman said he did not know the cost of the D.C. print order.

Bindeman, a lawyer, resigned his board position last November but agreed, at Mayor Walter E. Washington's request, to stay on through the general election on March 23.

Vote May Lead to Party Shifts

By Richard L. Phillips
Washington Post Staff Writer

Washington political leaders were divided yesterday on the implications of Tuesday's Democratic primary results on the local Democratic Party leadership and on Mayor Walter E. Washington, who both wound up supporting losing candidates.

The local party leadership campaigned actively for the Rev. Channing E. Phillips, while Mayor Washington gave his tacit personal endorsement to Joseph P. Yeldell.

Although the election of new party leaders won't come until the spring of 1972, when local Democrats choose their next delegate candidate, presidential preference, and national convention delegates, there was much talk yesterday of replacing the present leadership.

The candidate who came in second, Yeldell, said there would be a "severe challenge" to the party leadership in 1972, and said he would be around to help lead it.

Of the 31 members of the Democratic Central Committee, about 25 of them supported Phillips who received 22 per cent of the Primary vote. Phillips himself is national committeeman, and Party Chairman Bruce J. Terris was a top aide in Phillips' campaign.

"With this election," said Yeldell, "I believe that Walter Fauntroy becomes the titular head of the party."

"I think it's quite clear in both camps (his and Fauntroy's) that there is a desire for change. The (Democratic) party, when I entered the race, was not responsive to the people. There's not that involvement by the people. Our campaigning in the general election will not be restricted to the party operation," he said.

Flaxie M. Pinkett, who, as Democratic national committeewoman, had often found herself at odds with Terris and Phillips, said the election was "a mandate to the committee to get the total Democratic community behind Walter Fauntroy."

"If the Democratic Central Committee misreads this—if they fail to get the message—there'll be chaos."

Miss Pinkett, who was a Yeldell supporter, said the party should now broaden itself to include Fauntroy backers on the 31-man committee. She also said the 47 per cent turnout reflected poorly on the party leadership.

As for Terris, he said the committee would decide its next moves—including whether to endorse Fauntroy in the final election—at a meeting Tuesday night.

While some leading Democrats were proclaiming Fauntroy the new Democratic leader, and others urged him to take on Phillips and Terris, the candidate himself shied away from such talk.

Fauntroy, who has not been active in partisan politics here, said he had not given the matter much thought.

"I've been so immersed in Shaw, the SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) and national things, that I haven't had an opportunity to work closely with the Democratic Central Committee," Fauntroy said.

There was sharper disagreement on what effect the primary results had on Mayor Washington, who was at home with sinus trouble yesterday and declined to talk to reporters.

But others offered opinions. "It's obvious that he backed

Yeldell and Yeldell lost. Just like anything else, there are winners and losers," said John W. Heehinger, former City Council chairman and a Fauntroy supporter.

But Heehinger said he didn't think the mayor's effectiveness would be "changed a whit."

Others speculated on the relationship between the city's only elected representative and the appointed mayor.

"Walter Fauntroy is now the leader of this city, and more clearly the leader of the black community," Terris said. "If the mayor ran as an independent today, he would lose to Walter Fauntroy. The people have taken Fauntroy to their bosom."

But most leaders, including Terris and Yeldell, agreed the mayor could have won the election handily had he run.

Fauntroy himself said he expected to work with the mayor, but acknowledged "there may be times when the mayor, the Council and I will not see eye to eye."

As an example, Fauntroy cited the government's 1969 decision to build the Three Sisters bridge under pressure from Congress.

"If my assessment of the will of the people was that there will be no Three Sisters bridge, and the mayor's and Council's were contrary, I'd have to oppose them. My responsibility is to represent the views of the people," Fauntroy said.

Hobson Jumps Into Delegate Contest

By Richard E. Prince
Washington Post Staff Writer

Julius W. Hobson, who has fought the establishment in Washington for 10 years, yesterday entered the D.C. delegate race, charging that the Democratic candidate, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, is

has added considerable interest to the delegate race, with a host of charges against Fauntroy, who won Tuesday's Democratic primary with 44 per cent of the vote.

At one point referring to Fauntroy as "Little Lord Fauntroy," Hobson told a press conference that Faunt-

"running in the shadows of a dead man."

Hobson, 49, said he was running to establish his D.C. Statehood Party as a permanent force in the District. He will not become an official candidate until he gathers 5,000 signatures on nominating petitions.

For the time being, Hobson

roy had won the Democratic primary without having discussed any issues.

"With all due respect to Martin Luther King, he is dead," Hobson said. "He is not the man running for this seat. He is not the man who will be on the floor of the House."

Hobson to Run for Delegate as an Independent

"Let's bring out the issues, baby," Hobson said. "Let's discuss employment, police brutality, housing, health, schools. Let's not deal with pie in the sky."

Hobson said he was tired of candidates arguing about how they will work on Capitol Hill.

Asking himself if he could work with "those racists" on Capitol Hill, Hobson replied with a loud, "Hell no." He said that if he were asked to address Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R-Va.) as "the honorable gentleman from Virginia," he would refuse to do so, except by adding the familiar "my man."

In the past, Hobson had called the delegate post "meaningless," charging Congress with "teasing the community with a home rule carrot stick." He said he couldn't understand how "any black man" could endorse such a proposal. Later, Hobson lost a suit in U.S. District Court to have the delegate law declared unconstitutional.

Hobson said there was no inconsistency in his running for the seat, however. The case is under appeal.

"The least of it is the position," Hobson said. He said he was running to get his Statehood Party established as a permanent fixture in the city, and it could outpoll local Republicans, now outnumbered nearly 6 to 1 by Democrats.

To be established in the city, his party must poll 7,500 votes in the March 23 election.

Hobson said he saw the post as "a platform." If elected, he said, he would immediately introduce statehood legislation.

The D.C. Statehood Party maintains that it would be the quickest method to home rule. Congress could simply, by a majority vote, reduce the size of the federal district and declare the rest of the city a territory.

The territory, the party says, would then apply to Congress for statehood, which Congress

could grant by simple majority vote.

Fauntroy, asked to comment on Hobson's charges, said through a press spokesman that "the people of Washington aren't very impressed with a 'Mr. Words.' It's a 'Mr. Do' that's the thing."

Fauntroy, who was Washington director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference under Dr. King, said he intended to "continue the campaign as before, talking about the issues. We will not attack candidates, in keeping with the excellent ethics kept up until now."

Hobson, however, said that issue-for-issue, he can beat Fauntroy.

Hobson charged that Fauntroy lied about having lived in danger with the SCLC, and that he destroyed a bus boycott last summer staged by opponents of a D.C. Transit fare increase.

"I didn't lie about having gotten licked over the head in the South," Hobson said. "Walking in the shadow of Martin Luther King is not living in danger."

Fauntroy aides said they could not remember the Democratic candidate having claimed to have risked his life for civil rights.

Hobson's D.C. Transit reference was to efforts by a coalition, including Hobson and Fauntroy, to roll back an 8-cent fare increase.

Fauntroy said at a rally last July 10 that Washingtonians should pay only 25 cents bus fare and that citizens should be prepared to go to jail. "I intend next week to start my vacation in jail," Fauntroy said then. But Fauntroy did not go to jail, Hobson said.

Fauntroy's spokesman described Hobson's charges as "picayune."

Hobson's announcement makes him the 23d independent candidate to announce for delegate.

Others include the Rev Douglas E. Moore, chairman of the Black United Front, who characterized Hobson's entry as an effort by disen-

chanted white radicals and liberals who "feel alienated if there's no black person they can relate to."

Hobson, a native of Birmingham, Ala., came to Washington in 1946 to attend Howard University graduate school. A statistician and economist, Hobson resigned yesterday from the nonprofit Washington institute for Quality Education, which he helped found two years ago.

During the 1960s, Hobson led several sit-ins in the Washington area as chairman of the Washington chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

He said the group under his leadership successfully desegregated restaurants in Maryland and Delaware; forced the District government to abolish discrimination in public housing, and forced private businesses, including retail stores, private schools and the auto industry here, to open up employment to blacks.

Hobson also has been active in local courts concerning education, the most famous case being the landmark Hobson vs. Hansen case, in which the judge declared illegal the District's track system in public schools.

He has also been involved in court cases seeking home rule for the city; accusing the federal government of job discrimination; asking for an elected school board, which Congress established while the suit was pending, and asking that the United Planning Organization include poor people on its board of directors.

A court suit asking for further enforcement of the Hobson vs. Hansen decision is still pending.

Hobson, who was the first elected member of Washington's school board, was defeated in his 1969 bid for reelection.

He has also been active in antifreeway causes and was arrested with 13 others and charged with unlawful entry when the City Council voted to approve the Three Sisters Bridge in 1969.

Hobson made his announcement standing next to his wife, Tina, and his son, Julius Jr.

Alluding to Fauntroy's theme of "getting it all together," Hobson said, "Tina thinks black is beautiful, and I think white is beautiful, and anybody that's got a psychological illness about that — don't come aboard the Statehood Party."

Felons Sue to Void D.C. Bar on Voting

A group of ex-convicts has asked the U.S. District Court here to declare unconstitutional the law barring unpardoned felons from voting.

Attorneys for the group requested that a special three-judge court be convened to rule on the issue and that the D.C. board of elections be ordered in the meantime to permit former prisoners convicted of felonies to register for the March 23 general election for D.C. delegate to Congress.

There are at least 20,000 to 25,000 felons who have completed their sentences and are living in the city, according to an affidavit filed with the lawsuit by Stuart Adams, associate director of the D.C. corrections department.

There are approximately 255,825 voters currently registered in Washington.

District law prohibits felons who have completed their prison terms from voting unless they are formally pardoned by the President on recommendation of the Justice Department.

About 35 states have similar laws. Others have slightly less rigid procedures, and a few—including Hawaii, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Colorado, Ohio, Kansas, Indiana and Michigan—permit felons to vote immediately or almost upon completion of sentence.

Thursday's lawsuit was filed by three former prisoners, including Col. Hassan Jeru-Armed, head of the nationalist Blackman's Development Center here, on behalf of all Washington felons. The suit was prepared by the Lawyers

Committee for Civil Rights Under Law.

It contends that the District statute violates the Constitution by denying felons equal protection of the law; depriving them of the right to petition the government, and imposing cruel and unusual punishment on them.

In an affidavit, Hassan said that, aside from two felony convictions, he is qualified to register as a voter. He also noted that his Blackman's Development Center spearheaded a registration drive before last Tuesday's primary election here, and claimed credit for getting another 4,000 voters registered in the city.

The other two plaintiffs in the case with Hassan are the Rev. Griffin S. Smith, director-coordinator of Efforts from Ex-Convicts (EFEC), an inner city ex-prisoner assistance program, and Wesley Paul Moore Jr., a Washington resident convicted of felonies in 1957 and 1967.

Smith, who was convicted of armed robbery in 1953, subsequently obtained a high school equivalency diploma. After release from prison, he attended Washington Baptist Theological Seminary for 3½ years and was ordained in 1961, according to his affidavit. He founded and is now pastor of Foundation Baptist Church.

Moore says in his affidavit he moved here from Ohio about three months ago. He would be entitled to vote in that state because of its less rigid voter registration law and is, in effect, now being punished for moving to Washington, he said.

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Fauntroy's Success: The Men Behind the Man

By David R. Boldt

Washington Post Staff Writer

Can a white campaign consultant from Aurora, Iowa, and a black campaign manager from Princess Anne County, Md., achieve success and happiness managing the D.C. delegate campaign of a ghetto-based civil rights leader-churchman?

Yes. Or, at least, so far so good. But it hasn't always been easy.

Campaign manager John Wilson, black, and consultant Douglas Patton, white, were the "men behind the man" guiding the victorious Democratic primary campaign of the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy. Fauntroy won the seven-way contest Jan. 12, collecting 44 per cent of the vote, 13 per cent ahead of second place finisher Joseph P. Yeldell, and now faces Republican John A. Nevius and an undetermined number of independents in the

March 23 general election.

Neither Wilson, nor Patton (nor anyone else) is contending that anything other than the candidate's own zealous campaigning and accurately intuited appeal was principally responsible for victory.

But the managers—Wilson and Patton—were getting their share of credit. Wilson was there first, from the opening of the campaign. Laconic, easy-going in style, 27 years old, he had worked in 1969 on fund-raising and street-level organization for black Atlanta vice mayor Maynard Jackson and in New York City for defeated senatorial candidate Paul O'Dwyer in 1968. He had also worked for Georgia state legislator Julian Bond, and last November in Atlanta for defeated U.S. House candidate Andrew Young. Wilson most recently had been a Washing-

ton lobbyist for the National Sharecroppers Association.

Patton, 30, came aboard in early December. He had spent the last several years alternately working in congressional campaigns in Iowa and Connecticut, skibbuming, and finishing law school at the University of Iowa. Although always good-humored to outsiders, some subordinates called him abrasive.

Patton came to Washington as an administrative aide to an Iowa congressman, worked as a state organizer in 1968 for Hubert Humphrey's presidential bid, and his most recent electoral escapade was engineering his father's victorious run for the Iowa legislature last November.

A Fauntroy campaign insider explained, "The function of an organization isn't

to win the election. The candidate has to do that. What the organization has to do is keep the campaign from falling on its face." In its early stages, this campaign had some unnerving slips.

Asked what the campaign was like at the outset, Wilson said in an interview:

"Terrible. What we had were a lot of people who knew what to do, but not how to do it."

The first visit of Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr. to campaign for Fauntroy in late November was a case in point. The entourage ran hours late on its three-stop afternoon campaign swing around the city, and the schedule had to be juggled at the last minute. Ineffective advance work meant Mrs. King had to gather her own crowd at a shopping center appearance.

A motorcade through

Shaw that morning, a joint venture of the campaign staff and the Model Inner City Community Organization, which Fauntroy heads, experienced similar difficulties. When, as the parade was ending, a drum corps was traced to the spot where it had erroneously reported, events had clearly gotten the better of a much-harried Wilson.

"If one more person asks me where this parade is supposed to go," he told a crowd of milling functionaries at the headquarters, "I'll hit him . . ."

Campaign mishaps, to be sure, were not an exclusive phenomenon of the Fauntroy campaign. The schedule of the Rev. Channing E. Phillips at a similar period was riddled with canceled meetings. Phillips finished third in the primary.

Black Manager, White Consultant Directed Victorious Fauntroy Campaign

A key member of the Yeldell campaign committee once described the inefficiency of that campaign as "flabbergasting." One result: because of budget mismanagement, Yeldell television ads slated for the beginning of the crucial final week of the campaign went on two to four days later than planned.

In the Fauntroy campaign, Wilson and others decided that help was needed. "The problem," Wilson says now, "was that there was only one experienced person here" — himself.

Another worrisome factor was that the local political grapevine was carrying reports that big-name political commercial-maker Charles Guggenheim was at work for Phillips and that Joseph Napolitan, another widely known campaign consultant, was in Yeldell's corner.

Had Worked Here

Patton was introduced to Fauntroy by Sterling Tucker, vice chairman of the City Council. Tucker though restrained from overt campaigning by the Hatch Act, maintained what might be called an active interest in the progress of the Fauntroy campaign.

The two men formed a leadership team that relied on Patton's knowledge of political mechanics and Wilson's intuition about inner-city politics and people.

It was never that simple, however, and there were frequent disagreements on tactical decisions. Other members of the staff were never clear on how, exactly, the differences were worked out. "When things got hot, they closed the (office) door, and opened it when they made a decision," says Al Abrams, who worked as the campaign's press aide until the end of the primary.

Wilson and Patton are

even more vague. "We were sort of each other's assistant," explains Wilson. "We had the same goal—to get the cat (Fauntroy) elected.

After Patton's arrival, basic tactical decisions were made about media, precinct organization, and spending.

Runoff Threat

The precinct organization, for instance, was based on the uncomplicated discovery made by Albert Gollin, a researcher at the Bureau of Social Science Research Inc. here, that one-half of the city's vote came from one-third of the city's 128 precincts.

In retrospect, Gollin and other Fauntroy staffers think the decision to concentrate on these precincts "where the votes are" with telephoning, materials distribution, door-to-door campaigning, transportation to the polls and other efforts added an important margin to the Fauntroy total. If Fauntroy had won with less than 40 per cent of the votes, he would have faced a politically treacherous runoff with Yeldell.

Gollin credits Patton with making effective use of this political intelligence. "If Doug hadn't been on the other end of the wire, that stuff would have kept right on going out into the void."

Patton was also the one who recruited key people to head precinct organization efforts, manage the office, and to work on transportation. But this influx of experienced white workers also triggered reaction among the black staff members that one of the whites called "reverse racism." And here it was Wilson who pulled the organization back together.

He told a staff meeting that he wanted the "rumors and whispering" to come out in the open. They did.

At the end of the meeting, Wilson put it on the line. The white workers,

with their experience, were needed to win. Anyone who didn't like it that way could leave. One woman, who'd been working on precinct organization, picked up her pocketbook and did.

Acute racial consciousness continued to be a part of the campaign. A discussion between a black and white staffer over lost mail degenerated into a racial epithet contest. On election night it was decided that there were too many whites at the campaign table in a Pitts Motor Hotel lounge. Two black women were recruited and two whites moved away.

And when Fauntroy aides were interviewed by a reporter for this article, a number of them were concerned that the role of Patton would be exaggerated at the expense of Wilson.

Former City Council chairman John Hechinger, a Fauntroy backer, telephoned a Washington Post editor to inquire about the article and convey this concern.

Feared Divisiveness

Wilson himself said he feared such an article could lead to racial divisiveness among campaign workers.

But throughout the primary campaign, racial unrest did not disrupt the effectiveness of the Fauntroy organization, and many of the staffers attributed that to Wilson's ability to deal with people.

"Patton couldn't do that," says a white staffer. "He had no rapport, no understanding of human beings. Without John Wilson there would have been a civil war."

Wilson, according to this source, had to relax tensions that built up among Patton and other white staff members. On the day a Yeldell supporter attacked Fauntroy for bringing in outside endorsers like Mrs. King, press agent Abrams recalls, "I was all up tight, Doug was

all excited. It was John who said to calm down, that it wasn't that important. And he was right, it wasn't."

Abrams and media consultant Garrick Dowhen, both white, were dropped by the campaign after the primary. The reason, according to Patton, was ineffectiveness, and according to Abrams, because of a "personality clash" with the campaign consultant.

The media decisions again illustrated the interlocking way in which the Wilson-Patton leadership combine operated. Patton was the man who agreed to the Abramson-Himelfarb advertising agency recommendations that the campaign aim its advertising at Fauntroy's strength in the inner city, and do it exclusively on radio. Wilson agreed.

The two managers reportedly differed, however, in their assessments of the commercials the agency prepared. Patton liked them much more than Wilson did. Some of Wilson's suggested changes were made, but he continued to have reservations.

"The question wasn't whether we should try to relate to poor black people," Wilson says now. "The question was whether poor black people would relate to the commercials."

"But," Wilson adds, "the candidate liked them, and he was running the campaign."

Others Derisive

People in other campaigns were derisive about the commercials, particularly early ones in which the announcer essayed a "hip" speaking

style, larded with expressions like "you dig?" and referring to Fauntroy as "a brother running for Congress." Deriders thought the message came across as demeaning. "Like one of those bad ads for hair straightener," was one comment.

But after the votes were counted, the tune in the other camps had changed. Asked about the commercials, a Phillips aide said, "Were they right? Oh boy, were they right!" In retrospect, he said he thought the classy television ads done for Phillips by Guggenheim, though better work from a professional standpoint, were "irrelevant" for this campaign.

But the important thing, according to David B. Abramson, the agency president, wasn't that Wilson and, to a lesser extent, Patton had reservations about the agency work. The important fact was that the two managers stood together and presented a united front of support for the agency against the storm of controversy that blew up over the commercials within the campaign's inner circle.

"Too Black—Too White?"

Marvin Himelfarb recalls one meeting at which the commercials were played that promptly broke into conflict over whether the commercials were "too black or too white, or Walter's voice was too high or too low."

Abramson says that if "it wasn't for the strength of those two and the candidate" in supporting the agency professionals the entire media effort could have fallen apart in trying to

serve too many conflicting viewpoints.

Abramson said the agency never knew that the managers had doubts about the commercials until a reporter told him.

In the last days of the campaign Wilson insisted that the campaign had to have some TV commercials. Wilson's reason was not that TV exposure was necessary to reach voters, but that seeing their candidate's commercials on television would boost the morale of Fauntroy workers.

Wilson won his point, and the campaign purchased \$3,000 worth of TV time, approximately one-fifth the amount of time purchased by Phillips and Yeldell.

Not only major decisions provided a testing of the Patton-Wilson alliance. Day-to-day decisions often demanded extra tact to protect very tender egos.

Wilson complains about political work in Washington generally that "everybody's a star. There aren't enough pit people—people willing to get down into the pit and work."

In an interview, the managers confessed that one tactic they used to discard bad ideas put forward by influential community leaders was to have white Douglas Patton say he thought it was a pretty good idea, and let black John Wilson say it wasn't. One project that Wilson or Patton (no one is quite sure who) torpedoed was a once-planned benefit concert featuring rock stars like Roberta Flack and The Four Tops who supported Fauntroy. Patton says now it was felt that the concert

would drain energy and manpower from more necessary political pursuits.

Another problem was giving the gate to workers—black and white—who weren't carrying their weight.

Patton recalls problems with an alleged organizer who "couldn't organize a one-car funeral procession on a clear day," but Patton also says that the decisions about who "was jivin' us" were generally made by Wilson.

Fauntroy staffers told of how workers would be summoned to the back office in the headquarters suite on the third floor at 2000 P St. NW, and not be seen the next morning. Wilson said that there was nothing sinister. "We just stopped giving them carfare."

Patton took a hard line on frequent occasions himself. When squabbling broke out over where telephones would be placed in the new office, Patton told a staffer that the phones would be installed as shown on his plan or he would come over and install them himself.

The candidate himself presented some difficulties

to the managers, one being his tendency to run late, talk too long, and be later still. It became apparent to reporters following the campaign that the managers were on this case as well.

Fauntroy's "Beep"

Fauntroy was outfitted with a vest-pocket electronic device that beeped when he was wanted by headquarters. One night when he was winding up a full-length talk to supporters at a Northwest Washington fund-raising party, the beep went off.

"That must be Doug Patton telling me I've been on too long," said Fauntroy, as he fished the instrument out of his pocket. It was.

Both Patton and Wilson conceded that, as in any campaign, it was hard to know exactly which decisions aided the candidate's effort and which may actually have lowered Fauntroy's electoral potential.

But Patton, at least, made one costly mistake. Two days before the election he bet Wilson \$20 Fauntroy wouldn't get over 40 per cent of the vote. Fauntroy topped that mark with 4 per cent to spare.

2 Independents File Petitions in D.C. Race

Ira L. Mosely and Robert King yesterday became the third and fourth independent candidates for D.C. delegate to file nominating petitions for the March 23 general election.

King, director of the Columbia Heights Community Association, and Mosely, a school-teaching and part-time taxi driver, will join statehood candidate Julius W. Hobson, socialist candidate James E. Harris, and the Republican and Democratic nominees on the final ballot if their petitions are not challenged.

Each man claimed to have filed more than the required 5,000 signatures of registered voters on the nominating petitions.

Petitions may be challenged by any registered voter, including other candidates, on the grounds that the signatures did not come from bona fide registered voters, or because the voters signed other petitions as well.

Robert King is founder of the Columbia Heights Street Academy at 14th and Irving Streets NW.

Ella Mae Gothard-Bransom, chairman of the Human Relations Committee of Southeast Washington, said yesterday she would try to qualify as an independent.

8

Nominating Lists Face Party Study

The D.C. Democratic Central Committee voted last night to organize an inspection of nominating petition signatures filed by independent candidates for the D.C. delegate general election March 23.

Four candidates have submitted the necessary 5,000 signatures to qualify for the general election ballot — Julius Hobson, James E. Harris, Ira Mosley and Robert King.

Central Committee Chairman Bruce J. Terris said after the meeting that he did not believe the central committee would be able to marshal sufficient manpower to authenticate all the signatures. But he said that a check could disclose petitions that appeared open to challenge. The committee would then urge the board of elections to undertake a further investigation.

J. E. Bindeman, chairman of the board of elections, has said that the board will do no more than count the signatures and look for "obvious defects."

Moore Enters Race Feb 11 1971 For Delegate Seat

said that it was time for black people "to stop alternating between the slave master's two parties."

Moore is the fifth candidate to file for the March 23 general election in addition to the winners of the Democratic and Republican primaries.

Another independent, Statehood Party candidate Julius Hobson, yesterday outlined to the Young Lawyers' section of the D.C. Bar Association his lawsuit contesting the constitutionality of the D.C. delegate act.

"I would rather overthrow this seat as it is presently constituted than win it," he said, arguing that the post offers the city no real power and "falls short of real freedom."

Hobson also charged that the Democratic candidate, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, is taking credit for organizing Southern Christian Leadership activities, such as the 1963 March on Washington, that news accounts of the events had given to other SCLC leaders.

Moore and GOP nominee John A. Nevius also spoke yesterday to the Association of Gerontological Employees at All Soul's Unitarian Church.

Nevius called Social Security benefits "tragically inadequate," and promised to work for increased federal assistance to the elderly, as well as for wider employment opportunities, lower bus fares, improved health care and meal programs.

Moore told them that he is running on the BUF's record of, among other things, opposing bus fare increases and seeking to set up a center where drugs could be sold cheaply under their generic, rather than their trade mark names, at substantially lower cost.

James E. Harris, Socialist Workers Party candidate, released a statement condemning the invasion of Laos by South Vietnamese troops. He said the invasion "provides further proof that the Nixon administration has no intention of withdrawing its troops from Indochina."

The Rev. Douglas E. Moore filed his nominating papers as an independent candidate for D.C. delegate to Congress yesterday morning, declaring that he is the lone black nationalist in a field that includes "Democratic, Republican, and Marxist integrationists."

Moore, the leader of the D.C. Black United Front, flanked by his wife, Daisy, and campaigner, aided, would he brought in petitions signed by more than the 5,000 registered voters. Moore, who was the first candidate to announce for the post last September,

Fauntroy Race

Cost \$38,480

Two Others Spent Twice That Much

By David R. Boldt

Washington Post Staff Writer

The Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, who won last month's Democratic, D.C. delegate primary, spent about half as much on his campaign as did either of his two principal opponents, Joseph P. Yeldell and the Rev. Channing E. Phillips.

The cost of Fauntroy's primary campaign was \$38,480 according to financial reports filed yesterday with the D.C. board of elections. Midnight last night was the deadline for filing the reports.

Fauntroy received contributions totaling \$32,331 and had a debt as of Jan. 12, primary election day, of \$5,649.

Yeldell ran the most expensive campaign, \$79,768, and had the largest debt, \$33,829. His report showed total contributions of \$45,939.

Phillips raised by far the largest amount of money, collecting contributions of \$67,736. His campaign cost \$72,882, within \$2,200 of the \$75,000 figure that he said he was shooting for when he announced in early October. Phillips' report showed a deficit of \$5,698.

Spokesmen for Phillips and Yeldell said they plan fundraising parties to pay off their campaign deficits.

The certified results of the primary, released last month, showed Fauntroy with 42,824, or 44 per cent of the votes cast. Yeldell received 30,525, equal to 31 per cent, and Phillips tallied 21,229, or 22 per cent. Four other contenders shared 3 per cent of the total vote. Only one of these four, Kenneth C. Kennedy, had filed his report by the middle of last evening. He showed total expenditures of \$3,409, \$2,484 of which came from his own funds.

The D.C. Delegate

The District delegate to the House must be at least 25 years, a qualified voter in the District, a three year resident, and hold no other paid public office.

The election schedule will be set up by the D.C. Board of Elections and must be completed within seven months of the first day of the month following the President's signing of the bill. With September enactment, the delegate should take office by May 1.

According to the bill the delegate "shall have a seat in the House of Representatives, (for two years), with the right of debate, but not of voting, shall have all the privilege granted a Representative." He can introduce bills, serve on committees and fight for legislation as well as receive full representative pay of \$42,500, office space and a staff.

Candidates for party primary elections must file a petition with 2,000 signatures at least 45 days before the election date with the District Board of Elections. It will cost \$100 to file.

An independent candidate must file a petition with 5,000 signatures or two per cent of the number of registered District voters, whichever is smaller, with the board of election no later than 45 days before the general election date set by the election board.

Run-off elections between the two top candidates will be held after either the primary or general elections if no single candidate gets at least 40 per cent of the vote.

The last D.C. delegate was Norton Parker Chipman, a Union general in the Civil War who served from 1871 to 1875.

Hatch Act Re-Examined

After D.C. Primary

By David H. Bolat
Washington Post Staff Writer

The closing days of last month's Democratic primary campaign for D.C. delegate were rife with politicking for various candidates by District government officials and employees. That wouldn't be particularly remarkable, except for the fact that it might have been illegal.

Federal and D.C. government employees, who together account for about half of the Washington electorate, are covered by a 1939 law called the Hatch Act, which prohibits them from taking an active part in political campaigns.

The law is America's answer to what political scientists define as one of the crucial dilemmas facing all democratic societies: How to balance the rights of government employees to express themselves politically against the need of the nation for impartial public servants, free from political coercion.

But, by their activities in the primary, a government employee union, a member of Washington's appointive City Council and a high city government official all argued loudly that the act is not the right answer. Here's what they did.

Phillip J. Rutledge, head of the D.C. department of human resources, and, in at least one case, a member of his staff, called community group leaders who deal with that department. The message, several of the leaders

reported, was, in effect, "Please help Joseph P. Yeldell."

Asked about his alleged activity, Rutledge said, "I have to say something I rarely tell reporters: No comment."

Other aides to Mayor Walter E. Washington who were whispered to be rounding up support for Yeldell were only marginally more informative.

Ben Segal, labor aide: "I did nothing that violates the Hatch Act, but you can add

that obviously everyone has their own interpretation of the act."

Julian R. Dugas, head of the department of economic development, replied in tones of shocked disbelief: "I'm a Republican. I didn't support Yeldell, I support John Nevius."

Sterling Tucker, City Council vice chairman, engaged in some extracurricular political activities for the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy.

Tucker said that Fauntroy came to him and that they discussed strategic aspects of the campaign. In addition, Tucker said, he wrote five notes on his own private stationery to friends in the business community who asked for his views, telling them that he thought Fauntroy would make a first rate delegate.

For the convenience of his correspondents, Tucker included the address of the Fauntroy finance committee chairman.

Delegate filing deadline today

By PHIL HILTS

Midnight tonight is the final moment to register to vote in the D.C. Delegate election to be held March 23.

Election board offices will be open 'til midnight for those who have yet to register. Election board officials estimate that some 1,500 new voters will have been added to the rolls since the registration drive before the primary election Jan. 12.

This means the new total of registered voters in the District will be about 253,500, with the ratio of Democrats to Republicans about 6 to 1.

Midnight Monday will be the deadline for candidates to file petitions to run. Each independent candidate must have 5,000 signatures in order to be included on the ballot.

So far, five candidates have filed petitions with enough signatures, and with the addition of the two major party candidates who do not have to file petitions, the field is now seven candidates.

The Democratic candidate, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, will have his official campaign kick-off Monday altho he has continued on a slow pace of campaign engagements since he won the primary.

The main thrust of the Fauntroy campaign

will be to get out a large vote on March 23, since he is confident of election and an apathetic electorate or light turn-out will hurt his strength in Congress.

The Fauntroy campaign organization has expanded to more than 1,000 workers since the primary and has been refined to include not only a ward-level organization but precinct and, in some cases, block organizations.

Republican John Nevius yesterday held his first press conference since the primary and called for debates among the candidates and requested that the cities four VHF television stations offer more free time to air candidates' views.

"Debates among seven people would not be particularly productive," he suggested, but instead "one hour of prime time for a series of debates between Mr. Fauntroy and me or between some other combination of candidates" should be worked out.

D. C. Statehood Party candidate Julius Hobson officially kicked off his campaign last week, and will base it on a theme of D.C. statehood as the simplest approach to gaining self-government.

He proposes that instead of seeking home rule, which he says would require a Constitutional amendment, his party will seek to have D.C. turned back into a territory thru a majority vote in Congress and then, also by a simple majority vote, have D.C. declared a state.

The Rev. Douglas Moore has said he will run on the Black United Front's record in the city, and is the only candidate supporting black nationalism.

He has also called for a strict \$1,000 limit on campaign spending by all candidates, saying, "We don't believe it's proper for candidates who say they are concerned about the city to spend money on media" when it should be spent to aid the city's underprivileged.

Candidate James Harris is running "not as an individual but as a representative of the Socialist Movement" of the Socialist Workers Party, according to a campaign spokesman. He said Mr. Harris has support from members of Women's Liberation, the Peace Movement, and Black Liberation Movements.

The remaining two candidates, Ira Moseley, a teacher at Hamilton Jr. High School, and Robert King, Executive Director of the Columbia Heights Community Organization, were not available for comment yesterday.

The Washington Daily News
2/22/71

Deadline on candidates

Midnight tonight is the deadline for independent candidates to file petitions to get on the ballot in the March 23 D.C. delegate to Congress election.

So far, five independents have filed petitions with the required 5,000 signatures. They are Julius Hobson, of the D.C. Statehood Party; the Rev. Douglas Moore, head of the Black United Front; James E. Harris, of the Socialist Workers Party; Ira Moseley, a junior high school teacher; and Robert King, director of the Columbia Heights Community Association.

A sixth candidate, Franklin Kameny, formally running as the "homosexual candidate" for the office, announced yesterday he would file 7,500 signatures today with the Board of Elections to make him eligible to run.

On March 23, the independents will face Democratic candidate the Rev. Walter Fauntroy and Republican John Nevius.

Voter registration ended Saturday and, altho official tallies have not been completed, officials said that some 5,250 more voters got on the register since the Jan. 12 primary. This brings the total of registered voters here to about 267,400, with the Democratic to Republican ratio at six to one.

FEB 22 1971

The Washington Daily News
2/6/71

Democrats to challenge candidates

The D.C. Democratic Central Committee is preparing to challenge next week the nominating petitions of two independent D.C. delegates.

Bruce Terris, chairman of the central committee, said his group has already done some sampling of petitions filed by Robert King and Ira Mosley which indicated they "quite clearly do not have enough signatures."

The central committee had requested the Board of Elections to disqualify any candidates who do not have the necessary 5000 signatures, said Mr. Terris.

"But it is my understanding they're not going to do it . . .

Mr. Terris said some spot checking has confirmed a recent Washington Post survey which claims neither Mr. King, an Upper Cardozo community leader, nor Mr. Mosley, a school teacher, have enough valid signatures on their petitions filed by independent candidates

⁵ ~~to~~ Delegate Petition Errors

Check Bares

A survey of the nominating petitions filed by the six independent D.C. delegate candidates disclosed that at least one, Robert King, has apparently failed to submit the required 5,000 signatures of registered voters. FEB 25 1971

Employing a sampling technique used by statisticians, four reporters from The Washington Post also found that at least one other candidate, teacher Ira Mosley, probably does not have enough valid signatures. FEB 25 1971

The Rev. Douglas E. Moore, leader of the D.C. Black United Front, appeared to have almost exactly 5,000 signatures, with little or no margin of safety if a more rigorous check discloses more invalid signatures.

Statehood Party standard-bearer Julius Hobson, Matachine Society leader Dr. Franklin E. Kamony, and Socialist Workers candidate James E. Harris appeared to have filed more than the required number.

No candidate's name will actually be removed from the ballot, a board of elections spokesman said, unless the petitions are found faulty after a formal challenge is made.

The D.C. Democratic Central Committee has said it intends to make an inspection of the petitions. The board is also reviewing the petitions.

Delegate Candidate Assails

Board of Elections, Post

By Ivan C. Brandon
Washington Post Staff Writer

Ira Mosley, independent candidate for D.C. Delegate, yesterday charged that the city's board of elections and The Washington Post were engaged in a conspiracy to undermine his candidacy.

Mosley made his charges at a press conference following publication of a story in yesterday's editions of The Post that said Mosley probably does not have enough valid signatures on his nominating petitions filed with the board of elections.

Election officials said they would not comment until they received formal complaint and a bill of particulars.

At the press conference, Mosley also accused David R. Boldt, a member of the Post's news staff, of attempting to solicit a \$1,000 payment in exchange for news coverage of his campaign.

Harry M. Rosenfeld, The Post's assistant managing editor for metropolitan news, called that allegation "totally untrue and irresponsible."

Yesterday's story on the nominating petitions was based on a survey of the petitions and a spot check of 150 names against voter registration lists.

One-third of those names checked did not appear on the voter lists as of Jan. 6.

The total number of signatures on Mosley petitions at the elections board was 5,560. The story concluded that Mosley probably did not have the required 5,000 signatures to win a place on the ballot, based on the sampling. The sampling technique used is one frequently employed by statisticians.

At yesterday's press conference, Mosley said that he actually turned in 8,000 signatures, not the 5,560 counted by reporters, and he accused the elections board of fraud.

Elections officials said, however, that Mosley had signed receipts for 278 nominating petitions that, if completely filled with 20 signatures on each petition, would give him a total of 5,560 names.

Mosley told the press conference that "a man who identified himself as Mr. Boldt called him Monday night and made the bribe request. He said Boldt told him 'my whole position would be investigated if this amount of money were not forthcoming.'"

Boldt said he did not talk to Mosley at all Monday and in fact had not spoken to him

since before the D.C. delegate primary election on Jan. 12.

Mosley told the news conference that members of his family had been threatened since he announced his candidacy for D.C. delegate and he said his mother was beaten up Monday in St. Louis. St. Louis police said they have no record of such a beating.

An industrial arts teacher at Hamilton Junior High School in Washington, Mosley, 47, has lived in this city since 1959.

Besides teaching at Hamilton, he has taught at Anacostia High School, and Taft, Kramer, Hine and Francis Junior high schools, according to school officials.

He holds a masters degree in education from Ohio State University, which he received in 1947.

Mosley also owns a taxicab and is a member of Capitol Cab, Inc.

In his campaign literature, he describes himself as a consultant to the drug addiction treatment program run by the Blackman's Development Center, headed by Col. Jeru-Ahmed Hassan. He said he has received commendations from Hassan.

Questioned by The Washington Post, Col. Hassan said yesterday that Mosley has never

served as a consultant to his drug treatment program and that he had never given Mosley a commendation. Hassan said he never met Mosley until "after Congress passed the D.C. delegate bill" Mosley last summer.

"He walked in my office one day and said 'I'm the best man for that job'," Hassan said. "I told him, 'Prove it'."

D.C. delegate race

Democrats fight candidate petitions

By PHIL HILTS

The D.C. Board of Elections will hold hearings tomorrow to decide whether to allow the names of Delegate candidates Ira Mosley and Robert King to appear on the March 23 ballot.

The board yesterday accepted challenges to the nominating petitions of Mr. Mosley and Mr. King, but rejected a challenge against the petition of the Rev. Douglas Moore.

Democratic Central Committee workers spent some 120 man-hours documenting the challenges to the petitions of Mr. King and Mr. Mosley, and their challenges concluded:

- That Mr. King's petition has at least 1,794 invalid signatures because the petitions were not properly filled out; that at least five of Mr. King's petitions sheets, with 20 signatures each, were written by the same person and had not one valid signature; and another 29 pages, with 590 signatures, seemed to have been written by one or a few people.

- That of the 6,818 signatures filed by Mr. King, at least 2,424 are invalid, leaving his petition with 4,344 fewer than the 5,000 required to place a candidate's name on the ballot.

- That Mr. Mosley's petition has at least 569 signatures of persons who are not registered voters, and 256 signatures with other disqualifying characteristics.

- That of the 5,521 signatures filed by Mr. Mosley, at

least 825 are invalid, leaving his petition with 4,695 signatures.

The board has scheduled hearings on the challenges for 9:30 a.m. and 1 p.m. tomorrow. The board must then decide, before next Friday, whether to strike Mr. Mosley and Mr. King from the ballot.

The board yesterday also ruled that a challenge to the petition of Mr. Moore was insufficient.

The challenge, filed by Central Committee Chairman Bruce Terris, was based on a sampling of Moore's petition signatures by a Washington newspaper. That sampling claimed that 21.6 per cent of a 416-signature sample were invalid.

If that ratio held for the rest of the 6,002 signatures filed by Mr. Moore, he would have had only 4,700 valid names, Mr. Terris argued.

Mr. Terris said that he filed the challenge in the form he did because he wanted to shift the responsibility for checking the validity of signatures to the board, rather than waiting for citizens to put in many hours to discover whether the candidate has enough valid signatures.

When the board rejected Mr. Terris request it did not specify the defects in Mr. Moore's petition, Norval Perkins an election board official, said.

But Mr. Perkins did not rule out the possibility that the election board itself would undertake to challenge the validity of Mr. Moore's petition.

2 Delegate Petitions

Democrats Challenge

The D.C. Democratic Central Committee submitted formal challenges yesterday alleging that the nominating petitions of independent D.C. delegate candidates Robert King and Ira Mosley do not contain the required 5,000 valid signatures.

The Democratic Central Committee also asked the board to review petitions filed by the Rev. Douglas E. Moore, citing a Washington Post sampling last week indicating that Moore's petitions were possibly deficient.

The board rejected the committee's request concerning Moore, but scheduled a hearing for Saturday morning to consider the challenges to King's and Mosley's petitions. The Post's survey, using statistical sampling techniques, indicated that King and Mosley probably did not have the required number of authentic signatures of registered voters.

Last night was the deadline for challenging petitions. King had no comment on the efforts to disqualify his nominating petitions. He said he is reviewing the situation with attorneys.

Mosley said yesterday: "I welcome the opportunity to meet and refute the allegations that have been made against me. I'm not too concerned about the eventual disposition of the charges." He said he will appeal to the courts if the challenge is sustained.

Other candidates, including Statehood Party candidate Julius Hobson and Socialist Workers nominee James E. Harris, have criticized efforts to disqualify King, Mosley, and Moore.

As part of his suit challenging the constitutionality of establishing a post for a delegate who couldn't vote, Hobson alleges that the signature requirement is discriminatorily high.

King, Mosley, Moore, Hobson, Harris, and Franklin E. Kameny have filed nominating petitions to have their names placed on the March 23 general election ballot along with the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy and John A. Nevius, winners of the Democratic and Republican primaries, respectively.

The challenge to King's petitions alleges that 55 petition pages, containing 1,794 names, are invalid because they fail to show either whose candidacy the petition was for or who the person circulating it was. It also charges that 680 other signatures were forged.

If the challenge is sustained, the number of valid signatures on King's petitions would be reduced from 6,818 to 4,344, or 656 less than the 5,000 required.

The challenge to Mosley's petition alleges that about 775 of the signatures on it are not those of registered voters or are inauthentic, illegible, or otherwise defective. If the board agrees that all of the challenged signatures are invalid, Mosley's total would be reduced to about 4,800.

V. DISCUSSION OF THE GENERAL ELECTION

Election Unit Bars 2 D.C. Candidates

The D.C. board of elections last night disqualified Ira L. Mosley and Robert King as candidates in the March 23 election for D.C. delegate to the House of Representatives.

In making its decision, the board upheld challenges filed against King and Mosley charging that the nominating petitions of the two independents did not contain the required 5,000 signatures of registered voters.

The board found that 1,805 of King's original signatures were defective. During hearings on Saturday, King elected to withdraw an additional 660 signatures. This left him with 4,275 signatures, 725 short.

On the Mosley petition, the board found that 578 of the signatures appearing on his original petition were invalid, including 52 forgeries. Of Mosley's 5,478 signatures, the board found 4,900 are valid.

Six men are left in the campaign. They are the Democratic nominee, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy; Republican nominee John A. Nevius; Julius Hobson, D.C. Statehood Party candidate; James E. Harris, Socialist Workers Party candidate, and two independents, the Rev. Douglas Moore and Dr. Franklin Kahn-ny.

As a result of the board's decision, Mosley's and King's names will not appear on the official D.C. delegate election ballot. Both said they would appeal the decisions to the D.C. Court of Appeals.

On Feb. 24, four Washington Post staff writers conducted an independent check of the Mosley and King petitions, employing a method frequently used by statisticians. Their investigation showed the probability that both King and Mosley lacked the required number of valid signatures.

In hearings Saturday, the board allowed King to withdraw 33 pages of his petition that were being challenged by D.C. attorney Richard J. Medalie. Both sides stipulated that the pages were defective.

Following the withdrawals, Medalie altered his challenge to focus on 92 petition pages filed by King that did not contain his name, address, and other information required by the board of elections.

Action Contested

King's lawyers contested the action and said that the missing information was not an attempt by King to fool voters into signing his petition. King testified that his campaign workers distributed his brochures to people who signed the petition.

The challenge against Mosley, also heard Saturday and continued yesterday, was filed by Anne Strout and Jean Just who said that Mosley's petition contained the signatures of at least 569 unregistered voters.

The board's official count of the signatures on Mosley's petition was 5,478. Mosley, however, said he turned in 2,400 additional signatures that board members say they never received.

Mosley's challengers last night presented a handwriting expert who testified that at least 52 signatures on the Mosley petition were forged.

The presiding board members, Dr. Robert Martin and Charles V. Fisher, ruled that 505 of Mosley's signatures are not those of registered voters. "On this basis alone," the board said, "we rule that the candidate does not have enough signatures to qualify him as a candidate."

92 Pages in Error

The board's decision to disqualify King was based on his failure to include required information on 92 of his 256 petition pages. The board said the mistake "is not merely a formal error, but one which affects the integrity of the nominating process."

"If the electoral process is to have credibility and is to serve the public faithfully," the board said in a final statement, "there must be a clear and unmistakable relationship between the electorate and those who seek their support."

"The board of elections is not in business to keep anyone off the election ballot," said Martin, "but in anything as serious as this election, the board must adhere to the law."

Fauntroy, Nevius Air Policy Contrast

The Democratic and Republican nominees for D.C. delegate yesterday offered contrasts in their views of the administration of Mayor Walter E. Washington and what the delegate's relationship to it should be.

The Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, the Democratic candidate, appeared lukewarm to the mayor's proposed reciprocal income tax on suburbanites who work in the city, said the city administration had not done enough to dramatize conditions at Junior Village and indicated there will be times when he will differ with the mayor's proposed legislation.

On these issues, Republican John Nevius generally supported the mayor. The two appeared on WIAL-TV's "News-watch."

On the reciprocal income tax proposal, designed to raise \$51.6 million, Fauntroy said he would be "forced" to work for it if elected, but he would have a better chance selling Congress on a higher federal contribution to the city.

A federal payment formula would set the payment the federal government makes to the city, partly in lieu of property taxes, at a percentage of what the city itself can raise in taxes.

Nevius, on the other hand, said he was "considerably more optimistic" on approval of the reciprocal income tax than he was on the much smaller "commuter tax" proposal two years ago, which was quickly killed in Congress.

On Junior Village, Nevius said, "I would be the first to defend the city government," particularly in its efforts to cut the institution's population.

But Fauntroy, referring to The Washington Post series on the institution for homeless children, said, "If I have any criticism, it's that we have to await exposes before we get uptight about these things."

On another issue, the attitude of the city government toward Anacostia, both candidates said they agree Anacostia has been shortchanged on city services. Fauntroy also voiced support for a court suit filed last week charging the city with neglecting Anacostia.

Nevius said later the city had been making "a real effort" to redress Anacostia grievances and said he would have to "study the progress to date" before passing judgment on the suit.

On relations with the city administration, Nevius pledged to "give as much support as I can" to the city's legislative proposals, and said that if he discovered conditions such as those at Junior Village, his approach would be to "quietly contact the city government before ever going to the device of hearings."

Fauntroy said "there may well be times that I feel the package offered by the city is not adequate and I will not support some items offered." But, he said, it is important that the mayor and the delegate work together on Capitol Hill.

The two candidates, and an unknown number of independents, will stand for election March 23.

Hobson Vows to Shoot

Prospective D. C. delegate candidate Julius Hobson yesterday repeated his promise to try to shoot any policeman who seeks to enter the Hobson home under the no-knock provisions of the D.C. crime act. *2/4/71 - 10:00*

The act took effect yesterday. One provision authorized issuance of a search warrant allowing policemen to enter without announcing themselves when they can show that such an announcement would result in the destruction of evidence or danger to themselves. Under certain circumstances, not involving a search, police can enter without obtaining a warrant.

Hobson, who intends to file as an independent candidate, was flanked by the Rev. Joe L. Gipson and Reginald T.

Booker at a press conference at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare Department's cafeteria.

"If anyone breaks down my door, I will meet him in it with whatever I got," including a "shotgun," Hobson said.

Department workers continued to eat while Hobson lambasted the "no-knock" provision and another portion of the bill that will have 16-to-18-year-olds accused of serious crimes tried as adults.

Gipson, a Northeast community leader, said passage of the crime act meant there "is no way for any political analyst to say we haven't taken steps toward fascism."

Booker, a leader in antifireway and other local groups said, "The response to the D.C. crime bill should be gun fire."

Hobson Sees

Manual Tax
CLD 11 1071CLD 11 1371
As Essential/ *Sw/Scott R. Hailey*
Washington Post Staff Writer

Julius Hobson, the Statehood Party candidate for D.C. delegate to the House, said yesterday that he thought the reciprocal income tax on suburbanites working in the District should have been in effect long ago.

He said the District could support itself if it had control of its own revenue and resources, which would include stopping persons from earning wages here and then running to the suburbs with the money.

Hobson said that although Mayor Walter E. Washington had proposed the reciprocal tax levy at the time he aired budget requests last month, he did not think the mayor, who is controlled by the White House, had the "clout" to get it. But if the District had statehood, its people would get it, Hobson added.

Hobson appeared with another D.C. delegate candidate, James E. Harris, of the Socialist Workers Party, on WMAL-TV's "Newswatch" program yesterday.

Harris said he was not campaigning against the other candidates for the delegate position but against "the system" in the District. The city needs a movement for people who must organize on their own and take control of their own lives, he added.

Harris said that only a massive number of people can bring about change, which is why, he said, that his campaign takes in the antiwar movement, the black liberation movement and the women's liberation movement.

Hobson said some citizens are concerned because the Republican candidate, John A. Nevius, is white in a city predominantly black.

"There is no reason Nevius shouldn't be elected if he has a better program," Hobson said, adding that he thought Nevius' record on the City Council was as good as that of the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, black Democratic candidate for the district post.

Delegate Candidate Hobson Vows

At Kickoff to Campaign on Issues

By David R. Boldt

Washington Post Staff Writer

Julius Hobson, Statehood Party candidate for D.C. delegate, told about 500 supporters at a campaign kickoff party last night that he would run an "issue" campaign against the "emotionalism" of those "running in the shadow of a dead man." (Hobson)

The \$3-a-head gathering in the Hotel Sonesta at Thomas Circle NW was, in terms of numbers, one of the largest political events of the delegate campaign. Hobson drew a strong response when he criticized the Democratic Party's nominee, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy. Hobson,

however, did not mention Fauntroy by name.

Apparently alluding to Fauntroy's identification with the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Hobson said, "We are more in (King's) tradition than people who claim to be his disciples."

Fauntroy has told audiences that he was the Washington lobbyist for Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Coretta Scott King and other SCLC leaders have campaigned for Fauntroy.

Fauntroy, Republican John A. Nevius, Hobson, and several independent candidates will be on the March 23 ballot in the D.C. delegate general election.

"A chorus from the 'Man of La Mancha' and a tear isn't going to deal" with District of Columbia nemeses like Reps. Joel T. Broyhill (R-Va.) and John Dowdy (D-Tex.), Hobson said. (Fauntroy has sung "The Impossible Dream" from "Man of La Mancha" to many audiences in the past, though it has not been part of his campaign presentation, in the delegate race.)

Hobson said that he would talk about racial discrimination in the federal government, about discrimination against women, about housing, and "about this perfect city government."

"I have never seen the

blame for anything laid at the feet of the mayor (Walter E. Washington)," Hobson said, "and he has been around long enough to have done something for this city."

The Washington Daily News, Wednesday, February 24, 1971

Candidates seek Anacostia vote

By ALEX BILANOW

Candidates for the D.C. delegate seat, meeting last night at the Congress Heights Elementary School in Anacostia, reminded some 200 residents present that they are living in "a forgotten part of the city," "a colony like Africa" and a "shafted land."

The seven candidates present, plus a woman, Mrs. Ella Mae Gothard-Ransom, who declared herself a write-in candidate for the March 23 election, cajoled the audience to "unite" and work to improve things.

Their speeches went on for more than an hour until, during the question and answer period, the audience rebelled.

"Don't stand up there and accuse us of sitting on our apathy!" shouted Mrs. Juanita Johnson, of 3210 12th-st se. "We are not apathetic and we are not indifferent. We are now 70 per cent black, but it is a fact that some of the hardest working people in this city live right here!"

"You are asking us to unite and work together," another woman asked, "yet why haven't you been able to get together behind one black candidate?" Seven of the candidates are black.

One man complained about poor police protection in Anacostia.

"One of the reasons you don't have police is because

they're all out tracking us down," replied independent candidate Franklin E. Kameny, a self-avowed homosexual. He asserted the "police waste time bothering the personal lives of people" and don't do their job of protecting people in Anacostia and elsewhere.

Julius Hobson, former school board member, promised he would be a "fighter" for the people if elected. "I'll be the same kind of a congressman as I am in the streets," he said. He drew loud cheers when he referred to Rep. Joe T. Broyhill, R-Va., as "that idiot from Virginia."

The Rev. Walter Fauntroy, Democrat, urged everyone to get behind efforts to obtain housing and redevelopment funds thru housing legislation recently approved by Congress. He said that 900 acres at Bolling Field should be opened for housing development under the program.

James E. Harris, candidate for the Socialist Workers Party, said that the "\$125 million spent daily in the Vietnam war should be used instead to help out Anacostia." He pointed out that he had visited Cuba last year. "Everyone there carries a gun," he said. "They use it for protection."

John Nevius, Republican, said that "Anacostia has been cheated by the District government for a long time" and

promised to "work his hardest" to improve schools and public services there.

Ira Mosely, teacher at Hamilton Junior High School and an independent, made a strong plea for racial tolerance as opposed to "using guns" as advocated by some black militants. "We've had a black man who could win more with one prayer than all the others could with guns," he said, a reference to the late Dr. Martin Luther King.

"Let me remind you that Jesus was a white man," he added.

"Can you prove it?" asked a voice in the audience.

The Rev. Douglas Moore, of the Black United Front, urged rent controls for the city. "Without rent controls, you will continue to be raped and robbed by the landlords," he said. He said he opposed gun controls because "when you take away a black man's gun, you take away his manhood." He also said all D.C. policemen should be required to live in the city.

Mrs. Gothard-Ransom, a retired Department of Health, Education and Welfare employee, explained she was running to "bring the woman's point of view" to the election. She said she hadn't had enough time to collect the 5,000 signatures required for eligibility as an independent candidate.

2 Delegate Petition Challenges Planned

By David R. Boldt
and Donald E. Graham
Washington Post Staff Writers

The D.C. Democratic Central Committee said yesterday that it will challenge the nominating petitions filed by two independent D.C. delegate candidates.

A spokesman for the committee said that a half dozen

volunteers would begin to assemble information on Monday for challenges to the petitions filed by Robert King and Ira Mosley.

In addition, central committee chairman Bruce J. Terris released the text of a letter sent to the board of elections yesterday urging that the board act on its own to

disqualify candidates should their petitions be invalid.

An article in yesterday's editions of The Washington Post said that statistical sampling and inspection of the petitions filed by King, an Upper Cardozo community leader, and Mosley, a school teacher, indicated that they probably didn't contain the required 5,000 valid signatures of registered voters.

The board of elections met last night, in part to consider information about the petitions in The Post article. Dr. Robert E. Martin, a member, said after the meeting that the board had decided that "we've got to finish looking and decide whether the board has a responsibility to make judgments on the validity of the petitions."

The board of elections, was understood to have begun a thorough review of the signatures filed by King and Mosley as well as those of four other independent candidates—Statehood Party candidate Julius Hobson, Socialist Workers candidate James E. Harris, Mattachine Society leader Dr. Franklin E. Kameny, and

the Black United Front leader, the Rev. Douglas E. Moore.

Independents who qualify will be on the general election ballot with the winners of the January Democratic and Republican primaries, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy and John A. Nevius, respectively.

A team of reporters from The Washington Post continued its investigation of the petitions yesterday with an extensive check of the petitions filed by Moore. Samples taken Monday indicated that Hobson, Harris, and Kameny had filed more than the 5,000 signatures required.

Yesterday's sample, taken at random from Moore's petitions, confirmed the finding of a day earlier, based on a smaller sample, that the number of valid signatures on his petition is close to 5,000.

Of 416 signatures checked, 90, or 21.6 per cent, were not listed on the D.C. voter rolls as of last Jan. 6.

If that percentage held for all of the 6,002 signatures submitted, Moore's total number

2 Petition Challenges Planned

of valid signatures would be around 4,700.

However, statistical experts said that the range of error on the sample was wide enough to allow a real possibility that Moore's total of valid signatures exceeded 5,000. The 6,002 figure was obtained by a count by the survey team.

The Post survey checked only whether the persons listed were on the voter rolls. It did not take into account instances of illegibility or attempt to determine whether the signatures were authentic. Neither did the figures reflect a 2 per cent increase in voter registration since Jan. 6.

In any event, the ratio of unregistered voters on Moore's petitions appeared to be substantially lower than in the cases of all of the other candidates except Harris. Moore said he had gotten a high percentage of registered voters by having his petition gatherers stationed at polling places at the Jan. 12 primaries to get signatures from voters as they left.

Anne Strout, who will head the Democratic Central Committee's team of petition in-

spectors, said yesterday her "present plan" is not to undertake a challenge of Moore's petitions because it would involve more man hours than she felt would be available.

It would require an individual check of more than 4,000 of Moore's signatures, she said, adding that the main reason for her effort isn't to eliminate candidates, but to get the board to take a more active role in policing the petitions.

The central committee had previously declared that it

would inspect the petitions to see if there were grounds for a challenge. Terris said in his letter that The Post's article had raised a "substantial question" about the validity of King's and Mosley's petitions.

2 Say Post Trying To Pick Candidates

Julius Hobson and the Rev. Douglas E. Moore last night said The Washington Post is trying to select the candidates the residents of Washington can vote for in the D.C. delegate election March 23.

"The Post didn't raise a challenge in the school board election, or in the primary," said Moore, who appeared with Hobson and other candidates at a forum at St. Matthews Church, 222 M St., NW. "But as soon as the independents filed, they decided to challenge."

Hobson said that a challenge of this sort should come from an individual, not from a newspaper. "The Post is selecting the candidates," he said.

Hobson Says Press Ignores Statehood

Statehood Party Candidate

Julius Hobson called a press conference yesterday to say, among other things, that the press was ignoring his principal issue—statehood.

He said that only one radio station, WWDC, had given any serious treatment to the proposal that the District of Columbia, except for a small federal enclave, be made the 51st state, empowered to elect its own chief executive and legislature, administer its own courts, establish its own laws and levy its own taxes.

In other events related to the delegate race yesterday, the Democratic nominee, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, told a group of senior citizens at the Garfield Terrace apartments that if elected he would introduce a bill to give them higher social security benefits, lower bus fares and a national group health insurance plan financed by the federal government.

Republican nominee John A. Nevius issued a position paper on home ownership to underline what he called, the "acute" shortage of housing for low income D.C. residents.

Hobson asserted that statehood was the "only solid issue" brought into the campaign, adding that what he called the attempt by other candidates to pre-empt it proved his asser-

tion. He said that one of the speakers at Fauntroy's fund-raising party last Tuesday said the city should have "full representation of state status."

Simpler Course

Fauntroy has said he favors gaining home rule through legislation giving the city a fiscally autonomous elected government and a constitutional amendment giving the city voting senators and representatives.

Hobson says statehood would be simpler to achieve because it requires only a majority vote of both houses of Congress; while a constitutional amendment requires a two-thirds majority in Congress and ratification by the states.

Hobson also covered a wide range of other subjects and personalities, including Fauntroy who, he said, was "running in the shadow of two dead men—Martin Luther King and Jesus," and Nevius, whom he dismissed as a "meaningless Republican."

He also criticized the Council of Churches of Greater Washington for what he said was an endorsement of Fauntroy. A spokesman for the council said that pro-Fauntroy material had been sent out in error with a Council of Churches return address by a part-time employee and that the council hadn't endorsed anyone.

for lower bus fares for elderly citizens during peak traffic hours and he proposed a national health-care program for senior citizens.

The program would take the form of a government-supported group insurance that would be made available to elderly citizens who do not qualify for other types of medical care.

Elusive Homes

"For many of the residents of the District of Columbia the decent home is still as far from their grasp as it was before the 1963 Housing Act," Nevius said in his statement.

To remedy the housing shortage, Nevius suggested a wider use of Section 235 of the Housing Act which encourages the renovation and use of existing housing.

In a two-part plan, he proposes the establishment of an escrow account of \$1,000 "to assure the financially depressed home owner's ability to meet reasonably foreseeable repair expenses."

The second part proposes that each dwelling unit "be covered by a one-year builder's warranty insured by the Department of Housing and Urban Department."

CANDIDATE PROFILE

Harris Preaches an Idea on the Left

James E. Harris is the anti-candidate in the race for D.C. nonvoting delegate to Congress.

He refuses to play the game of politics, American-style.

One of a series on candidates for District of Columbia delegate to Congress.

The normal campaign tactics designed to play up a candidate's personality, image and charisma have no place in his quiet and self-effacing campaign.

His name isn't emblazoned on the door of his campaign headquarters on the fourth floor of a building on Dupont Circle — the door is blank. He doesn't promise any political bonanzas that only he can deliver. In fact, he often neglects to mention his name while campaigning.

Harris, 26, is the candidate of the Socialist Workers party, a left-wing splinter group that describes itself as "Trotskyist." He doesn't expect to be elected, but there is nonetheless a reason behind his bid for office.

A political race, for all its absurdities, can provide a sounding board for ideas. And Harris wants to put across the idea that people in Washington must band together in social

movements outside the political structure.

There is an element of irony in the fact that he is using

normal political channels to tout his notion that politics as usual is irrelevant. But he looks at the race as an opportunity well taken rather than a personal hypocrisy that should be avoided.

"I just don't matter much as far as the campaign goes," he says. "It's the ideas and the movements incorporating these ideas that we want to spread."

The movements Harris has in mind are those in favor of a quick end to the war in Vietnam; women's liberation and the freeing of black people from white oppression.

Harris, who is black and unmarried, says these movements should be pushed forward by "any means necessary," including violence when peaceful means fail. This dogmatism has gained him the position of being the farthest to the left of any of the candidates in Tuesday's election.

He is disappointed that the other leftists in the race — independents Julius Hobson, Frank Kameny and the Rev. Douglas Moore — have indulged in what he considers to be the politics of individualism. This is lamentable be-

Nevius Angles for Delegate Debate

But Fauntroy Refuses to Nibble

By Joseph D. Whitaker

Washington Post Staff Writer

John A. Nevius, Republican candidate for D.C. delegate, said yesterday that the campaign "looks like a lullaby to put voters to sleep."

With that, Nevius told reporters that he would spare them the "boredom" of reading a statement he had prepared for an "empty chair" debate with the Democratic candidate in the March 23 election, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy.

Fauntroy had made it clear that he would not attend, replying in a telegram to Nevius that he was "quite frankly surprised and disappointed at what I consider your irresponsible conduct in . . . asking me on 12-hour notice to appear at a press conference of yours."

Fauntroy added that he had appeared with Nevius at "many forums" and had agreed to appear at a televised debate next Monday.

Nevius responded: "I sympathize with the difficulty the press has in a campaign where the candidates don't say anything meaningful."

He said Fauntroy "has practically become invisible — losing himself among the large field of candidates, content in the illusion that he has all the voters in his hip pocket."

Of Julius Hobson, the D.C. Statehood Party candidate, Nevius said, "For the first time in memory, (Hobson) is boring people by his temperance."

Hobson issued his own statement yesterday, criticizing a \$50-a-person fund-raising party for Fauntroy, saying that 11 of the 18 Democratic senators and congressmen named in printed invitations did not show up.

One who did attend was House Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.), described by Hobson as "the same man who cast his

vote in favor of South Carolina retaining control over the District of Columbia in the form of Rep. John L. McMillan."

Meanwhile, Fauntroy participated in a real lullaby, singing along with sleepy youngsters at the Shiloh Baptist Church Nursery, touring classrooms, pinching cheeks and patting the heads of children along the way.

"My, my, my! And what's your name, little boy," Fauntroy said to one child who climbed out of his chair to play on the floor with a little red car.

"And what's this, a fire engine?" Fauntroy asked. The puzzled child looked at Fauntroy, then at the car, and finally scurried back to his seat.

Fauntroy ended his tour by reading to reporters a four-page statement on his proposals to improve the city's day-care program, the key to which was more federal money.



Fauntroy Assails Nevius

D.C. Delegate Race Nearing Final Stages

By Robert F. Levey
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy opened the last full week of the D.C. delegate campaign yesterday with stinging rebukes of his Republican opponent and President Nixon.

Fauntroy, the winner of the Democratic primary, said "Tricky Dick Nixon" had "promised to bring us together but didn't." He added that he had "nothing against Jack Nevius (his Republican opponent) except that he's in a party with people like (Sen.) Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) and Tricky Dick."

Meanwhile, Julius W. Hobson, D.C. Statehood Party candidate, again claimed yesterday that the delegate's job he is seeking is less important than statehood for the city. And Nevius, in an "action paper" released yesterday, pledged to work for an area-wide solution to problems of pollution and waste disposal.

'Mr. Do's the Man'

Fauntroy's remarks about Nevius and Nixon came at a rally sponsored by the A. Philip Randolph Institute and organized by the Greater Washington Central Labor Council. Both bodies announced their support of Fauntroy a month ago, although both had supported Joseph P. Yeldell in the January Democratic primary.

"I know you haven't been with me all along," Fauntroy told the audience of about 75, which was largely black and largely union rank and file. "But I'm counting on the labor movement now to carry us over."

"You know, (the election) is not over. We have some opposition. You as no other group can spread the word to help us," Fauntroy said.

"Mr. Say ain't nothing," Fauntroy said, in an allusion to the President. Pointing to himself, he declared: "Mr. Do's the man."

Fauntroy's appearance before the labor audience yesterday was his first since the primary, according to his aides. There are 100,000 members of the AFL-CIO living in Washington, and several individual unions have provided staff for the Fauntroy campaign.

Several of the city's top labor leaders promised further aid yesterday, and touted Fauntroy's integrity and appeal.

'For Black Power'

"He is the only candidate who can keep us from becoming a decaying urban cancer in the center of affluent suburbs," said J. C. Turner, Fauntroy's former colleague on the City Council and now president of the Labor Council.

"Walter Fauntroy is for black power in the true sense," declared William Pollard, civil rights chief of the AFL-CIO. "If black power means black noise, we need to destroy it. If black power means getting out the vote, we need all we can get."

Delegate Race: Fauntroy Man to Beat

By David R. Boldt

Washington Post Staff Writer

The candidate was relaxed, the crowd ebullient. Being a minister, he told them, hadn't apparently hurt him. "I'm like Flip Wilson's 'Rev. Leroy'—the minister of the Church of What's-Happening-Now."

The laughter in the party room of the Anacostia high-rise apartment house was immediate and loud—maybe a little more than the line was worth—and was mixed in with applause. As Sammy Davis Jr. once explained, "When things are going right, you can get laughs with 'hello.'"

For the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, the Democratic candidate for D.C. Delegate, things seemed to be going very well indeed—with the

Nevius standing beside him. Shoppers and shopkeepers poured out to watch him give a television interview on a street corner in the Shaw neighborhood. Crowds at most of his campaign appearances like the one at the Anacostia fund-raiser have looked for any chance—by laughing clapping cheering—to tell him that they are with him.

Fauntroy faces at least a half-dozen opponents on the general election ballot however and some are presenting a kind of challenge that is different and by some measures, tougher, than those Fauntroy faced in the primary.

March 23 election only two weeks away—although his several opponents have launched more direct attacks on his points of strength than he faced in the primary campaign.

He was a surprisingly convincing winner of the Democratic primary in a city where six of every seven voters are Democrats. And as the campaign for the general election moves into its final weeks the most easily observable trend is that Fauntroy's personal magnetism on the stump has taken a quantum jump.

High school students crowded up onto the stage at a candidates' forum to talk with him and shake his hand almost ignoring the Republican candidate John

Fauntroy Man to Beat as Delegate Race Enters Last 2 Weeks

Nevius, the Republican, has expropriated Fauntroy's own primary theme that he understood the "arithmetic of power politics" in Congress. Nevius says that his "arithmetic" shows that he, and not Fauntroy, can best influence the small band of Republicans who apparently hold the balance of power on the House District Committee.

Among the independent candidates, Statehood Party representative Julius Hobson has already undertaken a thoroughgoing assault on Fauntroy's claimed positions of leadership in assorted civil rights marches, a safe issue for Fauntroy in the primary.

The Rev. Douglas E. Moore, leader of the D.C. Black United Front, running as a "black nationalist" candidate, is trying an appeal that no black candidate tested in the primaries.

It would appear from Fauntroy's speeches and the private comments of his backers that he feels he has little to fear from these new challenges—nothing at all to fear, in fact, except the danger of apathy and overconfidence.

He has, for example, apparently seen his position as sufficiently secure to allow him to ignore Hobson's attacks.

Hobson has cited newspaper and magazine accounts of the 1963 March on Washington and other civil rights protests with which Fauntroy has identified himself. Hobson says the articles name Southern Christian Leadership Conference and civil rights leaders other than Fauntroy as taking the principal roles.

"If I told you I'd been to the moon," Hobson has said to reporters, "you should demand to see my space ship." He urged reporters to call Fauntroy to account.

Fauntroy hasn't commented. Said an aide: "We'll let the voters decide if his record has been puffed up."

To be sure, Hobson and the other candidates in the race, are running on wider platforms, ones designed to simply blast away at Fauntroy.

51st State

Hobson, for example, portrays his campaign as a vehicle for popularizing the idea of making Washington the 51st state. And, win or lose, he figures he'll get the 7,500 votes required to record his "Statehood Party" as a major party under D.C. election law, entitled to hold its own primary in future elections.

A glossy paper campaign brochure outlines Hobson's own record. He led efforts, it says, that resulted in the hiring of the first black bus drivers here, the first black

sales clerk with Hahn shoe stores, the first black cashier with Drug Fair, and others. His efforts, it goes on, desegregated D.C. hospitals and reduced racial discrimination in local public and private schools. He has also opposed the Vietnam War, freeways and bus fare hikes.

All of the candidates are Nevius, in addition to his claim that he can do more for Washington, presents a subtly understated challenge to black voters to reject the racism of white society by refusing to reject him simply because he is white.

Moore, on the other hand, urges voters to keep very much in mind what color their skins are. He proclaims himself the lone "black nationalist" running against a field of "liberal, Republican and Marxist integrationists."

Moore, who happily concedes he has received "only one campaign contribution and I've already spent it," thinks he can collect in the for home rule for the city, for a fattened federal payment, for increased benefits for the elderly and the young, reform of the welfare system, better law enforcement and improved schools.

form of votes the credits he believes that he and the Black United Front have earned from inner-city black residents by opposing bus fare increases, the cancellation of black businesses' credit card privileges, and the alleged snubbing of black charities by the United Givers Fund, among other causes.

Publicize Causes

At least two candidates see the campaign as a chance to publicize a cause. "Our idea of winning isn't the same as the other candidates' ideas of winning," says Ove Aspom, campaign manager for Socialist Workers' candidate James E. Harris.

Harris, he says, is a "movement candidate," and he will use the campaign as a platform to demand U.S.

withdrawal from Vietnam, advocate "black control of black communities," publicize "women's liberation," and press for economic changes such as a guaranteed annual wage, a shorter work week, controlled prices, and a 100 per cent income tax on incomes over \$25,000.

Dr. Franklin E. Kameny emphasized in his announcement that he is the only "declared homosexual" ever to run for Congress.

Asked if he thinks he can overcome the handicaps of being homosexual in a heterosexual culture, being white in a black city, and running as a non-Democrat in a Democratic bastion, Kameny says he's willing to let the voters decide. "We'll do the best we can," he says, adding that he hopes to gain the votes of heterosexual civil libertarians who think that homosexuals have been discriminated against.

Kameny has campaigned hard. At forums, the Harvard-trained astronomer has presented closely reasoned statements advocating consumer representation on corporation boards, arguing that the Nixon administration's Family Assistance Plan will "institutionalize the poverty of the destitute," and urging that police spend less time harassing homosexuals and more time arresting murderers, robbers and rapists.

Two other candidates, Robert King and Ira Mosley, currently face challenges to the validity of their nominating petitions, and are not yet assured a place on the general election ballot.

King is seeking to expand a power base he believes he has developed as a community leader in the Upper Cardozo area. Mosley, a D.C. teacher, is running on a slogan, "No Time For Politics As Usual," and a platform that reads in part: "Politicians must abandon the past and give the people the truth."

Winning elections, however, is more than just having something to say. It's

also putting together an organization and a political strategy that will work, as well as gathering the money needed to get the message across. On all three counts, Fauntroy again comes into the race with the edge.

While his statements, like a detailed presentation on expanded day care and early childhood development programs given this week, have a depth and specificity that was often lacking in his primary speeches, he will rely chiefly on the themes and tactics that won the January election for him.

If elected, he promises voters, he can use his skill and experience as a negotiator to win for the city home rule, voting representation in Congress and more money and more financial control over its municipal budget.

But, more importantly, he says his primary election victory, showed that blacks in Washington "are tired of

3/8/71

polarization between the races." He urges whites to vote for him to demonstrate the same endorsement of his principal theme of "black and white together."

Fauntroy's campaign managers have augmented a precinct organization that was only galvanized into effective action during the closing weeks of the primary. As symbols of the expanded organization, headquarters have been opened in each of the city's eight wards.

His basic campaign tactics will be street touring. It was in his street tours that Fauntroy "found himself" in the primary, aides say. "He's a heavy rapper on the street," says one staffer.

An obvious zest for political combat permeates the Fauntroy staff. "Wait 'til you see our new television commercial," exults Fauntroy consultant Douglas Patton, "It's a super."

One reason for Patton's excitement is that Fauntroy could afford almost no television commercials in the primary. He was outspent two-to-one by his principal primary opponents. This time, however, only Republican Nevius seems likely to be able to match the Democratic standard-bearer in budget size.

Nevius, in fact, is the only candidate who is trying to outdo Fauntroy by running almost an identical type of campaign, with almost the same amount of spending, same emphasis on precinct organization, and even the same basic tactic: handshaking tours.

"Jack is going to wear out a lot of shoe leather," predicted an aide in outlinging strategy.

So far, however, the Nevius campaign has fallen short in meeting one of its self-stated requirements — producing visible black Democratic support behind Nevius.

A nonpartisan Citizens for

Nevius committee has been established under 29-year-old black attorney C. Mason Neely, and Nevius says that many black Democrats are working privately for him. But his aides admit that getting such people to endorse Nevius openly has been a tough business.

Money is not plentiful for Hobson's campaign. Walter Mylecraine, the former Assistant Commissioner of Education who heads Hobson's fund-raising efforts, says he's targeted \$15,000 as a likely total budget. Fauntroy reported he spent about \$38,000 in the primary, and indications are he will spend more than that in the current campaign.

The hope of Hobson, Nevius, Moore and other candidates is that much free time will be open for them on the city's radio and TV stations.

So far, WTOP has offered 15 minutes of free time on both radio and television to all of the candidates, and several other stations have slated forums at which all of the candidates will appear.

Most observers of the television and community forums during the primary grew increasingly disillusioned with that method of trying to interpret the candidates. With six or eight candidates in the race, each gets about six minutes on camera to speak his piece. The result, as Hobson put it at a press conference Friday, "is that we come off looking like eight idiots."

Fauntroy's challengers will have more problems than money, organization and themes. Nevius encounters a sort of "reverse racism," even among whites.

One white woman at a conference on the elderly bawled him out for even talking about the problems of poor, black people. He could only understand them, she said, if he could "get inside a black skin."

For Moore and Hobson, the problem is that many voters are disturbed by the tactics of disruption they employed in the past, no matter how laudable the aims or achievements were. Hobson backers claim that the press has type-cast him as a "negativist" so tightly that even when he tries consciously to be conciliatory, reporters snatch only his more venomous phrases.

Franklin Kameny

BACKGROUND—Franklin E. Kameny, 45, a resident of Washington for 15 years, holds a Ph.D. in astronomy from Harvard. He is a former instructor at Georgetown University and has worked as an astronomer and physicist for a number of private firms in the area.

He says that in 1954, when he was fired from a job with the Army Map Service on grounds of homosexuality, he decided that from that time on, he would not deny his homosexuality but would openly fight for "freedom of choice."

Two years ago Kameny lost his job with a defense contracting firm in a reduction-in-force firing. He lives on Cathedral Avenue NW and spends most of his time writing and lecturing on problems of homosexuals. He is the founder and former president of the local Mattachine Society.

PLATFORM—Kameny is seeking the delegate post on a platform that emphasizes personal freedom and "the right to be different."

But he says that, although his candidacy originated in the homosexual community,

he is directing his campaign at all segments of the city.

In some public appearances, he doesn't talk about homosexuality, but aims at such issues as the Indochina war, welfare, consumer protection and crime.

In others, however, he stresses that he offers a "special sensitivity to personal freedom," directing his remarks, presumably, to what he claims is Washington's homosexual population of 75,000 persons (about 10 per cent of the total population).

At the public candidate forums, audiences generally

applaud politely, and occasionally Kameny supporters question other candidates about their attitudes on homosexuality.

Candidate Seeks End To Homosexual B.

A proclaimed homosexual candidate for D.C. delegate confronted the Army at the Pentagon yesterday, but left Secretary Stanley R. Resor's woman receptionist as the only nonplussed member of the military establishment.

Franklin E. Kameny, an astronomer-physicist who said he has been denied security clearance because he "prefers close affectional and sexual relationships with men instead of women," demanded repeal of policies that exclude homosexuals from the military and from top-level security posts.

In an occasionally tumultuous corridor press conference watched closely by Pentagon guards, Kameny exhorted homosexuals across the country to support a "declaration of war by us against our government—a war which will be waged until our government comes to its senses on this question of homosexuality . . ."

Immediately after the press conference, Kameny, trailed by reporters and TV cameramen, went to the second-floor suite of offices occupied by the Secretary of the Army. He announced to Sp. 4 Vicky Wilson, the receptionist, that he was a homosexual candidate for Congress and that he wanted to meet with Resor.

Sp. 4 Wilson, who observed later that Kameny was the first homosexual candidate for Congress who has appeared at Resor's office, blinked momentarily in the glare of the portable television lights and hurriedly left the outer office.

Slightly blushing, she returned moments later with Lt. Col. Charles Bagnal, Resor's military assistant, who coolly informed Kameny and his entourage that the Secretary was at the Capitol and would not be available for the rest of the day.

"Give me your name and telephone number and I'll see to it that the proper person gets in touch with you," said Col. Bagnal after informing Kameny that no assistant secretary was available, either.

Shortly afterward, Kameny went to a closed-door Defense Department security clearance hearing at which he appealed what he said was the department's refusal to certify him for defense-contracted work because of his homosexuality.

The appearance at the Pentagon yesterday was an illustration of what Kameny meant when he said early in the campaign that "my candidacy is a special one and will be conducted in some special ways."

At forums and television appearances he has spoken on welfare reform, crime control and other subjects in terms similar to those of other candidates, and tied his presentation to the problems of homosexuals only at the end, or, sometimes, not at all.

Last night, for instance, he told an audience of the Spring Valley-Wesley Heights Citizens Association that the problems of the city are "equally apparent to all decent men of goodwill."

But, he told them, he would add a "special concern for what America stands for in terms of human rights" for minorities like homosexuals.

A member of the audience asked, "Are you serious?" Kameny gave a level-toned answer: "Yes, I certainly am."

Nevius, Fauntroy Go After Support Of Races, Parties in Delegate Drive

By David R. Boldt

Washington Post Staff Writer

The Democratic and Republican candidates for D.C. delegate attempted to cut into each other's base of support in yesterday's campaign developments.

At a morning press conference, Republican John A. Nevius unveiled a 50-member campaign steering committee that is largely black and about half Democratic. It included Mrs. Albert Rosenfield, wife of the school board

member; Mrs. Julian R. Dugas, wife of the head of the D.C. government's department of human resources; George R. Rhodes Jr., assistant superintendent of schools for secondary education, and Model Cities Commissioner Herbert R. Coles.

Nevius, who is white and running in a city where Democrats outnumber Republicans 6 to 1, has said that bipartisan, biracial support is a key element in his campaign strategy.

Last night, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, the Democratic nominee, spoke at a candidates' forum in the white and substantially Republican Wesley Heights section of the city.

He urged about 130 members of the Spring Valley-Wesley Heights Citizens Association to vote for him because, he said, his candidacy stood for bringing an end "to the polarization that divides blacks and whites, affluent and poor, and young and old in this city and this nation."

Nevius, who spoke at the same forum, and Fauntroy vied to see who could best convince the audience that he was best able to extract from Congress additional federal financing to meet city problems.

But Statehood Party candidate Julius Hobson, also at the forum, indicated that he felt additional financing wasn't the answer to at least one city problem: schools.

"You can't finance a rat-hole," he told the audience. "You could give them (the present school board) the whole treasury" and it wouldn't help if current administrative practices were continued, he said.

Hobson said that the school system would have to make teachers accountable for pupil performance and generally be more responsive to immediate problems.

Hobson's main statement concerned itself with statehood, which he said was politically and financially more feasible than any other route to home rule.

Fauntroy

Assailed on

Gun Issue

By David R. Eddle

Washington Post Staff Writer

The Rev. Douglas E. Moore, candidate for D.C. delegate, used a candidate forum at Howard University yesterday to unleash a high-decibel attack on the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy over guns, revolution and campaign contributions.

Moore, in criticizing Fauntroy's endorsement of D.C. gun-control legislation, told the students: "If I must go down dead, I will not go down whimpering. 'Love me, love me.' I will go down with my gun defending my children and my people."

Responding to an earlier fusillade of rhetoric from Moore, Fauntroy had said that "this is not the time for podium orgasms on blackness ... for fantasizing revolution."

Fauntroy, who is running as the Democratic Party candidate, said, "Nothing is achieved by rapping" and that it was organization that "got things done."

"We will settle this on the 23d (of March), Fauntroy said, referring to election day. "We will see who has been organizing."

Moore snapped back, "If you keep on debating me, you may not make it to election day," and was cheered by the crowd of students, which varied between 50 and 100 during the two-hour forum and plainly included many Moore adherents

Other Candidates

Four other candidates—Republican John Nevius, and Socialist Workers Party candidate James E. Harris, as well as independent Franklin E. Kameny, and write-in candidate Robert King—all made basically the same appeals they have presented to audiences throughout the campaign.

The principal action was the clash between the two black ministers, Moore and Fauntroy.

Moore, speaking very loudly and very quickly, and frequently pausing to accept short bursts of applause,

called Fauntroy "the new white hope."

He said that Fauntroy, by running as a Democrat, "the slave master's party," was asking black voters in Washington "to come back and lick the slave master's boots."

Moore charged that the major contributors to Fauntroy's primary campaign were white builders and that Fauntroy therefore had been "bought and sold to the white establishment."

Fauntroy responded to the charges during the question and answer period in what grew into a loud-voiced exchange between the two candidates, standing about three yards apart on the university's Rankin Chapel stage.

"Did you accept \$1,500 from Charles E. Smith," shouted Moore. "Did you accept \$1,200 from ... (Milton) Polinger? ... Are they builders?"

He Did, They Are

Fauntroy said that he had

and that they are. "Case dismissed," said Moore, sitting down. "Case dismissed, nothing," responded Fauntroy, who contended that most of his contributors were black and that they had contributed most of his \$38,000 campaign budget in the primary.

Fauntroy, who was outspent 2 to 1 in the primary by both of his principal opponents, also denied Moore's charge that an entry in his financial report of \$9,000 as monies received in 13 neighborhood rallies included contributions he didn't wish to divulge.

Fauntroy also said that his efforts are providing new housing for Washington blacks, new employment in a company he had helped found and training through programs he had helped start, while Moore "was only rapping."

In other developments related to the delegate race, Fauntroy declined to pool his 15 minutes of free time with Nevius' on WTOP-TV March 19 in order to have a two-man debate. Fauntroy said he had accepted an invitation to an all-candidate forum on WTOP-TV at 8 p.m. on March 18, and urged Nevius to meet him there.

Nevius' campaign also released a letter from Rep. Ancher Nelsen (R-Minn.), ranking Republican on the House District Committee, promising that Nevius, if elected, would be granted key subcommittee assignments and a role of leadership among the Committee's Republicans.

Hobson Called Master

Of Invective, Issues

"We are pushing for a process that cannot be taken away, once we get it," Hobson says. "Once we become a state, Congress would have to violate the hell out of the Constitution to take that away from us."

As envisioned by the Statehood Party, the process under which the District would become a state would first involve Congress establishing the District of Columbia as a territory, possibly leaving a small section as the federal district.

The territorial government would then hold an election for delegates to a constitutional convention to prepare a state constitution. That constitution would have to be submitted to the voters for ratification. If ratified, the territory of the District of Columbia could then petition Congress for admission to the Union as the 51st state.

A majority vote of both House and Senate would be required for statehood.

Founding of Party

The Statehood Party was actually formed before Hobson announced his candidacy for D.C. delegate, but the intent all along was to try to persuade Hobson to run, according to Sam Smith, editor of the D.C. Gazette and a Hobson backer.

Smith wrote in his bi-weekly paper last fall that Hobson would "approach the job of delegate by the

creative ignoring of the rules, not by futile showmanship or obsequiousness, but with a blend ofchutzpah and craftsmanship."

In his campaigning, Hobson can be and frequently is, caustic about his opponents.

The Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, the Democratic nominee, "is running in the shadow of two dead men, Martin Luther King and Jesus Christ," in Hobson's view. "Their names are profaned by this cheap electioneering."

(Fauntroy responded to that attack by demanding that Hobson produce a doctor's certificate attesting to the death of Christ.)

The rhetoric of the Rev. Douglas Moore, chairman of the Black United Front, according to Hobson, "is the rhetoric of Hobson in 1964 or 1963."

"You can get attention with rhetoric, but once you've got the attention, then you've got to show something."

A statistician and economist with the federal government for more than 20 years, Hobson, until he announced his candidacy, was director of the Washington Institute for Quality Education, an organization financed by the Stern family fund and designed to enable school equalization issues in Washington and in other cities.

Book Published

Last summer the institute published a book by Hobson called "The Damned Children," documenting inequalities between elementary schools in rich and poor sections of the city.

Hobson says he is planning a sequel, "The Damned Information," which will document how public records often are closed to the public by government agencies. This will be followed by "The Damned Administrators" and "The Damned Federal Employees," Hobson said.

In addition to the school law suit, Hobson also is plaintiff in another suit charging discrimination in the federal service and demanding that it be ended.

He teaches a course at American University on social problems and the law in which teams of students investigate issues ranging from pollution to housing and determine if they can be remedied by litigation.

"As long as the courts offer justice," Hobson said, "there's no excuse for the bomb throwers."

Kameny Stresses Personal Freedom

MAR 13 1971

Fourth in a series on the
D.C. congressional delegate
candidate.

By Earl Barnes

Washington Post Staff Writer

Franklin E. Kameny arrived at Pier Nine, one of the city's largest "gay" bars at Half and T Streets SW shortly after 1 a.m. yesterday. There were about 250 people present, a good crowd for that hour on a Friday morning.

A team of aides began distributing Kameny for Congress literature while Kameny himself went around the tables, shaking hands and soliciting votes.

There was music and many male couples were out on the dance floor. Occasionally, some would stop and wander over to meet the candidate.

"We want to provide a show of strength," Kameny was telling his listeners, "in

the one commodity that politicians and officeholders will never overlook, votes, to make them focus their attention on our concerns."

Kameny, an independent candidate for D.C. delegate to Congress in the March 23 election, is the first avowed homosexual to run for Congress. He is seeking the post on a platform that emphasizes personal freedom and "the right to be different." But he says that although his candidacy originated in the homosexual community, he is directing his campaign at all segments of the city. In his appearances so far, he has discussed a wide range of issues from the Vietnam war to crime and drug addiction.

Kameny, who holds a Ph.D. in astronomy from Harvard, says he is running as a "qualified Washing-

tonian who happens, also, but incidentally, to be a homosexual."

A resident of Washington for 15 years, Kameny was

the founder of the Mattachine Society here. He is a former instructor at Georgetown University and has worked as an astronomer and physicist for a number of private companies in the area.

When he is not running for D.C. delegate, he spends most of his time writing and lecturing on problems of homosexuals in society.

He claims credit for having coined the phrase, "gay is good," three years ago.

In 1957, Kameny was fired on grounds of homosexuality from a job as an astronomer with the Army Map Service. He made a basic decision then, that he would not deny his homosexuality but that he would fight the firing on the grounds that it was discriminatory and unjust.

Candidates

Aim Talks

MAR 14 1971

As Women

By Joseph B. Winkler
Washington Post Staff Writer

D.C. delegate candidate Dr. Franklin E. Kameny told members of Federally Employed Women, Inc., yesterday they must fight to achieve equality just as he is fighting for equal opportunities for the homosexual community.

Kameny spoke at a forum with other candidates, James Harris, of the Socialist Workers Party; John A. Nevius, the Republican nominee; Julius W. Hobson, Statehood Party candidate, and the Rev. Walter Fauntroy, the Democratic nominee.

Kameny said that the basic problem in the women's liberation movement is that not enough women have realized "the situation they're in."

"A lot of women are discriminated against purely because of their sex," Kameny told the group of about 50 women, "but I think the formation of your body and your genital equipment is completely irrelevant. You should be considered as a human being first and a woman second."

Fauntroy was pressed during the questioning period on his stand on abortions.

"I am in a moral dilemma

about that," Fauntroy said, "because black women haven't had access to proper avenues of getting abortions."

"I'm not a stickler for the traditional Catholic position," he added, "but on the other hand I don't want to see the abuse of medical facilities to make abortions freely accessible."

Harris, who had prepared a position paper on women's liberation, said that, if elected, he would demand free abortions for all women, women's rights to control their own bodies, and equal work for women.

Nevius said he would fight for equal taxation for women, equality under criminal and civil laws, and said he would advocate an end to discrimination against women "in all sectors."

Hobson, who said he has not developed a women's rights program, brought along statistical charts showing that women are underpaid annually by more than a billion dollars.

Last night, the six delegate candidates met in a forum on WTIC's 10:30 p.m. Black News program and reiterated their position in the campaign.

In answer to a question, Democratic nominee Fauntroy said he felt the position of the nonvoting delegate to Congress is "inadequate."

Moore Emphasis: Black Nationalism

Washington Post Staff Writer

"This is the generation of revenge," said D.C. delegate candidate the Rev. Douglas E. Moore, "and we're going to settle up some accounts."

"We're going to take this city . . . Black people have to use power. When we get the power, we're going to squeeze the white people . . ."

Moore was speaking to a group of Howard University students and his reception was clearly enthusiastic. Several times, he was interrupted by cheers and clapping.

"All the other candidates are integrationists," Moore shouted. "But every time black folks have linked up with white folks, black folks have come up on the short end of the stick."

Moore, who heads the Black United Front here, is running for D.C. delegate on a platform of "total liberation of black people, and that does not include any integrationist schemes."

His rhetoric is easily the harshest of any candidate in the race. Frequently, it overshadows his positions on what he sees as the major issues in the contest, positions that in many cases have been thought out carefully and in detail.

He has urged, for exam-

ple, rent, wage and price controls, \$300 bonuses for returning Vietnam veterans, establishment of day-care centers for working mothers, and federalization of the city's liquor stores with profits to be turned over to the D.C. government.

Although four of the six candidates in the race are black, Moore makes more of a point than the others do of emphasizing his blackness in public appearances. Yet in announcing his candidacy, he said if elected he would speak for "all citizens of the District of Columbia, black and white . . ."

Moore: Rhetoric Overshadows Ideas

By Bart Barnes

Washington Post Staff Writer

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Moore also had clashed with Fauntroy on the issue of gun control and he attacks Fauntroy for being a member of the City Council when the city's gun controls law was passed.

"The constitution gives us the right to bear arms," Moore declares. "When I get to Congress the city isn't going to get any more money until that gun control law is repealed."

But he can also discuss the so-called bread and butter issues.

In his statement urging the federalizing of liquor stores, for example, Moore declared:

"Taxpayers are sick and tired of being taxed to death by wasteful and inefficient government, and the time has come to stop taxing property owners. We have had enough."

Federalizing liquor stores would give the city enough money, Moore said, "to stop any further property tax increases."

Formerly the pastor of the Calloway Methodist Church in Arlington, Moore currently runs an African art shop on Georgia Avenue NW.

Fifth in a series on D.C. congressional candidates.

Dr. Kameny:

A drive toward Congress

By PHIL HILTS

If it were not for the Army, Dr. Franklin Kameny would probably not be running for D. C. delegate.

He was civilian astronomer with the Army Map Service, working on mapping the earth before satellites took over the job. He was fired from his job in 1957, because of his homosexuality.

Since losing a court battle for his job, Dr. Kameny has been an activist on personal freedom issues. In 1961 he founded the militant homosexual Mattachine Society, and now he is running for Congress on a personal freedoms platform.

Dr. Kameny was born and reared in New York City, the son of an electrical engineer. He went thru New York City schools, then to Cooper Union College, and on to Harvard where he earned a doctorate in astronomy.

"I learned to read at about 4 years old, and my grandmother presented me with a thing called 'The Knowledge Book.' I was fascinated by the science in it. By six years old, I had refined my interest to astronomy," he says.

He was graduated from Harvard after writing a thesis entitled, "A three-color study of some RV Tauri and yellow semiregular variables." Then he joined the staff of Georgetown University.

Since he began running for Congress, he has had to drop many interests.

A formal garden carefully laid out in his yard, with a sundial in the center "appropriately astronomically laid out," sets of shrubs, roses, and other flowers had to be abandoned.

Before turning to the formal garden, he had grown such things as corn and string beans, until "One July, four or five years ago, a hail storm destroyed my crops. You hear about hail storms destroying crops in the midwest, but here, in my own garden . . ."

He has also had to give up concerts. "I really enjoy classical music," he says, "especially the Mozart Concerti and Beethoven's symphonies. But I haven't been to a concert in don't know how long."

Since he was 14, and picked up his first

science fiction magazine, he has been an avid reader of far-out stories. "I used to read Fantasy and Science Fiction Magazine faithfully, and Astounding as well. But I just let my subscriptions lapse because now I don't have time for them," he says, sitting on one of two chairs in the large, empty campaign headquarters room.

In the other room, under a red, white and blue banner hung with orange balloons, two campaign workers are talking. "Please, we don't use last names here . . ."

Now, Dr. Kameny spends all his spare time reading literature on homosexuals and things relating to his activist approach to the personal freedoms.

"We had three initial purposes in this campaign," he says. "First, a show of strength by the homosexual community in the one commodity that officeholders must pay attention to: votes. Second, this is a device for educating the public about the homosexual community. And third, it is a way of politicizing those in the homosexual community."

"In this campaign the issues are simple and clear to all men of good will, as opposed to the bad man of ill will on the House District Committee," he says.

He has demanded immediate withdrawal of American military personnel from Southeast Asia, and a complete reordering of budget priorities; a halt to freeway construction; home rule; two senators and two representatives for the District; enactment of strict consumer protection laws and public ownership of D. C. Transit.

He insists he is not running as a one-issue candidate, and his office has turned out dozens of pages of position papers on other subjects to prove it. "If I am elected I will spend 10 per cent of my time, no more and no less, on homosexual problems," he says, explaining that he estimates that 10 per cent of the population in Washington is homosexual.

Nevius Faces Color, Party Obstacles

By Bart Barnes

Washington Post Staff Writer

John A. Nevius, 50, white, lawyer, Princeton graduate, civic leader, Republican, argues his "brief," as he calls it, for D.C. delegate much as he might argue a case in court.

To Nevius, the issues in Tuesdays' election boil down to his conviction that "I can get more out of the House District Committee, sooner, than any other candidate."

"That is really to my way of thinking as important a consideration as any for a voter in making up his mind

Essentially, the thrust of Nevius' argument and one that he repeats constantly in campaign appearances is this:

There are nine Southerners on the House District Committee who will be unresponsive to the city's needs no matter what, eight progressives plus the D.C. delegate who will vote with the city without being asked, and seven Republicans who hold the balance of power.

Nevius reasons that he, a Republican, a lawyer and an experienced lobbyist, is in a

strict Committee than any other candidate.

Coolly, rationally, dispassionately, he expounds on that theme at virtually every campaign appearance.

As a white candidate in a city that is more than 70 per cent black and a Republican in a city where Democrats hold a 6 to 1 voter registration edge, Nevius has two formidable obstacles to overcome. He is trying to overcome the former with a campaign slogan of, "We're all in this together," and a symbolic drawing of a black and white hand reaching out.

5 Debate Powers of Delegate

By Joseph D. Whitaker

Washington Post Staff Writer

Five of the six candidates for D.C. delegate differed in a public debate last night about the value of the delegate post and the best and quickest route to home rule for Washington.

Republican John A. Nevius called it "terribly unfortunate" that the job is often referred to as that of nonvoting delegate. The election is next Tuesday.

"The delegate is going to have every single power that every member of Congress has . . . except a vote on the floor of the House. I can't remember a single piece of District legislation that passed by the vote," Nevius said.

The Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, the Democratic nominee, called creation of the post "a small but important step forward; the important thing is that he has a vote where it counts most—in the House District Committee."

But Julius Hobson, running as the D.C. Statehood Party candidate, said, "This non-voting delegate does not get us one inch closer to self-determination."

He said that because the D.C. delegate will not have a vote, he will be unable to "scratch a congressman's back and get his own back scratched in return."

Franklin E. Kameny, running as an independent candidate, said, "they've thrown us a crumb, a bone; it's obviously unsatisfactory, but it's far from worthless."

Socialist Workers Party candidate James E. Harris called the delegate post "a bone with no meat on it," but he said it could draw attention to the fact that citizens of Washington have no vote.

The Washington Daily News, Saturday, March 20, 1971

Candidate contrast— no shading

By PHIL HILTS

Their sympathies are the same, but their arithmetic of politics is very different. And when the two major party candidates—the Rev. Walter Fauntroy and John A. Nevius—face off, the differences show.

In almost all the confrontations, Mr. Nevius is on the offensive, charging and jabbing at the Fauntroy image and issues, running hard to catch up. And the obstacles are large: Mr. Nevius is white and Republican in a city that is 71 per cent black and six to one Democrat.

Both men were born in the District. Mr. Nevius in 1920 and Mr. Fauntroy in 1933. Mr. Fauntroy then went to Virginia Union College and Yale University to become a minister, and Mr. Nevius went to Princeton University and Georgetown University to become a lawyer.

Mr. Fauntroy's strong point is his preacher style, his ghetto rap, "the people on the street, that's where it's at for him," as one Fauntroy aide put it. His radio and television commercials both emphasize this appeal, ending with a chorus singing "He's gonna get us all together," soul style. And Mr. Fauntroy has reminded the people of their hours of victory in the civil rights movements, and calls for another movement like that rather than backroom politics.

Mr. Nevius emphasizes his ability to "work quietly and get things done in the House District Committee." His appeal is not on the street, but as a man who can deal with the conservative, white Republicans whom he calls "the swing vote" on the crucial House

District Committee. There is no singing in his commercials, but they show him talking the politics of the District Committee and being endorsed by such men as Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass.

If the voters come to a choice between the women, they are being asked to choose not only between tall, white, easy-going persuader and a short, black, energetic mobilizer, but also between whole styles of politics. And since there has been no real test of either, in the District, the voters have to decide which will work.

Both men have tried to cut into the support of the other during the campaign, with Mr. Nevius often stressing the bi-partisan, bi-racial support he has received, and Mr. Fauntroy hitting harder on specific issues.

The strategy of the Fauntroy campaigners has been basically that among the city's voters there is a potential landslide for Fauntroy, and the main problem is not to push Fauntroy, but just to get plenty of voters to the polls. Their prime worry has been a sense of apathy and the belief that Fauntroy is a sure thing.

The Nevius campaigners first had the problem of getting their candidate's name known, and then mustering support beyond the base of

Republican voters, since there are less than 40,000 of them as opposed to more than 200,000 registered Democrats. In going beyond the Republican vote, they have looked to the middle-class black Wards Four, five and Seven in the northern belt of the District.

Thruout the campaign, Mr. Nevius has been jabbing at Mr. Fauntroy, and Mr. Fauntroy did the responding. First, he attacked Mr. Fauntroy several times for not debating him, then he attacked the Fauntroy "arithmetic of Power" which he called a dream from another era.

On Wednesday, however, Mr. Fauntroy took the offensive for the first time, and the cordial relationship between the two candidates came to an abrupt halt. Mr. Fauntroy charged that Mr. Nevius refused to vote against the Three Sisters bridge construction, when the two were on the City Council, and refused to vote for the integration of two-man police beats and patrol cars.

On Thursday night's Dimension Washington candidate forum on WTOP television, Mr. Nevius said, "the campaign has taken an ugly turn with this charge . . . I demand an apology."

Mr. Fauntroy retracted the charge about police integration, admitting that Mr. Nevius was in Mexico at the time of the vote. Mr. Fauntroy later said a campaign worker had made a mistake in research, causing the mix-up. But he still chided Mr. Nevius for his abstention on the vote against the Three Sisters Bridge.

With three days to go before the election, the charges and counter-charges can be expected to get hotter. But in the end the way one campaign aide described the situation may be the most accurate. "Whatever else, the city is coming out of the dark ages. It is being organized like never before. Give it three years and it will be a new town."

Post

Candidates Enter Stretch Drive in District Delegate Race

Candidates for D.C. delegate campaigned in public forums, street rallies, handshaking tours and photo sessions yesterday in the battle for the city's first seat in Congress in a century began to draw to a close.

With only two days remaining before Tuesday's election, Republican John A. Nevius concentrated his campaigning in ward 3, the predominantly white and affluent area west of Rock Creek Park.

Nevius was followed by a caravan of eight cars of supporters as he drove along Wisconsin and Connecticut Avenues, stopping at shopping centers to shake hands and pass out campaign literature.

Ward 3 was the only ward that the Democratic nominee, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, failed to carry in the January Democratic primary.

Fauntroy, meanwhile, concentrated his campaigning in walking and handshaking tours of Near and Far Northeast, where he ran strong in the primary.

At a morning forum at the

Brown AME Church in Northeast Washington, Fauntroy emphasized his campaign theme that a coalition of blacks and "whites of good will" can form a winning coalition in Congress.

"Those forces have been effectively divided since 1934 and 1965 by the polarization in our country," Fauntroy said, "but in recent months there has been a tendency to reject polarization."

"Now is the time to organize," he said. "It is not the time to go around murder-mouthing white people or to seek your manhood through the barrel of a gun."

At the same forum, D.C. Statehood Party candidate Julius W. Hobson said he could not see how "anybody in his right mind can argue that statehood is not the easiest process towards self-determination."

The thrust of Hobson's campaign is that statehood for the District of Columbia can be achieved through a less cumbersome legislative process than various home rule proposals. He also argues that

statehood offers more complete self-determination for the city.

Hobson's backers had sound trucks out in several areas of the city yesterday, and Hobson himself made handshaking tours between public appearances.

Franklin E. Kameny, an independent who is running as an avowed homosexual, led a "personal freedom day" campaign focusing on the issue of fair treatment of homosexuals.

The D.C. delegate race

OF the six men running for D. C. Delegate to Congress, two are relatively lonesome — and rather likeable — champions of unconventional causes (political in one case, social in the other); two are tough, abrasive and, on occasion, disagreeable critics of the way things are, and two are former city council members who have demonstrated an ability to work effectively within the system, such as it is.

Let's look at them in that order.

James Harris, the Socialist Workers Party candidate and the youngest of the six, is a shy, self-effacing bachelor who, somewhat incongruously, comes out stronger than the others for women's rights — preferential hiring, free abortions, free contraceptives, free night and day care centers for the children of those who work.

A quiet campaigner, he seems less concerned about garnering votes for a job which doesn't overly enthuse him ("it isn't going to make any difference") than in gaining converts to his views on capitalism, the oppression of minorities, and the U.S. presence in Vietnam, all three of which he'd like to bring to a speedy end.

One doesn't have to agree with all his solutions to our problems in order to admire him for conducting a decent, impersonal and instructive campaign.

Dr. Franklin Kameny, the Harvard-educated astronomer and avowed homosexual, may not have succeeded in convincing the city that "gay is good," but his straightforward advocacy of "the right to be different," his thoughtful examination of a wide range of other important issues, his generosity in praise of his opponents, must have impressed many who met him along the way that "gay" is not all that bad.

Five or 10 years ago, it would have been almost impossible to imagine such a candidacy for Congress. That we have one now is a tribute to the personal honesty and courage of Dr. Kameny as well as to the maturity of those who heard him with growing respect.

The Rev. Douglas Moore, blustering head of the Black United Front, probably takes himself much less seriously than those people who sometimes find themselves outraged by his threatening talk of power, guns, "revenge," and sabotage — a critical company in which from time to time we've found ourselves. In private encounters Mr. Moore can be a delightful adversary, but in public he tends to let a loud mouth do his thinking for him, perhaps for its playful shock effect. The trouble with such a wide-open orifice is that one's foot is apt to end up in it.

On issues that have nothing to do with his espousal of "black nationalism," Mr. Moore is capable of reasonable thought but in his single-minded opposition to almost any form of integration he is splashing into the sea to command the waves to stop.

In the words of another clergyman who is running against him, "this is not the time to be having orgasms over the beauty of blackness, murder-mouthing whites and seeking our manhood thru the barrel of the gun . . . You should talk to some of the dudes who have found their manhood by running their own business (here)."

Still, as a stubborn fighter against unfairness he has done the city some good, and this must be acknowledged.

Julius Hobson is a sharp, caustic, aggressive, articulate and angry man ("I was born angry," he is quoted as saying "... I sleep mad") who, for good or ill, has wrought some dramatic changes in the life of this city, particularly in his search for quality — or equality — of educational opportunities for children who were poor, or black, or stuck in rigid ability groupings or "tracks." (What this has meant for bright kids is another side of the coin.)

His concern for those he feels to be victims of discrimination appears to be, completely genuine — perhaps a better word is passionate — but all the bitterness and frustration that seems to smoulder beneath his orderly statistician's mind limits his effectiveness. So does his towering sense of self. You get the feeling that no one else cares. "They are listening to him shout that crap about a dream," he said of a rival's pitch to the same constituents, "when they are having nightmares."

As for Mr. Hobson's dream of statehood for the District, as things stand now that's about what it is.

* * *

WE come now to the two remaining candidates for D. C. delegate, both of whom we think are better equipped than the others, by virtue of talent, experience, and an understanding of the job—its advantages and its limitations—to make something of it.

John Nevius, the progressive Republican lawyer with the solid background in party politics and party organization, thinks he can work more effectively with the seven Republicans who hold the balance of power on the House District Committee than any of his opponents can, and we think he's probably right.

If the city is going to get more federal money — everyone's first solution to its financial problems—then John Nevius, with his instinct for subtle persuasion, his obvious honesty and sincerity, his theory of the "arithmetic of Congress," is superbly equipped to help wheedle it.

The Rev. Walter Fauntroy has his own new math, something he calls the "arithmetic of power," an optimistic and, under the circumstances, probably naive theory that by helping or hindering one's colleagues on the Hill, by trading off something (when we'd have little to trade) for something else, the whole Congress would begin to think of the District of Columbia not just as the Federal City but as a place where 750,000 citizens dwell, people of all kinds and conditions and persuasions.

The choice between Mr. Nevius, a man with no pretense to style, and Mr. Fauntroy, a man with a great deal of it, comes down to whether the people want a strong and respectable advocate of specific legislation (Nevius) or an eloquent spokesman for all the aspirations, yearnings, fears, failings, frustrations, dreams (and nightmares) of those who live here.

We think that the District's first delegate to Congress in 97 years should be someone who can give the people — in the limited time allotted to him before he has to run again — a feeling that they are part of this government.

We think that Walter Fauntroy, the hyper-active Wunderkind with the open lines into almost every kind of household in the District, is the man to do this.

His so-called "charisma" may not appeal to everyone, but we think that the Congress will be better for having the chance to know him. If he "carries the Gospel to the Hill," as he likes to say he will, that will hardly hurt anyone.

If the style is flamboyant, so what? The old styles haven't exactly worked. At this particular moment of time, and history, we'd like to give Mr. Fauntroy a chance to show what he could do. But he has to remember that this is a federal city, part and parcel of an entire nation. He has to know that he will represent all of its people.

If our endorsement of him seems less than completely wholehearted, it is only because we consider him to be on trial. If he wins, and if he performs, all of us have done all right.

Write-In Candidates

Optimistic

By Joseph D. Whitaker
Washington Post Staff Writer

It is unlikely that many Washington voters are aware of the D.C. delegate campaigns of Tomlinson D. Todd, Ella Mae Gothard-Bransom, Robert King or Dr. David H. Dabney. *REX*

But each is an announced write-in candidate for Tuesday's election, and each expects to poll votes in the city's first race for a congressional seat in 100 years. *MAR 22 1971*

Mrs. Gothard-Bransom claims she got 4,000 signatures on her nominating petition (which would still be short of the 5,000 required to put her name on the ballot). "That shows there are a lot of people who would like to see me elected," she says. A longtime civic worker, she says she is aiming for the women's liberation vote.

Other candidates in the race have "pushed the youth and senior citizens aside because

they don't know how to deal with them," Mrs. Gothard-Bransom claims. "As a mother, I am probably the only candidate prepared to deal with human problems," she says.

Robert King, whose name was knocked off the official ballot by a challenge to his petition, says his campaign has picked up more momentum since he was disqualified.

"I still think I'm the poor man's best choice for the job," King comments. "Just remember this: a quitter never wins and a winner never quits."

Dr. Dabney, a 43-year-old psychiatrist, says he is the only candidate who has based his campaign on "reason and logic. I think I would have more creative ideas to help the city," he answers when asked about his campaign proposals.

Dr. Dabney is basing his prospects of winning the election on what he calls the

"power of logical arithmetic." He has done most of his campaigning by phone.

"This week I called 100 people," he explains. "I asked each one of them to call 10 other people and ask them to write my name in. Each person after that was suppose to call ten more people and ask for the write-in vote."

Dr. Dabney expects to reach more than 100,000 voters this way—"more than enough," he says, to win the election.

Brochures that are being distributed by Todd describe him as "an independent thinker," the "underdog," and "a man too tough to die!" Todd is a 60-year-old D.C. schoolteacher who says he was a pioneer in the city's fight for civil rights.

Todd says he is for improvements in welfare, housing and public health programs. He says that, if elected, he will introduce legislation for a 30-hour work week for all D.C. employees.

Pace heavy in delegate voting

Mayor Walter E. Washington, who voted this morning at 9:40, joined hundreds of other delegates and petition challenges. what election officials called a heavy voter turn-out.

Exactly 262,328 District residents are eligible to vote for this city's first congressional election in more than 100 years. The poll opened at 8 a.m. and close at 8 p.m.

At the Murch Elementary School, 36th and Ellicott streets nw, Precinct 33, the Mayor cast his ballot as the crowd grew. At precinct voting was called brisk. Election officials describe fine brisk as "on the heavy side."

St. Stephen and the Incarnation Episcopal Church, at 16th and Newton streets nw, Precinct 41, reported 125 votes cast in the first hour alone.

At Precinct 10, located at Mann Elementary School, Newark-st between 44th and 45th streets, 100 voters had turned out by 9:30. The city has 129 polling places and election officials say the voting has been heavy across the city.

The first results will be announced tonight at 8 o'clock, with counting starting at 3:30 p.m.

Today's vote brings to a climax months of tough, sometimes bitter, campaigning by the six candidates who survived the various eliminations, including the Democratic primary, and petition challenges.

The six candidates are: The Rev. Douglas Moore, 42, candidate of the Black United Front; John A. Nevius, 50, Republican; James E. Harris, 26, candidate of the Socialist Workers Party; Julius W. Hobson, 49, candidate of the D.C. Statehood Party; Dr. Franklin Kameny, 45, an independent and the first admitted homosexual to run for public office in the U.S., and The Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, 37, Democratic primary winner.

In addition, four persons have proclaimed themselves write-in candidates: Tomlinson D. Todd, Ella Mae Gothard-Bransom, Robert King and Dr. David Dabney.

If no candidate receives more than 40 per cent of the vote, a run-off election between the top two vote getters will be held within six weeks.

The winner will have a vote in the congressional committees to which he is assigned — including the House District Committee — but not on the floor of Congress. Otherwise, he shares all the privileges of a congressman: a \$42,500-a-year salary; office staff of 13; free mailing; and congressional immunity.

Racer's edge

The D.C. registration drive netted 55,000 new voters and gave the Democrats a 6-1 edge over the Republicans, according to new board of election figures.

The drive, which ran from Oct. 17 to Dec. 12, added 41,908 Democrats, 6,216 Independents, and 3,661 Republicans, bringing the total voter strength in the city to 255,051. Previously, Democrats had a 5 to 1 edge over Republicans.

Douglas Moore

Promises Blacks "Going to Take This City"

BACKGROUND — The Rev. Douglas E. Moore, 42, a native of North Carolina, received a sociology degree from North Carolina College in 1949 and studied theology at Howard and Boston universities. He did graduate work at the University of Grenoble in France and spent three years afterward teaching in the Congo.

He officiated at the wedding of Stokely Carmichael, former chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and is chairman of Washington's Black United Front, which Carmichael once headed.

Formerly the pastor of the Calloway Methodist Church in Arlington, Moore

now runs an African art shop on Georgia Avenue NW.

Much of his time is spent on militant black causes, such as demanding that churches pay reparations to blacks for time spent in slavery, making public allegations of racism against businesses and government agencies, or organizing demonstrations.

PLATFORM — Although he announced at the outset of his campaign that he would speak for "all citizens of the District of Columbia, black or white," Moore has clearly been running as a black nationalist candidate.

Saying at one black rally that "this is the generation of revenge," Moore has promised that blacks are "going to take this city" and avoid "integrationist schemes."

He has called for rent, price and wage controls, conjugal visits at Lorton Reformatory, \$300 bonuses to returning Vietnam veterans and repeal of the city's gun control laws.

He has been particularly critical of the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, Democratic nominee, who he says has been "signed, sealed and delivered to the white establishment."

"Every time black folks have lined up with white

folks, black folks have come up on the short end of the stick," Moore once declared, in apparent reference to Fauntroy's "come together" campaign theme.

3/23/71

City Votes

Today on

Delegate

Washington voters will go to the polls today to determine the outcome of a six-month-long campaign for the city's first representation in Congress in 100 years.

Polls will open at 8 a.m. under what the U.S. Weather Service predicts will be cloudy skies, and will close at 8 p.m.

A record 260,244 voters are eligible to indicate their preference for one of six candidates. If no candidate receives 40 per cent of the vote, there will be a runoff between the top two vote-getters within two to six weeks. The exact date would be determined by the D.C. board of elections.

Seeking the post are the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, Democratic nominee; James E. Harris, Socialist Workers Party candidate; Julius W. Hobson, Statehood Party; Franklin E. Kameny, independent; the Rev. Douglas E. Moore, independent, and John A. Nevius, the Republican nominee.

The candidates were up early yesterday for a final day of campaigning, and they opted largely for street tours and exposure to crowds.

The widow of slain civil rights leader the Rev. Dr. Mar-

tin Luther King Jr. greeted enthusiastic well-wishers along the F Street mall in an 11th hour attempt to boost the campaign of Fauntroy.

Mrs. King, who was here in January to endorse Fauntroy in the primary, said she was here to "lay to rest" the allegations that Fauntroy was not coordinator of the 1963 march on Washington. "I assure you that Walter Fauntroy was the D.C. coordinator for the 10 organizations who sponsored the historic march," she said.

Hobson, who has charged that Fauntroy exaggerated his civil rights record, said last night on a WMAL-TV candidates forum that he didn't consider Mrs. King's statement documentation of Fauntroy's role. He said that Dr. King was a great man "who belongs to all of us" and who "shouldn't have been dragged into a political campaign like this."

Mrs. King was cheered by more than 200 Fauntroy workers and supporters who gathered to hear her in Fauntroy's ward eight headquarters in Anacostia. She told them, "My husband often regretted the fact that Walter never got proper recognition for the tremendously effective jobs he did."

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PORTRAIT OF A HOPEFUL *James Harris:*

WASH. DAILY NEWS *A movement candidate*

This is the third in a series of profiles on the independent candidates in the March 23 election for the District's new seat in the House.

By PHIL HILTS

J. Edgar Hoover's face is on the floor. The giant poster, words running down his cheek, says: "The Young Socialist Alliance is today the largest and best organized youth group in left wing radicalism."

James E. Harris laughs. "I'm really proud of that. I'd say we have to agree with him on it, but not the way he meant it."

Mr. Harris, a 26-year-old leader of the Young Socialist Alliance, is the D. C. delegate candidate of YSA's adult affiliate, the Socialist Workers Party.

DROPOUT

He sits at a long, plain table in room 413 of DuPont Circle's Headquarters building. There is no sign on the door. It is the Socialist Workers Party headquarters.

Mr. Harris, a soft spoken man who emphasizes "I am not running as a person. I am running as a movement candidate," was born in Cleveland, the son of a postal worker and a nurse who struggled to keep ends meeting. At

17, he dropped out of school and came to Washington.

"I looked around me, and didn't like what I saw. I was becoming radicalized. I didn't know what to do, so I came to Washington. I had a relative here who could help me."

After a few years here, he went home to attend Cleveland State College for three years. There he helped organize the Black Student Union and was elected its president.

TO CUBA WITH LOVE

When he returned to Washington, Mr. Harris joined the Venceremos Brigade, and along with some 700 others traveled to Cuba to harvest sugar cane and see the State of the Revolution.

"We were given a tour of the island," he says, "and I was impressed with how free people are to express themselves. I always thought it was much tighter than that. We met three people who were for the war in Vietnam and against the revolution there."

"One thing I really enjoyed seeing was the Arruba Dancers. It was the best ballet I ever saw."

Cuba is the closest thing to a good socialist state in the world, he says, but it still has a long way to go. "The difference between Cuba and the United States is like day and night. There if a man is crippled and can't work, he doesn't have to worry about a living. It is given to him not at charity, but as his right."

"I came back a more confirmed socialist."

They haven't much in the way of resources there, and then I begin to think about what the United States could be if it became socialist...

For James Harris, the movement is entertainment, and relaxation as well as work. "This is it. This is a full-time job. When I read, this is what I read," he says and points to the dozens of titles on black liberation, women's liberation, homosexual liberation the traditional socialist literature like "Writings of Leon Trotsky" and Lenin, covering two walls in his office.

Besides campaigning, Mr. Harris is organizing the April marches against the war as a member of the Third World Task Force. "We have been the key in past anti-war demonstrations. We keep them together," he says.

Mr. Harris does not expect to win the delegate race, but hopes "to organize people. Nothing will happen here as long as the people wait for the House District Committee to do something. The people have to do it."

He believes D. C. should have an independent black political party. "Black people in this city have got to control their own destinies, and this is the way to do it."

CANDIDATE PROFILES

Kameny Begs Campaign on Honesty

In a way, Dr. Franklin E. Kameny looks like Everyman, as he hurries along a downtown street.

On the surface, there is nothing very distinctive about

the short, balding man in the dark business suit and rep tie. A bystander might think he was a salesman late for a meeting, or a middle-grade civil servant walking across town to save cab fare.

He might, that is, until Kameny approaches him, shakes his hand and tells him that he is running for Congress and that he is a homosexual.

There is much that is distinctive about Kameny, who is pegging his campaign for the District's congressional delegate seat on honesty, a drive for more personal freedom, and a liberal stance on a whole spectrum of city issues.

Among other things, he has a Ph.D. in astronomy, he is an authority on government security cases, and may be the first homosexual to run openly for Congress.

"We didn't know what to expect before we started out on this," Kameny told a reporter, during a break between campaign appearances. "But we found out very quickly that with the rarest of exceptions,

there was no static and no flack."

The "we" he refers to is a coalition of Washington's three homosexual groups, the Mattachine Society, the Gay Liberation Front and the Homo-

phile Social League, that is backing him in his campaign.

It is a textbook campaign. He has a different, handwritten speech almost everywhere he goes. At a recent debate, where candidates were assigned to discuss employment, housing, schools and welfare, Kameny was the only one to do just that, while the others spent their time delivering oratorical fusillades against each other.

Kameny, 47, believes he has much to offer Washington, a city that's not been particularly kind to him since his arrival, in 1956, with his doctorate in astronomy from Harvard.

After a year on the faculty at Georgetown University, he took a job as astronomer with the Army Map Service. One day, he was confronted by two investigators who said they had information that he was a homosexual.

"I told them it was none of their business. That really outraged them, now that I think back on it. Everytime I appealed the refusal to grant a security clearance to a new level, they would remind me 'And you said this was none of our business.'"

IV · AFTERMATH OF THE GENERAL ELECTION

A14 Thursday, March 25, 1971 THE WASHINGTON POST

City Voting Totals

Precinct
Patterns

WARD 1

Precinct	MOORE	HARRIS	NEVIUS	HOBSON	FAUNTROY	KAMENY	Total
(12)							
20	31	2	93	120	892	7	1145
22	8	2	122	67	556	7	762
23	11	2	32	45	290	5	385
24	10	4	132	127	436	10	702
25	12	9	478	293	534	63	1389
35	22	7	208	185	419	29	870
36	5	4	52	55	358	4	478
37	13	4	95	58	541	4	715
38	10	3	91	81	617	9	811
39	22	6	132	162	449	37	802
42	9	2	59	64	320	2	456
43	12	0	46	56	475	3	592
Total	165	45	1523	1313	5887	174	9107

WARD 2

Precinct	MOORE	HARRIS	NEVIUS	HOBSON	FAUNTROY	KAMENY	Total
1	3	0	75	17	328	7	430
2	4	9	412	74	182	13	694
14	6	14	225	161	274	34	714
15	13	9	324	228	311	47	932
16	11	1	117	72	365	31	597
17	12	3	369	136	392	60	972
18	5	4	36	40	602	5	696
19	8	4	91	77	618	5	803
21	6	2	30	25	450	10	523
127	15	5	407	311	816	56	1610
128	11	3	173	177	353	30	747
129	4	2	166	81	196	23	472
Total	98	56	2425	1399	4887	325	9190

WARD 3

Precinct	MOORE	HARRIS	NEVIUS	HOBSON	FAUNTROY	KAMENY	Total
3	2	3	490	187	156	55	903
4	2	7	233	90	158	59	549
5	2	9	672	194	577	62	1518
6	2	7	553	214	392	49	1219
7	4	1	677	111	318	25	1136
8	1	5	615	72	239	20	952
9	1	0	473	35	124	5	638
10	0	3	692	38	209	10	952
11	6	18	900	250	518	73	1765
12	1	2	185	16	70	1	275
13	2	1	507	77	146	13	746
26	3	5	812	141	332	46	1339
27	6	4	624	129	445	26	1234
28	0	7	1036	85	285	20	1433
29	5	3	255	36	121	0	420
30	3	3	555	45	168	3	777
31	3	6	720	69	192	14	1004
32	1	7	653	116	308	7	1092
33	1	4	898	99	288	14	1304
34	3	2	1010	93	421	30	1559
50	3	8	1131	102	547	27	1818
51	6	11	1122	131	539	21	1830
52	6	4	513	54	320	8	905
Total	63	120	15,326	2398	6893	588	25,368

WARD 4

Precinct	MOORE	HARRIS	NEVIUS	HOBSON	FAUNTROY	KAMENY	Total
40	16	5	156	114	384	19	694
41	4	3	85	111	594	11	808
45	18	0	76	80	734	9	917
46	10	2	96	117	811	7	1043
47	9	4	197	99	743	8	1065
48	14	2	209	160	737	12	1134
53	6	6	124	64	235	8	443
54	10	1	140	124	567	2	844
55	10	1	66	135	728	13	953
56	17	3	82	170	1101	5	1378
57	13	2	141	162	892	6	1216
58	9	0	92	142	728	7	981
59	8	0	119	186	728	4	1045
60	10	6	181	190	576	8	971
61	6	0	176	135	490	3	810
62	7	5	487	312	780	13	1604
63	14	4	219	197	640	16	1090
64	10	8	144	137	809	5	1113
Total	191	55	2790	2635	12,282	156	18,109

WARD 5

Precinct	MOORE	HARRIS	NEVIUS	HOBSON	FAUNTROY	KAMENY	Total
44	10	5	135	183	674	9	1016
65	13	1	103	198	932	5	1254
66	27	1	204	326	1580	7	2145
67	7	4	239	190	732	8	1180
68	12	2	253	167	417	8	859
69	10	2	248	157	793	4	1214
70	7	2	89	97	405	5	605
71	16	4	123	120	595	9	867
72	16	4	118	185	891	8	1222
73	16	2	152	166	625	8	969
74	19	3	80	128	714	5	949
75	5	5	50	81	667	6	814
76	2	2	14	28	204	1	251
77	15	1	49	94	812	12	983
78	12	2	41	117	782	9	963
79	4	1	49	49	452	2	557
Total	191	43	1947	2286	11,275	106	15,848

WARD 6

Precinct	MOORE	HARRIS	NEVIUS	HOBSON	FAUNTROY	KAMENY	Total
80	7	0	84	92	762	2	947
81	12	0	60	65	674	5	816
82	7	2	39	48	582	15	693
83	7	1	51	59	770	7	895
84	10	2	105	78	497	18	705
85	8	4	101	113	461	30	717
86	5	2	38	70	474	12	601
87	11	1	63	87	670	7	839
88	11	0	131	116	429	34	734
89	7	13	519	397	564	124	1624
90	10	3	110	159	388	58	778
91	6	2	76	81	692	13	870
Total	101	30	1377	1365	6963	325	10,169

WARD 7

Precinct	MOORE	HARRIS	NEVIUS	HOBSON	FAUNTROY	KAMENY	Total
92	6	0	62	47	336	2	453
93	3	3	40	51	322	4	423
94	8	4	62	91	461	4	630
95	4	0	23	40	271	5	343
96	8	2	50	53	408	4	525
97	7	0	40	25	306	2	380
98	3	0	53	85	464	4	609
99	7	0	68	43	341	2	463
100	7	3	36	56	268	1	371
101	14	5	59	98	599	7	782
102	13	3	92	171	776	10	1065
103	27	4	73	185	873	5	1167
104	22	1	62	139	813	6	1043
105	15	5	71	75	577	2	745
106	19	2	79	157	715	9	981
107	22	2	47	117	650	8	846
108	2	0	137	69	355	3	566
109	9	0	132	75	292	3	511
110	17	4	237	182	912	11	1363
111	11	0	136	95	425	9	676
112	18	2	296	156	497	4	973
Total	244	40	1855	2010	10,661	105	14,915

WARD 8

Precinct	MOORE	HARRIS	NEVIUS	HOBSON	FAUNTROY	KAMENY	Total
112	24	3	175	251	859	3	1311
114	16	4	63	107	501	7	696
115	14	1	43	119	498	2	667
116	13	1	75	174	752	6	1021
117	14	1	14	68	393	0	490
118	12	0	25	98	460	3	598
119	20	1	45	104	511	10	691
120	8	1	34	76	357	3	479
121	11	4	117	89	447	6	674
122	3	0	15	50	76	4	148
123	9	1	74	60	290	3	437
124	11	1	95	97	409	4	617
125	16	5	42	172	855	2	1092
126	27	3	89	243	679	9	1050
Total	198	26	906	1708	7077	62	9977

Wins in 7 8 Wards Of City's

Beats Nevius By 2-to-1 in Six-Man Race

By David R. Baker

Democrat Walter E. Fauntroy, the Baptist minister who ran on a theme of "black and white together," won an impressive victory in yesterday's D.C. delegate election.

Pulling in more than twice as many votes as his nearest competitor, he was the winner in seven of the city's eight wards, losing only in the affluent, predominantly white third ward.

The final unofficial results, with 112,673 votes cast in the city's 128 precincts, showed:

Fauntroy with 63,905 votes (58.5 per cent);

John A. Nevius, Republican, 23,349 votes (23 per cent);

Julius W. Hobson, Statehood Party, 15,114 (13.4 per cent);

Franklin E. Kameny, independent, 1,541 (1.6 per cent);

The Rev. Douglas E. Moore, Black United Front, 1,251 (1.1 per cent);

James E. Harris, Socialist Workers Party, 415 (4 of 1 per cent).

Fauntroy, standing next to Mayor Walter E. Washington, told more than 1,000 of his supporters gathered after midnight in the Chantilly Room of the Manger-Hamilton Hotel, 14th and K Streets NW, "I know that this is a people's victory . . ."

He said that as the city's first delegate to Congress in 100 years, he would be "calling on the people of the nation, through the voices of the people today, to help free" the District of Columbia.

Fauntroy will take his seat in the House as soon as the results of yesterday's elections are certified, which could be within a matter of days.

As delegate, Fauntroy will not have a vote on the floor, but will have all of the other privileges, powers and perquisites of a member of the House, including the right to vote in committee. He will serve on the House District Committee and one other committee.

Rep. William Clay (D-Mo.), a member of the black caucus of congressmen, said Fauntroy met with the group two weeks ago and is now considered a member. He will be with the caucus when its members meet with President Nixon Thursday afternoon.

His victory yesterday appeared to give him the widely based mandate that he and his workers had argued was necessary to lobby for home rule and other city matters on Capitol Hill.

ST 3/24

Fauntroy Exhilarated Over Victory

"We learned a lot," Walter Fauntroy said at a victory party at the Embassy Row Hotel early this morning. "It was an exhilarating experience in learning the ways of politics, in being Americans for the first time." And, he indicated without saying so, he won despite a number of mistakes along the way.

Shortly after his victory the January Democratic primary, two of Fauntroy's chief campaign aides laid out the strategy for the general election to a reporter: run and hide.

Fauntroy would only lose votes by debating or even showing up on the same platform with his opponents, they said.

But Fauntroy, in the face of mounting attacks on his civil rights record and his past performance as a leader in city affairs, overruled his advisers.

In the last week and a half, he appeared in about nine television, radio and

newspaper debates with his five adversaries. In almost every one he was attacked bitterly by blacks to the left of him and a Republican who tried to crowd him in the center.

Militant Julius W. Hobson called him "that little fella," and black nationalist Douglas E. Moore said he was "a former colonial administrator."

Exchanges with Republican John A. Nevius also were bitter, and at one point Fauntroy was forced to retract a charge he had made about Nevius.

Fauntroy workers felt the opponents were making their points and urged the candidate "not to deal in personal vendettas," according to one of them.

His aides still feel it was a mistake for Fauntroy to meet in debate — one said privately it may have cost him 3 to 5 per cent of the vote.

But some in the Fauntroy camp said that whatever he may have lost in votes, he

gained in political maturity.

"He became more sophisticated and he learned to roll with the punches," said his campaign manager, John Wilson.

Wilson said Fauntroy "didn't develop" at all in the primary because "there were no punches to roll with," that the three major candidates in the January election soft-pedaled through the campaign.

During the last two weeks, Wilson said, the big question was whether Fauntroy would respond to attacks on his record as a civil rights leader. His campaign workers told him not to but, said Wilson, Fauntroy spoke in his own defense after his brother, Kenneth Fauntroy, said he would speak out if Walter didn't.

Wilson said that the sharp attacks from Hobson, Nevius and Moore awakened Fauntroy "to the reality of the situation he will face in Congress."

And from Congress last

night there were indications that the D.C. delegate may get something of a mixed reception.

Rep. Abner Mikva (D-Ill.) of the House District Committee said he had sent a letter to Committee Chairman John L. McMillan (D-S.C.) asking that Fauntroy be appointed to head a subcommittee on housing and youth affairs that until recently was chaired by Donald Fraser (D-Minn.).

His presence is just going to make a world of difference," Mikva said. "For the first time in 100 years someone has the credibility to speak for the people of Washington" because he was elected by the citizens.

His voice on the Committee "will be respected and recognized," Mikva said.

Another District Committee member, Rep. Ancher Nelson (R-Minn.), offered his congratulations and said, "I think his reception will be friendly."

Rep. Fraser agreed and had this to say: "I think it's great. Fauntroy will enjoy a fine reception" and will have no difficulty working with McMillan or Abernethy (Rep. Thomas G. Abernethy (D-Miss.), the Committee's second in seniority.

McMillan, whose candidacy in South Carolina was fought by Fauntroy last year, was unavailable for comment last night.

Abernethy, awakened by a phone call from a reporter, said he had nothing to say last night and to call back the next day.

Another Republican on the District Committee, Joel T. Broyhill (R-Va.), said, "I don't have any idea what his reception will be like."

Last night at least, Fauntroy knew he was among friends. At one point, as he entered a room at the Manger Hamilton with Mayor Walter E. Washington, there was a quick round of boos for the mayor. For Fauntroy there were only cheers.

Fauntroy Lists Housing, Home Rule as Priorities

D. C. Delegate-elect Walter E. Fauntroy, weary but happy, said yesterday his first proposals for legislation in Congress will be to give Washington full self-government and to create a powerful, quasipublic corporation to rebuild housing in the slums here.

Fauntroy also said he would

continue to work "to end polarization" between black and white residents of Washington, even though his own election victory Tuesday, with 58.5 per cent of the total vote, was produced mostly by black voters.

Fauntroy won in predominantly black precincts with as much as 80 and 90 per cent of the vote, while white Republican John A. Nevius won 60 per cent of the vote in predominantly white ward 3, west of Rock Creek Park.

"Once we begin to work across the city," Fauntroy said, "white people too will learn that we must work together."

Fauntroy said he would push for Congress to enact legislation giving the city complete home rule and voting senators and representatives in Congress rather than ask to

Fauntroy to Push Housing, Home Rule

DELEGATE, From A1

have the District of Columbia made a state, as the losing Statehood Party candidate, Julius Hobson, advocated. Fauntroy said he believes home rule legislation could be passed more easily and quickly.

Mrs. Fauntroy, who attended a press conference yesterday with her husband, along with the Fauntroy's 6-year-old son, Marvin, said she would like to see her husband work for home rule and a better school system.

"But the first order of business is a vacation," she said.

President Nixon yesterday sent Fauntroy a telegram of congratulations on his election.

"It is my earnest hope that we will work well together," the President said. "I assure you that the administration will provide every assistance to you and your office on matters of mutual interest that will benefit and improve our nation's great capital city."

"I hope you will attend the meeting tomorrow afternoon at the White House of black members of the Congress."

"With best personal regard,
Richard Nixon."

Fauntroy, who has already been welcomed as a member of the black caucus in Congress, said he will attend the meeting with the President. He said he will urge the President to support his home rule proposal and to assist the city in making use of the Housing Act of 1970 to help revitalize the city's housing.

Fauntroy's housing development plan would create a corporation to use private investment money and federal subsidies to rebuild at least 10,000 units of housing each year for 10 years in Washington, start-

ing in the overcrowded area east of the Anacostia River.

The corporation would have the power to override local building and zoning codes and to force sale of land it needs at reasonable prices. It would be run by directors from government and private business and low- and moderate-income residents of the city.

J. E. Bindeman, adviser to the D.C. board of elections, estimated yesterday it will be seven to 10 days before challenged and absentee ballots are counted and official certification of Fauntroy's election is sent to the clerk of the House.

"As soon as his credentials are up here, we'll be ready to swear him in," said House Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.).

Fauntroy will receive the same salary as other congressmen, \$42,500 a year. The pay

will be prorated from Tuesday, his date of election, said Betty Sheehy, an aid to the House sergeant at arms.

Five Democratic members of the House District Committee distributed letters yesterday to all House Democrats, informing them they would propose at the Democratic caucus scheduled April 21 that Fauntroy be named to chair one of the five House District subcommittees.

The five members, all advocates of home rule for Washington, are Reps. Ronald V. Dellums of California, Charles C. Diggs of Michigan, Donald M. Fraser of Minnesota, Andrew Jacobs Jr. of Indiana and Abner J. Mikva of Illinois.

President Nixon also sent a telegram yesterday to Nevius, the Republican, who ran second to Fauntroy. It read:

"Your campaign was truly

impressive, focusing on serious matters of public policy for the nation's capitol. I congratulate you for the fine way you and your associates conducted themselves during the hectic and exciting period of your campaign. You performed

a valuable civic duty and have every reason to be proud of the contribution you have made in this campaign and throughout your distinguished career to date of public service to all the citizens of the District of Columbia."

WASH. POST *Pol & Gov. Non-Voting Def* **MAR 25 1971** **Walter Fauntroy and the People**

Through all the rough and tumble of the novel delegate campaign, there was never any question that Walter Fauntroy loved this city—his city—and wanted passionately to serve its people in the grandest way possible. Now, having marched neatly from an impressive primary victory in January to an even more splendid triumph in the crucial round, Mr. Fauntroy has shown in no uncertain terms his ability to marshal the confidence of the community for a most challenging mission.

"He's gonna get it all together," said the catchy Fauntroy jingle, and in effect, he did just that. The message in his earlier victory about the "arithmetic of power politics" once again has been driven home resoundingly with the new math of people: 65,905 of them, or 58.5 per cent of a perfectly respectable turnout. Again, too, Mr. Fauntroy carried it all off with great dignity, for which he deserves special congratulations.

In fact, as any sort of measure of this city's eligibility for full standing in Congress, this pioneer campaign in general was first-rate, stimulated by hard and fair competition from a field of bright, concerned candidates. Some people, of course, may look at the results of Tuesday's balloting and leap to the conclusion that party affiliation or color are in themselves enough to determine a winner in Washington.

We prefer to believe that Washingtonians, though politically starved for so long, are more sophisticated than that. Those who voted in this year's two election rounds might simply be weighing what each candidate thinks, says and does, and how he might serve as the city's voice in the Congress.

That was a hope of runner-up John A. Nevius, who managed to win special respect from the en-

tire community with an earnest bid to see the people of his city. Mr. Nevius set out that the Republican Party here can field a passionate candidate, with an outlook in tune with the people than those who hesitantly to wave the GOP banner here in. That was his special victory, for Mr. Nevius capture 25 per cent of the vote—a model for the local party, an achievement that provide fresh impetus for a true Republican movement here. Not only that, but Congress on its own terms that everyone city—Democrats, Republicans, independents and whites—sensed the importance of a franchise for the community.

There is now a third official party here. Julius Hobson picked up more than enough to earn a primary next year for the Dignity and Power Party; and he succeeded in raising the question of whether statehood should be along with other approaches to self-determination here.

But beyond all this, Walter Fauntroy is the city's man of the hour—and there is a lot on this political experiment. The people of Washington will be looking to him for what is too long an "impossible dream"—the grant of full democratic rights so unjustly denied. At this score, no one should expect miracles. The tools offered our new delegate are limited.

But for now, there can be community money behind this mandate, and the best of everyone for success in this historic task. Mr. Fauntroy will need it as he sets out for the colony on Capitol Hill. At the Congress should listen to him with this for the people of Walter Fauntroy's city. Their faith in him to "go tell it on the mountain like it is, and like it ought to be."

WASH. POST MAR 26 1971
**Fauntroy, Negro Congressmen
 Urge Nixon to Back Home Rule**

By Joseph D. Whitaker
 Washington Post Staff Writer

Delegate-elect Walter E. Fauntroy and other members of the caucus of black congressmen urged President Richard M. Nixon yesterday to support expanded home rule for the District.

In a meeting at the White House, the 12 black congressmen and Fauntroy presented a statement that included a call for the President "to lend the vigorous support of your administration" for full congressional representation, an elected mayor and city council and "a just and adequate automatic federal payment."

The statement also criticized parts of the 1970 D.C. Home Act. It said: "We are disturbed that (it) has been advertised as a model for the

Fauntroy said he believes key congressmen "can be influenced" by his ability to mobilize District residents to testify at hearings or appear on Capitol Hill as citizen lobbyists.

He said he has instructed members of his staff to work with the mayor's office in developing an agenda of major issues on which he and Mayor Walter E. Washington will work together.

Associates continue efforts to assemble a staff for the new congressman. It was learned that two persons being considered are Harley Daniels, aide to City Council Vice Chairman Sterling Tucker, and Carroll Harvey, a founder of Pride, Inc., who now is an assistant to Gary (Ind.) Mayor Richard Hatcher.

nation, inasmuch as we recognize that some of its provisions clearly impinge on the constitutional rights of suspects."

It added: "We strongly urge that the administration sponsor legislation to repeal such sections . . . as the 'no-knock' and preventive detention as inimical to the interests of a free society."

At a press conference earlier yesterday, Fauntroy said he plans to keep open his eight ward offices as a means of contact with the community.

"The election of a congressman," Fauntroy said, "is but the first step toward full self-government for the District. The immediate next step is that of organizing the people for political action to make their congressman effective."

THE WASHINGTON POST

Friday, May 14, 1971
R

Fauntroy Gets Advice On Proposal

D.C. Del. Walter E. Fauntroy was urged last night to delete some of the detail from his proposed home rule legislation and to include his own job in the category of city officials who could be fired for incompetence.

About 75 residents of ward 5 attended the neighborhood hearing at Langdon Elementary School at 20th and Franklin Streets NE. About 10 people testified. Most of them again urged Fauntroy to seek repeal or amendment of the Hatch Act, which restricts the political activities of government employees to nonpartisan issues.

Tomme Pierre, of the D.C. League of Women Voters, said the Fauntroy proposal is too detailed to be workable. "The Constitution of the United States is short and has survived nearly 200 years of rapidly changing society because it is flexible," she said.

Kenneth C. Kennedy, former D.C. delegate candidate, pointed out that one of the sections of Fauntroy's plan does not include the D.C. delegate position as one of those for which the holder of the office can be recalled by citizen petition.

Tonight's meeting, the third in a series of eight, will be at 7:30 in the Fort Davis Elementary School, 44th Place and H Streets SE.

Del. Fauntroy Seeks to Run D.C. Party

By Eugene L. Meyer
Washington Post Staff Writer

Del. Walter E. Fauntroy, in an apparent attempt to take control of the District Democratic Central Committee, has proposed that 30 of his supporters be added to the 29-member governing body of the local party.

The organization Democrats, who supported the Rev. Channing E. Phillips against Fauntroy in the January primary, have offered Fauntroy instead three or four vacant seats plus up to 18 additional members to be elected in June. The proposed offer would give Fauntroy a minority of the committee.

Fauntroy made his appeal at a closed meeting of the Democratic Central Committee Tuesday night. The session was attended by about 40 persons, including 20 committee members who voted to call a special meeting to vote on Fauntroy's proposal.

"I'm not going to call for a purge or anything like that," Fauntroy said yesterday in an interview. "I know the charge of bossism is being leveled at me, but I am simply trying to get reflected the views of the people."

The present committee was elected by D.C. Democrats in 1968, as a slate pledged to the election of Robert F. Kennedy for President.

Fauntroy has urged that his 30 supporters be added on an "interim" basis until the organization seats come up for re-election next year.

"If they can't accept the people, the majority of the Democrats of the city, they just can't accept them. But the fact is the people have spoken," said Fauntroy, who won the Jan. 12 primary with 44 per cent of the vote and the March 23 general election with 58.5 per cent.

Fauntroy supporters say the central committee did little to aid his general election campaign after its candidate, Phillips, lost the primary.

"Everyone is agreed that Walter should have more people on the central committee," said its chairman, Bruce J. Terris. "The critical question is, how do we do it."

Noting that Fauntroy wants to select his own 30 members, Terris added, "Some of us believe it is a very bad precedent, in this situation and for the future, to have any one person simply choose members of the central committee, even if he has been overwhelmingly elected."

Fauntroy said the committee no longer represents the people, but Terris questioned the delegate's claim to a majority. "The primary has been over for several months now," he said.

Terris said the central committee adopted a plan last year to create a citywide precinct organization, with each precinct sending a representative to a Democratic assembly. The central committee would then be expanded with possibly as many as 18 representatives from the assembly.

One Fauntroy supporter called it "an intramural struggle between people of the same ideology." But another put it this way: "It's obvious the Democrats have spoken and chosen their leader, and it's not Bruce Terris."

THE WASHINGTON POST Monday, May 17, 1971

Del. Fauntroy: In Favor of Voting...

It is impressive to see Del. Walter E. Fauntroy, the voice of this colony in Congress, tackling with such gusto a fresh campaign for self-government here — especially since he is out checking the people for ideas. Already, Mr. Fauntroy has held public sessions in four wards — and if he hasn't been in your neighborhood yet, he's coming there this week.

The purpose of the delegate's tour is to gather views on how the community would like to be governed if residents had the vote, and it would be a shame if those of us who care didn't participate in these hearings. Once the neighborhood meetings are over, Mr. Fauntroy intends to distill citizen sentiment and draft legislation that will need solid support if it is to move through the House at all.

In the hope that you may see fit to attend one of Mr. Fauntroy's hearings this week, here is his schedule:

Tuesday — Ward 8, at 7:30 p.m., in the Rehoboth Baptist Church, 621 Alabama Ave. SE.

Wednesday — Ward 6, at 7:30 p.m., in the Montello Ingram Baptist Church, 914 Massachusetts Ave. NE.

Thursday — Ward 3, at 7:30 p.m., in the Cleveland Park Library, Connecticut Avenue and Macomb Street NW.

Friday — Ward 2, at 7:30 p.m., in the Armstrong Adult Education Center, O Street between 1st and 2nd Streets NW.

... But Not For Everything

Mr. Fauntroy's zeal for letting the voters do the talking seems to be missing when it comes to the question of who should be members of the Democratic Central Committee here. Understandably buoyed by his impressive party primary victory, the delegate is now attempting to ignore the electoral process, through a proposal to stack the Democratic organization with appointed supporters.

"I'm not going to call for a purge or anything like that," Mr. Fauntroy says. "I know the charge of bossism is being leveled at me, but I am simply trying to get reflected the views of the people."

That's all well and good — but the fact remains

that the voters here have a formal habit of electing their Central Committee members, on an individual or slate basis, every four years, often in rather lively, wide-open contests. It is a fairly democratic way of doing party business, better than letting someone handpick the members in the name of "the people."

It can be argued in this instance, of course, that the delegate election changed things, that the committee members elected in 1968 along with Channing E. Phillips, Democratic National Committeeman, no longer reflect citizen sentiment. That may be so, but the present Committee membership has made an attempt to accommodate this development by offering Mr. Fauntroy the opportunity to fill three or four vacant seats on the 29-member body, plus a crack at up to 18 additional seats to be put up for unofficial election in June.

This proposal to expand the committee is not a calculated sop to Fauntroy supporters, but part of a party plan adopted last year to create a citywide precinct organization that would have representatives from each precinct — a principle that we would think Mr. Fauntroy might respect. At any rate, there is an official party primary next year, at which time the voters of the city can look down lists of names on their ballots and select therefrom.

Pending that occasion, Mr. Fauntroy might find it more rewarding to cool the eagerness of some of his campaign supporters for party posts (which in this town hardly qualify as patronage, anyway) — in favor of a merged membership and a more unified party.

Sunday, May 23, 1971
R

THE WASHINGTON POST

Fauntroy Solidifies Ward Organization

By Eugene L. Meyer

Washington Post Staff Writer

The Cannon House Office Building caucus room was jammed with 200 newly battle-hardened veterans of the Fauntroy election campaign—the ward and precinct leaders who “got it all together” for their man at the polls March 23.

The troops had gotten their orders a month before: Secure office space and a telephone number for each ward and line up witnesses to testify at home rule hearings the new nonvoting District delegate would soon hold in the neighborhoods.

“These people will do anything for him,” a Fauntroy aide says. “He says do this and they do it.”

Ward by ward, they stand up and report on the nitty-gritty work of keeping it all together: Ward 4 is planning a theater party (Fiddler on the Roof) to raise money; ward 6 a “hot pants” car wash; model cities activist Nadine Winter says “Fauntroy in 72” buttons have been ordered.

Most have obtained store-

front office space, with a couple of desks and a phone, staffed by volunteers at locations largely different from those used during the campaign. Their proposed budgets range from \$2,400 to \$7,000 a year.

Here's a status report the ward leaders gave later:

- Warren Taylor, ward 1 chairman, says one problem “is what to call the organization. We would prefer to be called the Democratic organization of ward 1, but the congressman doesn't favor a solely Democratic organization. Temporarily, it's the Ward One Political Action Committee.” The office is Taylor's home, 1629 Columbia Rd. NW.

- “The organization isn't very different now from what it was in the general election,” says Emma Patton, a retired civil servant and ward 2 chairman. “We're organizing block captains to get to everybody in the community.” Headquarters: 1525 9th St. NW.

- Ward 3 seems to lack the sense of community displayed by organizations east of Rock Creek Park. While those committees have made fund raising into social events, ward 3, according to its chairman, urban consultant Ron Linton, is quietly “raising the money among ourselves.” The office is at 2647 Connecticut Ave. NW.

- Ward 4, in a largely black middle-class area, is planning teas, church cabarets and a theater party to raise rent money for its office in a former laundry at 626 Kennedy St. NW. James E. Short, retired postal worker and assistant ward chairman, says “We have our home rule petitions out. I got 500 names myself.”

- Ward 5, which takes in the Northeast west of the Anacostia River, is organized into 12 issue committees in such diverse areas as youth and old age, health, housing and home rule, and amending the Hatch Act so government workers can legally participate in partisan politics.

Fauntroy Keeps Winni

Ward Organization

Together With Eye

to 1972 Race

It also has three separate committees to get witnesses to hearings, physically lobby in Congress and collect names on petitions. "Altogether, there are about 350 people we can rely on," ward leader Robert Murray reports. Its storefront office is at 1601B Rhode Island Ave. NE.

- Ward 6, which includes some of the poorest sections of the inner city, expects to receive the collections from 18 churches one Sunday next month. Welfare recipients, according to ward chairman John Anthony, are among the most active in the organization. A vacant storefront at 512 H St. NE is headquarters.

- East of the Anacostia, north of Pennsylvania Avenue, ward 7 has fewer active workers than during the campaign. It has a six-room office above a teen center at 919 44th St. NE. Yesterday, it held a raffle and carryout luncheon (\$1.50 for chicken, barbecue ribs and potato salad) to pay for rent, phone and one fulltime staff person for the office.

- Ward 8 has an office above a typewriter repair store at 3014 Nichols (Martin Luther King) Ave. SE, and an annual budget target of \$3,000. "We're working hard at putting together the structure to serve the people," says Ed Johnson, co-chairman.

There were no television cameras at the Cannon Building to record the ward reports, because this was a business meeting. Almost all present are black, church-going, working people—Fauntroy's grass roots constituency. There are few dashikis.

At the door they've been handed copies of the delegate's home rule proposal, and sample petitions. Later, they get a 1971 calendar with a picture of the Capitol—modest spoils for a victorious political army.

They listen intently as the little man with the thin moustache begins:

"We're ready to get things started now for this town. We're going for the whole ball game, no matter what people say we can get out of Congress. Full home rule."

An observer notes: "Walter hasn't gotten the message yet that he's not supposed to have any power up here."

The preacher-turned-politician warms to his subject with rhetorical flourishes, mixing ghetto talk with sermonizing, exhorting his troops to help him pursue the dream of home rule.

"I need everyone who's an authority on home rule to tear this up or shore this up," he says, holding up a copy of his proposed bill. "All those students rapping about how they want to be liberated, poverty groups, political science professors."

Walter Fauntroy, like George Wallace, disdains "intellectuals," but they are to be enlisted on behalf of his cause, not made its target.

It is Wednesday night, May 12 and the first of the home rule hearings begins, in the hot basement auditorium of Coolidge High School, in ward 4. There are television crews this time and an audience that builds to about 150.

Fauntroy sits at a table on stage, with administrative aide Delano E. Lewis and legislative aide Harley Daniels, Jr., at his side. They listen intently to each of the 18 speakers, taking notes and asking questions after each presentation.

Also at the table is retired Army Capt. Joseph Wright Jr., who, Fauntroy tells the audience, "worked so hard in this ward with the community to make good on our pledge to get it all together."

Fauntroy explains that the hearing is fulfilling "commitments I made during the campaign, to propose home rule and for the people to help develop it. I am so happy to see so many of our citizens help us develop this proposal."

"Walter is capitalizing on being close to his constituency, involving them in the legislative process," Lewis says another day over lunch. "Usually being close to your constituency is a liability. But people at the hearings thanked him."

Being close to his constituency also "increases the demand for speaking engagements and places an additional stress on his time and energy," Daniels adds.

But the eight home rule hearings which he completed Friday night are building a constituency as well as serving it. "How many congressmen can get their constituents involved in the legislative process even if they wanted to?" Lewis asks. "We envision that he can come into Congress and say this has come from the citizens, not just my staff, and that's beautiful."

Soon, Fauntroy will establish hours at each of his ward offices, so "people can come in and rap with him," Daniels says. "We see (the ward organization) as being essentially our eyes and ears in the community to learn their concerns and feelings about legislation."

Lewis, a Kansas native who previously had worked for Sen. Edward Brooke (R—Mass.), calls the ward structure "citizen participation" instead of politics.

Daniels concedes, "Obviously, there are political implications in the ward structure, but if you know Walter Fauntroy you know how deeply he is committed to the process of citizen involvement as a tool of government."

Fauntroy says his ward setup is "strictly citizen participation."

"So many people are paranoid about political power that it can cause us to lose sight of the need for organizing people for action on issues," he adds. "Obviously, I've asked people who've helped me get elected to organize people to help me be effective, but there's no way in the world I can bind people to work for me."

Ward 8's Ed Johnson puts it this way, "I'm learning politics. It's fascinating. This is the first time in the District. Most of us, whether we admit it or not, are learning—I hope. May, 1972, is on our minds, but—being brand new to politics, I may be naive—but I think politics should be to serve the people."

Fauntroy's lone foray into formal political organizing since the election was something less than a success. Against the advice of some of his advisers, he tried to take over the 29-member Democratic Central Committee. The bid is still unresolved, but the mere attempt evoked charges of "bossism" and sparked a critical editorial in *The Washington Post*.

Fauntroy supporters say the impetus for the move came not from the "grass roots" organization but from some of the delegate's white supporters west of Rock Creek Park, prominent among them former City Council Chairman John Hechinger.

"I thought it was a horrible idea," said Mrs. Willie J. Hardy, ward 7 leader. "I would suggest that our organization is better than the central committee, of which I am a member."

Fauntroy's closest strategists see no threat in the central committee, which backed the Rev. Channing E. Phillips in the primary and did little campaigning for Fauntroy in the general election. "Most of these people could not be elected dog-catcher," said one Fauntroy partisan.

They worry instead about Mayor Walter E. Washington running against their man in the primaries next May. Under this theory, the effort to take over the central committee was simply a "wasteful, internecine fight."

Closer than the next delegate campaign is the school board election in November with five ward and one at-large seats up for grabs. There has been some talk about a Fauntroy slate, but nothing definite.

Fauntroy said in an interview he will "not endorse a slate" and will "not be directly" involved. "What I want to see is the kind of involvement of people in the school board election that we had in the congressional election. My constituency has the highest stake in the schools. Public schools are the main hope of the poor."

If that sounds like a politician keeping his options open, it may well be.

The Year of the Nonvoting Delegate

By Josephine F. Caplan

THE ELEVEN junior high school students perambulated down the third-floor hallway of the aging Longworth House Office Building, impressed by the idea of being surrounded by power, yet disappointed by its plainness, the almost oppressive institutionalality.

They found their representative's office a few doors down from the staff office of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. They poked their heads into the two-room suite and observed the chaos of too many people trying to function in too little space amid too much furniture. One or two noted the young white man sitting behind one of the desks with his feet propped up, looking like a blond Jack Nicholson in tinted wire hexagon glasses, surveying the scene. He was the only white one in the office at the time. He didn't seem to belong.

Douglas Patton, who had been Walter F. Fauntroy's campaign consultant, watched with detached curiosity as the chattering crowd moved through to the adjoining office to see their representative. Patton's thoughts were elsewhere. An itinerant professional organizer who had charted directions for Hubert Humphrey in 1968 and who had laid some of the groundwork for Robert Kennedy before that, he was ready to move onto the next campaign, though he wasn't sure exactly where it would be.

The teen-agers packed themselves into the small second office. The ones who found themselves rubbing against the wall opposite the door glanced up at four glassy photographs. Each one showed their representative with a comparatively huge white man whom they recognized as Lyndon B. Johnson. All but one of the photographs were autographed with some indecipherable inscription and Johnson's massive signature. A fifth picture showed their representative walking down the middle of a street at the head of a column of people. His right arm was linked with his wife's arm. His other arm linked him to Martin Luther King. Ralph David Abernathy was on King's other arm. The photograph was dated Aug. 5, 1965.

The short, stocky, 37-year-old man in the photographs, with the smiling face of a wizened 12-year-old boy, stood up. In his high-pitched voice, he made a few polite inquiries and thanked the teen-agers for stopping by. He quickly returned to his paper-strewn desk, his smile fading as the group was ushered out.

Fauntroy had won an event of historical significance, and at the same time had participated in the painting of a thoroughly surprising, icon-shattering portrait of a city. In a way, though, Fauntroy envied his campaign consultant, who could walk out now, his part in the victory somehow sweeter for the fact that his work was over. Fauntroy's work had hardly begun.

One wonders where it started.

When Fauntroy was appointed by President Johnson as vice chairman of the city council?

When he was elected Washington director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference?

With his stormy relationship with Stokely Carmichael's Black United Front?

With his leadership of the Model Inner City Community Organization?

With his pastorship of the New Bethel Baptist Church?

Or further back, during his boyhood in the 900 block of Westminister Street, when his father was a Patent Office clerk?

Or when the members of New Bethel collected enough money to pay for this promising young man of theirs — already licensed to preach at the age of 17 — to attend his first year at the then all black Virginia Union College in Richmond?

Or his scholarship at the Yale Divinity School?

Or his involvement in every major reform movement in the city since the early Sixties?

Welfare? Education? Housing? Employment? Civil Rights?

Where does something like this start?



AT 9:15 a.m. on Nov. 14, 1970, a Saturday, the call went out to the papers and the radio and TV stations. Mayor Walter E. Washington would be holding a press conference in exactly one hour.

Camera crews packed up their

gear and headed for the District Building. This would be the announcement, the curiously long postponed word on whether or not the man who seemed to be the veritable symbol of the black establishment in the city would run in the Democratic primary for the nonvoting delegate seat.

Punctually at 10:15 he walked into the city council chamber, flanked by other city officials.

"I've agonized and I've prayed on this problem," he began. As he spoke, it became clear that he was taking himself out of it. The reporters, many of whom knew him well, searched his face for some hint of whatever it was he had looked into, whatever he had seen, and decided to back away from. He had finally decided late the night before.

"I can be of greater service to this city at this time in this post," was the way he finally put it.

The mayor adroitly fielded the newsmen's questions of who and what the delegate should be. A bit of humor here, a bit of statesmanlike hedging there. He called the conference to an end and walked out of the room. He had not endorsed anyone, much to the surprise of those who knew that Joseph Yeldell, the popular city council member who seemed to be the next logical choice, was waiting in the wings to inherit the mayor's backers and money. Curious, that omission.

Reporters found Channing Phillips, who had announced in the first week of October, shaking hands in a Northeast shopping center. Phillips said he thought it was a wise decision. It seemed good for Channing Phillips, too. The mayor's credentials were the only ones that could come close to those of this tall, elegant, 42-year-old minister, who in 1968 in Chicago had become the first black man ever nominated for the Presidency, who had long been involved in District affairs and who was president of the non-profit Housing Development Corporation. The mayor's decision would make it easier for Phillips and his coterie of intellectual and political sophisticates to win the seat, one they had long awaited.

Phillips was well prepared. He had beautiful national ties through his office as Democratic National Committeeman for the District. He moved with the "right people," in a stratum that was "above race." Guggenheim, his prestigious campaign agency, would present him in polished, purposeful ads. A star-studded staff would formulate position papers.

There was only one gap: the "brothers"—the corps of black leaders in the District. They were not all there. The newer ones in the now-changing power structure, the ones who had learned their trade in the civil rights movement and had brought its tactics and rhetoric to the inner city: they were looking for something else. They had walked away from Phillips weeks earlier, and exactly then the long-standing—if only superficial—alliance of black leaders had begun to crack apart.

The newer ones looked to Walter Fauntroy, the antithesis of Phillips. Fauntroy's roots were pure inner city. His approach was pure Baptist minister. He had announced a week after Phillips, and since that time he had been moving through the city talking about legislation as "gospel" and "good news." Singing "The Impossible Dream" at campaign meetings. Likening his campaign to that of David against Goliath, Joshua against Jericho. Organizing it as though it were another SCLC rights drive. He called on the black ministers, his natural allies, to mount their pulpits and collect change for him. He gathered untrained workers, who began wrestling with the mysteries of press releases. He wrote speeches centering on Martin Luther King rather than local issues.

The sophisticated of the city howled with laughter. But Polly Shackleton, the city councilwoman from Georgetown during the time Fauntroy was vice chairman, and John Hechinger, the former chairman, just smiled. "I think the sophisticated comprise a very small percentage of the city," Mrs. Shackleton was saying to her friends.

The primary began to take its course in the absolute chaos which was to be its style throughout. Its first official ceremony—the filing—dissolved into confusion. Candidates were late, procedures fum-

bled. The press, ready for a big splash, grew impatient.

The confusion continued through the forums. The people had never had this kind of election before. Four minor candidates along with the three major ones were running in the Democratic primary. There was also Jack Nevius, a white Republican lawyer, running—for reasons that left most wondering—in a 71 percent black and 6-1 Democratic city. Good press coverage was doomed. So were rational discussions in the forums, where each was allowed five minutes or so to introduce himself, develop rapport, and explain his position. Most of the news stories that were coming out were nondescript on the issues as well as on the discussions. The audiences either were bored with issues, or they were looking for something else anyway. They seemed to enjoy the personality plays more. The confusion, the irritations, rubbed nerves and flaws in the candidates. Sores swelled. They burst on Dec. 18.

THE Americans for Democratic Action had set up the debate in a small room of the Cleveland Park Library. The publicity had attracted about 120 people. Yeldell's staff, confused as ever, had not used the appropriate forms, and their candidate as a result had been left out.

Phillips, accompanied by Bruce Terris, a close friend and chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, sat listening as Fauntroy spoke. Phillips' anger had been mounting throughout the forums as his well-researched presentations and his blase, statesmanlike approach had taken a back seat to Fauntroy, whose presentations Phillips viewed as empty, flashy rhetoric. Tonight, with Yeldell out, Phillips would have time to go after Fauntroy.

As always, Fauntroy was talking about King, about his own credentials, and how he would use "raw, naked power" to wrench from the Congress whatever the people needed. And as always, Fauntroy's passions mounted.

Fauntroy was finished. Phillips, cool and condescending, stood up, towering over his opponent. These other fellows, he began, though appealing enough, just weren't of the caliber for Congress . . .

As he was speaking there was movement in the audience. It was Yeldell's campaign manager, David Carliner, the ACLU lawyer who was chairman of the Washington Home Rule Committee. Angry at Yeldell's having been excluded, Carliner interrupted Phillips to ask that Yeldell be allowed to speak. Phillips continued, although he was becoming furious. Carliner continued scurrying around the room, diverting attention, lobbing notes at the speakers platform.

Having got through his main presentation, Phillips began ripping into Fauntroy. The little reverend was not a major civil rights leader. His credentials were overstated, at best. He was using the poor people cheaply to get elected.

Fauntroy was flushing and defensive. He began spurring back answers, tripping over some of them, interrupting himself to beg Carliner for a little courtesy.

Yeldell was in the audience watching the debacle. He was displeased by Carliner's behavior. It was all getting away from him. His staff never seemed to have him in the right place at the right time. Often he would be speaking to "crowds" of two or three. They couldn't even get out all of his posters and fliers, which were lying unused in piles in his headquarters. The mayor's long delay in announcing his non-candidacy, and the fact that he had not formally endorsed Yeldell, had cost him a well-assembled staff. And the money, the \$100,000 promised by the "establishment," wasn't coming in. His promoter, Joe Napolitan, had told him he needed a good \$50,000 just to get his face before the public. Heretofore he had been known primarily to District Building habitués. Perhaps he had been betrayed. Perhaps the "establishment" that had so long clamored for this office didn't care, having enough contacts on the Hill already.

Yeldell was irritated by Phillips' denigration of Fauntroy. He sympathized with Fauntroy's grass-roots appeal. Phillips would walk through the streets of Anacostia saying, "Let me introduce myself," and then not be able to look in the eye the person whose hand he was shaking. As Phillips dug the knife in deeper, Yeldell sensed that this audience was reacting to his arrogance. Yet, he was equally angry at Fauntroy's harping on his own roots with poor people, about his being a poor boy who had made it, and his implication that Yeldell was too bourgeois. Yeldell had been a poor kid too, one of 13. His mother had been a charwoman. But no one gave him credit for that, or for having made it through school on his own, into an executive position with IBM, and onto the city council.

Phillips and Fauntroy were finished now, and Yeldell was going to be allowed to speak. He started for the rostrum. Now he would be able to get to the people, to explain. But by that time the people had had enough. As Yeldell looked out at the audience, the people were putting on their coats and walking away.

John Hechinger, Fauntroy's campaign manager, was worried about Fauntroy's rattled appearance that evening, about his uncertainty of where his votes were coming from. Hechinger sent out a call, and it was answered by the professional campaigner with the wire-rim glasses, Doug Patton.

PATTON arrived at Fauntroy's office and took a long, cool look at the candidate and at the city. Leaning back in his chair, feet up, he methodically began picking over Fauntroy's image. He started sending out directives, filling in gaps. He got Fauntroy a walkie-talkie. He told him that people lose elections because they run their campaigns on myths rather than facts. Patton brought in a demographer. He watched the facts coming in and told Fauntroy, who naturally gravitated to the inner city anyway, because he felt more comfortable there, to stay there. He saw that John Wilson, young and black, moved well there, and freed him to spend most of his time there. Patton changed a few other things. He got Fauntroy out of denims and into sports jackets. Both Phillips and Yeldell had guessed the

city wrong, Patton believed. They would push Phillips a little farther to the left and Yeldell a little farther to the right and see what happened.

No one really knew what had happened — except Patton. Phillips thought he might win, at least enough to make it a run-off. Yeldell's people told him he would be in the run-off he needed for his image to be made known, for him to peak and win. Right up until 4:30 a.m. the day after the election, Yeldell believed he was still in the running. Phillips had conceded defeat hours earlier.

The night before the election, Coretta King had slipped into town to campaign for Fauntroy. The advance work had been hasty and flawed. Mrs. King had been shuttled around to a number of locations, but the crowds had been disappointing. Nevertheless, Patton had observed the emotion her presence had created even before small audiences, particularly in Anacostia. The magic was there. On the day of the primary, Patton told his candidate that there would be no run-off.

Fauntroy won with 44 percent of the vote.

SHOCK waves reverberated throughout the city. The former corporation counsel, Charles Duncan, thought it was a slap at the establishment. The mayor was silent. Phillips was contemptuous. The city had nominated a man who had nothing to do with white ward 3, and who had little to do with the Democratic Party structure — which he would neglect to call upon for assistance. The party, which Bruce Terris had called little more than an "intellectual exercise," seemed even less than that as it fell apart in confusion. No one was quite sure how it had all come about. No one except Fauntroy and Patton, who already were beginning the second thrust.

There was no question this time that they could write off the white vote. Patton's demographers had said it could be done, and this time they were casting aside the restraints and giving even more rein to Fauntroy's natural grass-roots instincts. They began taking his press conferences back to Anacostia Neighborhood Museum now, so that his words would be received as he stood amidst the pictures of the black man's historical struggle, and under the giant portraits of Martin Luther King. He began talking even more about the gospel being preached from the White House in 1964. Telling them about Selma. Recreating the spirit of SCLC. And taking them, with his speeches, out of the gray events of today's black progress, and the confusing factions and splits of today's black community, back to '64 and its glories, achievements, and simple division of friend and foe. Patton, who had seen hometown politics up close when his father had run for Congress in Iowa, looked at D.C.'s problem as a simple political need. There was no ward politics. There were many impressive politicians whom the people could admire, but none of whom they could comfortably ask the things that people without power need to ask — help my son get into college. Help me find a job. He saw the power of the new "brothers" lying therein. They had sunk roots into the community, had gathered people around by trying to do just some of those things. At the same time, the mayor and the others were becoming more remote. Fauntroy's people would tell the voters that this man, Fauntroy, would also do these things, and that he was too much one of them to forget them.

Patton thought the need was clear, and the remedies and means almost equally as clear. He began establishing Fauntroy, finally and absolutely, as the "people's candidate," a street candidate. He would flaunt the idea that Fauntroy and his campaign both were poor. Fauntroy and his wife would walk on the streets of the inner city, almost exclusively, day after day. He would tap the latent workers and activate them, train them in field mechanics — how to canvass, how to make phone calls, how to organize. And he would tell the ad agency to channel it straight ahead, exclusively, black and poor.

Of all the agencies in the city, Abramson & Himelfarb was the perfect one to do it. It was not a big or prestigious firm, and its accounts came largely from black merchants in the inner city. By now they knew the market and what it would react to. Start with a street talk jingle, put it on top of some soul music and milk it. "He's going to get us all together." Nothing too polished. Ignore the committee's protests that on the radio spot Fauntroy sounds silly, too high pitched. If you change his voice people will know, because he's spending all his time on the street. Figure the issues are secondary, appeal to a man's gut rather than his brain. Make it look as if the people love little Walter. Take a whole block and rope it off for the day — after the precinct guy has gotten it organized — and shoot a TV spot with everybody singing Walter's jingle. Down in the inner city, following after their hero. And then buy up the programs that blacks watch — action programs, Julia, Room 222, some news — and peak it perfectly to the election.

A lull seemed to set in the campaign, with the only points of interest the curiosities of the election. There were the homosexuals, Dr. Franklin Kameny and his quiet, courageous crusade for equal treatment of homosexuals that was winning him the distant respect of many. And the socialists — 26-year-old James Harris, who lived on the \$30 a week the Socialist Party scraped up for him. But the lull was a false one. The anger of those who, before the primary, had thought they controlled the city broke loose and channeled itself, through three men, to stop Fauntroy.

THE OCCASION was a forum in the dusty quiet chapel of Howard University, on March 11. The men were the Rev. Douglas Moore, the candidate of the Black United Front; Julius Hobson, the candidate of his recently formed Statehood Party; and the gentlemanly, Princeton-educated Republican lawyer, Jack Nevius. Each was going for the jugular.

Moore was screaming. Fauntroy's civil rights credentials were phony. Fauntroy was a liar, a cheap integrationist, insipid, and those around him were "instant militants." They would never have the guts to go as far as they should, as far as Moore could with the BUF behind him. Moore had descended from an African princess. He had raised hell as a kid with bus drivers. He had raised hell with racists down in the Congo, and now he was ready to raise hell in Congress. He would shut the city down, make it a black mecca. He and the other militants were ready to trample the Fauntroys and the others who would talk of any sort of co-existence with the white man.

5/16/71

Hobson sat poised and steaming, ready to erupt against Fauntroy when his turn came. Urged on by some of Phillips' people along with his own coterie of liberals and black intellectuals, he considered himself the voice of the black intelligentsia. He was a teacher and an author. He had spent long hours preparing his positions, had gone with a researcher's precision into the D.C. schools, into the fights for black bus drivers and clerks, and now statehood for the District. He had nothing but bitter disdain for Fauntroy and his whole black church "opiate." He believed that Fauntroy was denigrating the black man in 1971, humiliating him, as he had been humiliated in the past. Turning blacks into Jesus-saddled lemmings, numbing their minds with emotional rhetoric rather than enlivening them with the facts and the reasoning they needed for dealing with the whites. He was disgusted by what he saw as the black minister's charlatan role, the whole sexual, mystical bag that was a magnet for overworked black women.

Sitting beside him, Jack Nevius was no longer merely a 50-year-old Don Quixote, charging windmills of race and party. Almost everywhere he had appeared, the smiles in the audiences had turned to something like affection for this goodhearted, if naive, person. And the fact remained that when those who couldn't identify with Fauntroy's evangelism, or Hobson's volatility, or Moore's militancy, looked around, there was Nevius, who had been criss-crossing the city, trying to build some semblance of a Republican base.

Moore had finished by addressing himself directly to Fauntroy, screaming at him.

"You didn't collect that money for your campaign from people on the streets. Why, you couldn't get a handful of change on 14th and U. You got it from fat cat white contributors. You sold yourself. And you know, Walter, he who pays the piper calls the tunes."

Fauntroy had looked annoyed but didn't move.

Nevius stepped forward and announced that just before the forum he had challenged Fauntroy to a debate. "Now, I'd like your answer," he said, turning to Fauntroy.

Fauntroy remained silent.

Then it was Hobson's turn. Pointing an accusing finger, he shouted, "Tell the people that you're not the only one responsible for the Shaw renewal project."

The single drive to crush Fauntroy had begun. It was the last week of the campaign, and the forums were going on the air. And Fauntroy began to rattle. He slipped once and tried to accuse Nevius, on false grounds, of being a racist. Nevius threw it back in his face.

Watching from behind the cameras, Patton was getting a little nervous; but there was nothing he could do for his candidate while he was on TV. His advice to Fauntroy was to just keep running and hiding. Behind this tactic was just one thought. If what they had sensed about the city, what they had based their campaign on, was correct, then none of this would matter.

On March 22, the final day of the campaign, they were reassured that they had been right.

The cavalcade started rolling down F Street at 12:30 p.m., at the height of the lunch hour clog and in the heart of downtown Washington. The noise began coming from the intersection of 15th Street, a confusion of sound systems.

The motorcade of Cadillac convertibles was covered with carpeting, posters, streamers, balloons. Little kids hawked Fauntroy newspapers. Names came over the system jumbled. "Martin Luther King." "Coretta King, here for Fauntroy."

The crowd murmured. Was it really Mrs. King? The people pushed toward the car that was pulling to a halt at the curb. The door opened and Walter Fauntroy stepped out. There was a gasp in the audience. Peering out at the people with her soft brown face and painful eyes, Coretta King smiled slowly and stepped out beside the candidate. She offered her hand to an elderly man standing in front of her and said, "I am here for my friend, Walter Fauntroy."

The people swelled around her, gently, as though afraid of crushing something immeasurably fragile and lovely. Fauntroy gently took her arm and linked it with his arm and began to lead her down the street.

With quiet dignity, she offered her hand, turning to those too shy to come from doorways, bending to the small children who wanted to see her face. People emptied from stores to walk near her, to take her picture. Back and forth across F Street the crowd swarmed and followed in awe.

An hour later, standing underneath a giant picture of her husband in Fauntroy's storefront headquarters in Anacostia, Mrs. King faced a teeming, hot room peopled by working women with children, street dudes, and men in business suits.

Her words came thoughtfully as she turned to look at Fauntroy from time to time, channeling to him everything that the moment meant. Fauntroy was "... my husband's trusted friend." She spoke of "... liberation for poor and black people ... the growing mood to respond to that kind of wisdom." With her voice, she moved them to Walter Fauntroy's face, for he was to have a "key role."

"So many people have given their lives in the decade of the Sixties to

guarantee that right for black people," she said.

"Yes, yes!" they responded.

"The eyes of the nation are upon you tomorrow," she said. "Don't let us down."

Fists went up and the applause went wild. Jesse Jackson began to chant slowly, uniting the room in a throbbing ecstasy, chanting them back to the past.

"I am somebody," they echoed. "Though I may be black." The voices rose higher. "Though I may be poor." The room seemed to tremble from the volume. "I am somebody."

Don't let us down, Mrs. King had said. And there, casting his vote by his larger-than-life presence in the picture above her head, Dr. King seemed to be saying it too.

JOHAN NEVIUS stood before his people at the Sonesta Hotel at 10 o'clock the next night and conceded. He went home with 25 percent of the vote, having carried white ward 3, but having done something more meaningful than that. He had moved across the color barrier in other wards and across the party barrier in some cases, and, in the eyes of many, he had established the Republican party as a reality in the city.

Douglas Moore laughed in the face of those who suggested that his 1.1 percent meant the end. And Julius Hobson, who in fact had established the Statehood Party with his 13.4 percent, slammed his fist down. The black bus drivers, the clerks, and the others he had crusaded for, had forgotten him. Nevius had done better east of Rock Creek Park than he. Well, let Nevius represent the black community. He was through. The goddam black men always scattered their champions to the wind, didn't they? Always turned on the real men who emerged, always preferred the chains of emotion and empty rhetoric. Well, then, they got what they wanted. Jesus Christ and Martin Luther King were two tough dead men to beat.

At 11:20 p.m. at the Pitts Motel the crowd of almost no white faces, of almost none of the faces ever seen in the newspapers, greeted the little reverend with shouted invitations for him to "preach." Behind Fauntroy, in his entourage, they noticed someone else, and there were some

“Don’t let us down,” Coretta King said

whispers of surprise and some of annoyance. It was Mayor Washington. The final proof that the title of power had changed hands, by a vote of 58.5 percent.

At that moment it was clear that a corner of historic proportions had been turned. The democratic process had both discovered and changed the city. Its coming of age also meant its loss of innocence. The fair lady democracy had turned out to be somewhat callous and cold-blooded as she had cut away the leaders who had long basked in a comfortable egalitarianism, never ruffled by anything so unpredictable as the vote. She had pitted one against the other and had watched the shaky ties of camaraderie among the black establishment, among the Democratic Party, collapse. She shook them down until only the strongest remained. Until only the inner city remained, with its leaders, its churches, and its people, whose needs were singular and pressing and whose faces had long been invisible and powerless. In the end, they were the only issue. As Washington, D.C., discovered democracy, democracy discovered them. ■

LETTERS

Dear Sir:

Upon reading Josephine Caplan's article "The Year of the Nonvoting Delegate" (May 16), the most dominant reaction that I could muster (putting aside amusement) was one of amazement—amazement at the way the cowboys still win and the Indians always lose, even on the reservation!

JUN 20 1971

First, of course, I had to get past the spicy, highly subjective and pejorative descriptions of Channing Phillips (and, in fact, of all of the Black candidates). They are worth looking at a moment, such as Phillips "not able to look in the eye of the person whose hand he was shaking" (after 20 years in the ministry?). Or, the ADA audience reaction to Phillips' alleged "arrogance" (they endorsed me). Or Phillips was on different occasions allegedly "furious" and his "anger had been mounting" (despite campaign charges of my being too cool?). Or he was allegedly "condescending" and indeed, "contemptuous."

These are hardly words of an objective writer. I rather suspect they are the subjective and pejorative terms of a supercilious specimen of white society which prefers having Blacks a monolith that can be appealed to simply by "street talk jingle, put on top of some soul music and milk it" (Miss Caplan's words). And I had hoped that Black Washington, while enjoying soul, used other criteria (no matter how esoteric to Miss Caplan) in making serious choices. But then, if you can keep Blacks soulful and happy even in our misery, you won't have to remedy the misery.

To get back to my amazement, in the article all of our Black leaders (including Congressman Fauntroy) come off deficient or defective, the

Hechinger, Polly Shackleton, Doug Patton, Franklin Kameny, Jack Nevius—all came off quite well, the cowboys. In fact, one, Doug Patton, knew us better than we know ourselves—in Miss Caplan's words "No one knew what had happened—except Patton." Surely Congressman Fauntroy deserves more than being described as a tool in the hands of the astute cowboys! And what happened to all of those "most grassroots leaders" who allegedly walked away from Phillips? Can't Black cowboys fit into your narrow vision?

Let me state for the record that Channing Phillips has no contempt for democracy, as you try to suggest, but to the contrary believes in it profoundly, even when it registers something other than I would like (e.g. the victory of Nixon in '68). I do have some concern that the Indians not be led by the cowboys into their bad forms of democracy (e.g. ignoring substance in favor of rhetoric). No, any contempt that I feel is for the system and its press that is so blind it continues to interpret history so that cowboys must always win and Indians always lose. But then, there is a problem of a cowboy press trying to write for the reservation, isn't there?

Channing E. Phillips

The author replies: The "descriptions" which Mr. Phillips suggests were racial slurs were by no means the "terms of a supercilious specimen of white society." They were quotes from the other black candidates. The highly effective theory of the street jingle was the product of Delegate Fauntroy's ad agency. And the "heroes" of the article, seemingly, the product of Mr. Phillips' imagination. It never occurred to me that the situation was one of "cowboys and Indians." It somehow seemed more complex.

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